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EASTERN RAJPUTANA

COMPRISING THE NATIVE STATES OF

HARATPUR, DHOLPUR, & KARAULI.

BY

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PREFACE.

I have endeavoured in these pages to as concisely as possible turnish information and facts relating to the history of the several States (as well as their respective Chiefs), and the physical and economic condition of their inhabitants, which I trust will prove of real value to Medical and other Officers who may come after me. affording them an insight into the life and condition of the people living in these States, such as has not usually formed a marked feature in other similar works, but which, nevertheless, I venture to suggest are very important as well as necessary, and should be known to every Medical Officer holding this charge.

The text has been profusely illustrated, where possible or necessary, by means of Maps and Plans, to my mind a valuable and instructive addition to a work of this nature, and one which I feel sure will be appreciated by the reader. A complete list of villages (together with their population in the last Census of 1901, etc.), in the three States has also been added, which should be useful to Officers touring in these Districts

The task of collecting the information and details necessary for the compilation of this work has been an exceedingly difficult and laboriors one, in that, owing to the deficiency, and, in some instances entir beence of any reliable records, much of that recorded has had in the first instance to be obtained by personal enquiry, often to be subs quently confirmed or otherwise by investigation on the spot, a s process at the best of times, but one which, in this particular ted ins ace, has been rendered more irksome by the fact that I have been ransferred to other appointments during the period in which this tw as been in progress, thus materially delaying its completion. II G cordial acknowledgments are due to Mr. J. A. Devenish, C.E., te Engineer in the Bharatpur State, for much valuable inforregarding irrigation in that State, and for the many excellent nd Plans with which the book is provided, and also to Mr. A. N. C.E., State Engineer of the Dholpur State, for similar aid bered in connection with the section on that State. I must also exs my indebtedness to Colonel Powlett's Gazetteer of Karauli for mation regarding geographical data, etc., which has been useful, ll as to Munshi Jwala Sahai's History of Bharatpur, for many ant details of much interest in connection with the sieges of

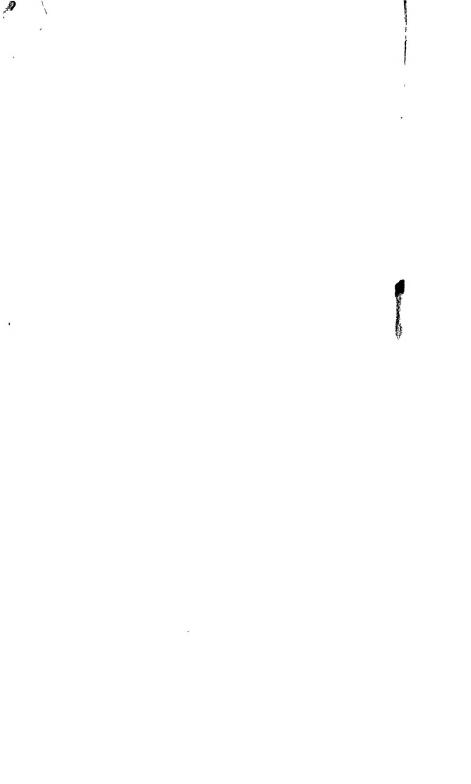
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H. E. D.-B.



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BHARATPUR STATE.

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BHARATPUR STATE.

GEOGRAPHY.

Bharatpur, one of the Eastern Rajputana States, lies between latitude 26°43" and 27°50", and longitudes 76°54" and 77°49", with extreme length and breadth of 76 and 48 miles respectively, and an area of 1,974.79 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Gurgaon District of the Punjab, on the east by the Muttra and Agra Districts of the United Provinces, on the south by the Native States of Dholpur and Karauli, on the south-west by Jaipur, and

on the west by Alwar territory.

The land in Bharatpur territory is generally fertile and usually flat. The marked fertility of the land contributes towards rendering the revenues of the State superior to those of many a State of equal and even greater area in Rajputana; but this is also brought about, I fancy, by means of the large numbers of Jats and Meos inhabiting it, who are born cultivators, and utilize every available square yard of the land for purposes of cultivation, as well as due in great part to the excellent system of irrigation which prevails throughout the State, and which has of late years been so materially improved and added to during the time that the administration of the State has been under British control.

A large extent of hilly country exists in the southern portion of the State, which is much intersected by ravines, and is called the "Dang," being inhabited principally by a sturdy and fine caste of men called Gujars, who, however, bear an unenviable notoriety for dacoity, but whose members nevertheless are enlisted in large numbers as recruits for our native army, and, I am told, turn out excellent soldiers. At Baretha and Bansi Paharpur, on these hills, there are quarries of white and red sandstone, very useful for building purposes. The supply of this stone in slabs, pillars, and various other forms is very great, as not only are the houses in Bharatpur, Dig and other towns of the State built of this material, but it is also exported in large quantities to Agra, Delhi and other distant places.

Elevations above sea level of the more important hills in this State, as found by great Trigonometrical Survey, are shown in the following table: "

Name of Hill.		Pergunnah 1		Post	1101.	Elevation above		
		which situated.	Latii	tude	Longi	itude	the level of the Sea.	
						-		. Feet.
Alipur		Akhevgarh		27	8"	77 -	1"	1.357
Chapra		Pahari				77		
Damdama		Biana		26°	54"	77	17	1 222
Rasia		Nagar	٠	27	26	77.	12	1 065
Usira		Rupbas	•	26	57	77	40′	817
Madhoni		Bharatpur		27°	135	770	28"	725

Rivers.—There are no perennial rivers in the State: the four rivers, viz., the Utangan or Banganga, the Gambhir. the Kakund and the Ruparel, which pass through the State. flow only during the rains, and dry up entirely two or three months after the latter have ceased. The Bangarque, which enters the State on the west from Jaipur territory, and passes on to the Agra District on the south-east is said to damage the fertility of the land by depositing sand upon it; this statement, however, is not, I think, supported by results, and this silted material, which is deposited. I should fancy must be rich in organic matter, and of itself must materially benefit the land. The advantages of saturating the intervening tracts of arable land, and ultimately providing a copious supply of drinking water to the city of Bharatpur, where the well water is extremely brackish, counteracts any harm which may be done by the introduction of sand This arrangement is, however, open to grave objections on sanitary grounds, proving detrimental to the public health in many ways, but as such will be commented upon nothing further need be said about it here. The Jaipur State had intended in 1873 to prevent the flow of this river

into Bharatpur territory by a masonry embankment thrown across it at Jamwai Raingarh; this was with reason strongly objected to by the Bharatpur Durbar. After long discussion and enquiry, the Government of India decided that the Jaipur Durbar should take upon itself the responsibility of compensating any loss that the embankment might cause to Bharatpur, but the Durbar refused to undertake this responsibility, and the project had to be given up entirely.

The Gambhir also comes from Jaipur territory at the south, and after receiving the waters of the Kakund, about 8 miles higher, joins the Banganga near the village of

Kurka in the Biana tehsil.

The Kakund, a tributary of the Gambhir, rises in the hills in the Karauli State, and enters Bharatpur territory on the southern border of the Dang. Its course for several miles is over an elevated rocky plateau, from which it descends by a series of falls near the village Gordha Daro; and at one of the falls called Dir the water is very dee, and never dries up. It is the waters of this river that are collected and dammed up by the Baretha Bund, a very large and extensive work, which appears to have been commenced some years ago and then abandoned, being ultimately completed in the year 1899 by the P. W. D. of this State, under the

supervision of Mr. Devenish, the State Engineer.

The Ruparel, entering the western border from Alwar territory, is held up by a very extensive irrigation work called the Sikri Bund, which curves round in a southern The bund is 8 miles in length and has 2! masonry outlets, sufficient to discharge 15,650 cubic fect of water per second in heavy floods. It is intended not to store water, but simply to hold it up for distribution as necessary, according to the requirements of agriculture. Of the two main courses to which, through these outlets, the water is led, one flows to the north-east towards Gopalgarh, Pahari and Kaman, and the other to southeast towards Dig. Kumher and Bharatpur. The effectual irrigation of land in these pergunnals greatly depends upon this river, and so much of the water is utilized on the way that except in years of very heavy rains it never passes to the opposite border of the State to enter the Muttra and Agra Districts. The water of the Ruparel being so much needed by Bharatpur, the Alwar State was bound, in an engagement entered into by Nawab Ahmad Bakhsh Khan, Vakil of Alwar, on the 21st of Rajab 1220 Hijri (A.D. 1805), to keep the bund of Laswari Nadi (the Ruparel) always open, in so far as is necessary for the benefit of the country of the Bharatpur Rajah, with the promise that the "Maharajah (of Alwar) will strictly adhere to this agreement." Deviation from the terms of this agreement on the part of Alwar, however, caused constant disputes between the two States, till Colonel Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence, the Agent Governor-General for Rajputana, decided in 1855 that from 10th June to 9th October, four months every year, Bharatpur should receive the water of the river freely, and in the remaining eight months Alwar can utilize it by means of temporary bunds or any other means. As, however, the subject of irrigation in this State will be fully dealt with by the late State Engineer, who has kindly consented to write a note on the subject for this Gazetteer, I shall refer the reader to it for further information.

Railways.—Bharatpur State is traversed by the Agra-Bandikui section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway for a distance of 34 miles, and the stations on the line within the State are Ikran, Bharatpur, Helak and Nadbai. A new line of railway has already been surveyed, which when sanctioned by the Government of India, will pass through the State directly north and south, and connect up Karauli, providing through communication with Delhi and the north, ride map attached.

Roads.—The chief roads in the State are the Agra-Ajmer road (31 miles), Bharatpur-Dig-Kaman road (34 miles), Bharatpur-Muttra (22 miles), Bharatpur-Fatehpur-Sikri (8 miles), Bharatpur-Biana (24 miles), Dig-Gordhan (5 miles), and Dig-Nagar to Alwar border (25 miles). Besides these, which are metalled, there are other good katcha roads, e.g., that connecting Agra with Hindoun, passing through Biana and running for 29 miles within this State, and others connecting Kaman with Gopalgarh, Uchain with Bhusawar, &c.

On page 5 is a table showing the mileage between most of the important towns in the State.

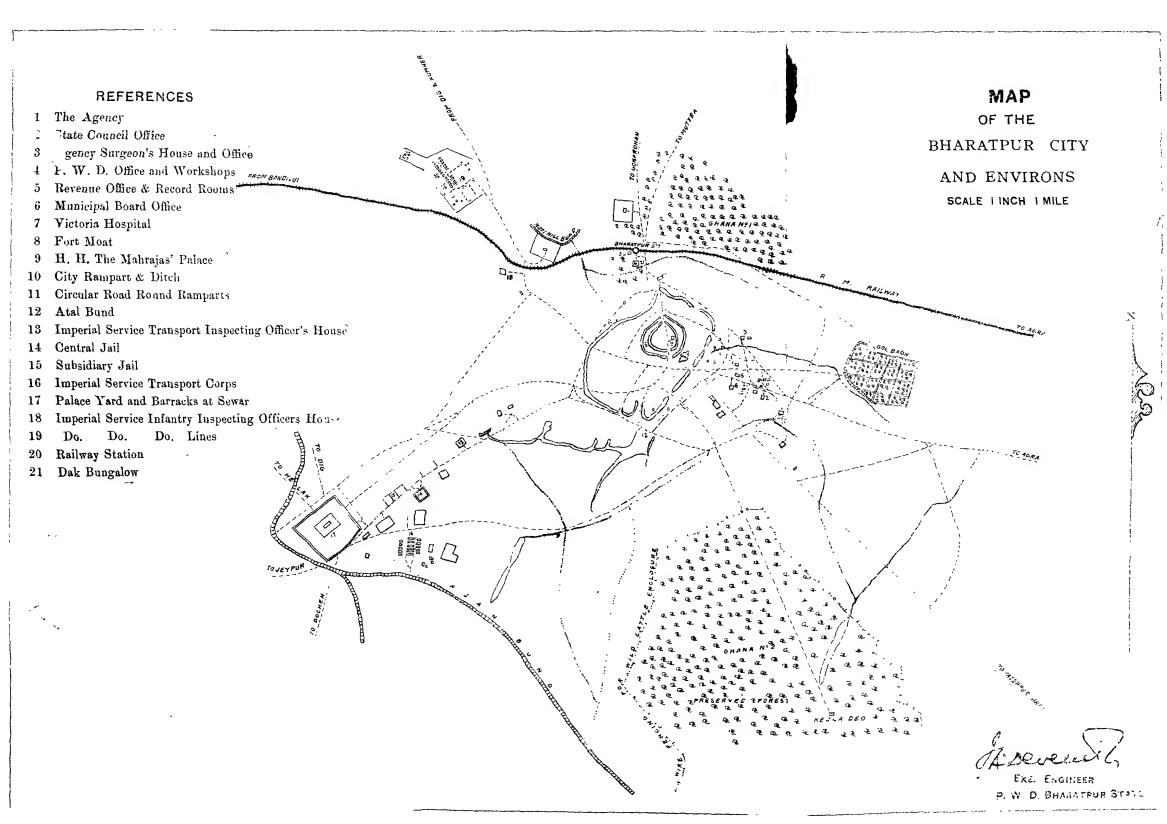
Table showing Mileage between the important Towns in the Bharatpur State.

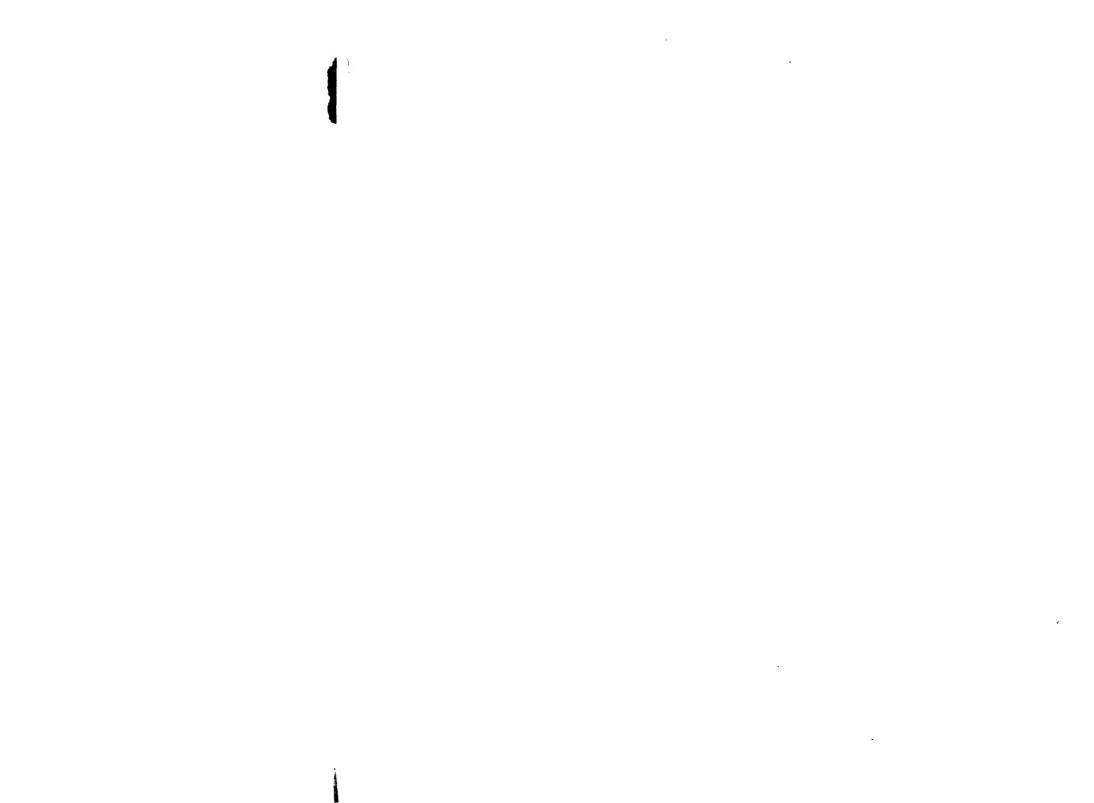
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	Names of Towns,	Bharatpur	Kumher	Dig	Kaman	Gopalgarh	Paharı	Sikri	Nagar	Akheygarh	Pathaina	Haleyna	Bhusawar	Weir	Biana	Baretha	Bangra	Rupbas	Paharpur	Rudawal	Uohain
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CHIEF TOWNS IN THE STATE.

BHARATPUR

Bharatpur, the capital of the State, is situated a low-lying ground, more or less at the confluence of the waters of the rivers Ruparel and Banganga, those of the former being stored in the Moti Jheel Bund, about a mile due north of the city, while those of the latter, being brought from the Ajan Bund to the Atal Bund adjoining the city, furnish the moat around the fort with a large supply of water annually, which replemishes the wells used by the inhabitants for drinking and other purposes. In years of excessive floods the city has been in danger of being submerged. This evil has now been partially remedied by an excellent system of drainage instituted by the State P.W. D., as well as better control over the water in the Ajan Bund; and shortly a direct channel into the Atal Bund is to be brought from the Kunj Behari mori on the Agency Sewar Road, which will prevent a large amount of very unnecessary inundation. This low-lying position of the city has been, however, very advantageous in time of war, as the water in the bunds or hills in the vicinity can be easily allowed to pour into the earthworks ditch, and thus render the place doubly fortified against attack; this was doubtless the reason which prevented the army under Lord Lake from approaching the city wall, and ultimately resulted in total failure of the siege of 1805. But in 1826 a pe cy of Lord Combernere's troops, who had been previously stationed at the Moti Jheel to watch the escape of water from the lake, made an attack upon the city, which ultimately ended in its capture. The city is nearly five miles in circumference, the length from south-west to north-east being about 3 miles, and the breadth a little less than one mile and a half. A high metalled road lined on each side by fine trees constructed by Major Morrison, a former Political Agent, for the purposes of communication as well as to serve the purpose of protecting the city from floods, encircles the city and is five and a half miles in length. No such completely circular road surrounds any other capital city in Rajputana. Inside this road are a wide and deep ditch and a mud wall of great height and thickness, which aid in





fortifying the place. The city can be entered by the ten following gates:—(1) Muttra gate, facing east: (2) Bir Narayan gate, facing south-east: (3) Atal Bund gate, and (4) the Nimdah gate, focing south: (5) the Anah gate (6) the Chandpol, and (7) Basan gates, all facing west: (8) the Gordhan gate, and (9) the Jagina gate, facing north; and (10) the Surajpol gate, facing west. The main street, or bazar through the city from the Muttra gate to the Kumher gate is paved with stone slabs, and many of the other principal streets also are either paved or metalled. noteworthy buildings in the city are :- Two temples, one of Luchmanji, a particular deity of the ruling family, and the other dedicated to Ganga, generally sacred to all Hindus, the Jama Masjid, and lastly but by no means least the Victoria Hospital. The Ganga Mandar and Jama Masjid are built at the cost of all State servants respectively of the Hindu and Mahommedan religions, by the order of late Maharajah Balwant Singh. One mouth's pay of every newlyentertained servant is deducted for the purpose) and as only a small sum of money is collected during the year from this source, the progress of these buildings has been slow; but notwithstanding that the work was commenced about fifty years ago, they are still incomplete! The Charbagh Kothi was, until lately, used as the Session Judge's Court, but was transferred to the Medical Department of the State on the erection of the Victoria Hospital, and after several additions and alterations by the State P. W. D. forms now a part of the Hospital buildings. The whole of this estate has now been built over, and forms the now well-known Victoria Hospital, recently erected by the State in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of our late much-lamented Queen Empress, and regarding which I shall give a full and further description later on In the north-west portion of the city is a masonry stone fort of square dimensions, occupying a prominent situation, with high walls, and surrounded by a moat about 200 feet wide, very deep, and containing large quantities of fish. There are two gates into the Fort, the roads to which cross the moat by masonry bridges; the one facing south called the Choburja gate, has a little fortification of four towers before it, hence the name Choburja, and the other to the north, named Asht Dhati gate, was so called from the Hasht Dhati, or eight metalled gate, brought

by Maharajah Jawahir Singh from Delhi on his conquest of that city. The palaces forming the residence of the Maharajah and his family are within the Fort. One of them, locally called the Kamra, is a building of much renown in the surrounding country. It was built by Maharajah Balwant Singh after English style, for the reception and accommodation originally of his European guests. also, within the Fort, one or two fine old palaces now uninhabited an' in ruins. The palace at present inhabited by the ruling Chief is of modern design, and not by any means handsome. It is surmounted by a clock tower, and is lighted throughout by electric light. The Fort itself has eight bastions, the first of which, called the Jawahir Burj, with palaces upon it built by Maharajah Jawabir Singh, is on the north; (2), the Burj of Khan Douran Khan on the west; (3), the Sinsina Burj, also called Jeth Malwali on the south-west; (4), the Bagar Burj, and (5), Burj of Nawal Singh, built by a thakur of that name, on the south; (6), the Bhainsawali and (7), the Burj of Gokal Ram Risaldar on the east; and (8), the Kalka Burj on the north-east/

Bharatpur was once a thriving city, but its population has much decreased of late years owing to the following causes :-- Firstly, it was a mart for the purchase and sale of salt, which was manufactured in large quantities in the pergunnahs of Bharatpur, Kumher and Dig. The annual produce of salt amounted to about 150,000 maunds, yielding an income of about Rs. 3,00,000 to the State, and gave employment to many thousands of people. The profits accruing from the nanufacture of it were great, and larger, it is said, than the net State revenue! Namak-ka-Katla was a wealthy and floorishing part of the city, but since the suppression of this source of industry in 1879, the Katla has become almost depopulated. Secondly, as the late Maharajah Jaswant Singh lived throughout his life at Sewar, four miles to the west, elected for its salubrity by Major Morrison during the aharajah's minority, a large number State serva in order to live with their master in to remove to Se ar and desert their houses in the city, and it was not till after his death and accession of his son, Ram Singh, who took up his residence in the Fort Palaces, that Bharatpur . sumed a populated appearance. This also has lately largely increased under British administration, and

soon the difficulty will be to provide sufficient accommodation, and prevent overcrowding within the walls of the city.

Municipality.—A Municipal Board has, at my suggestion and under my control, recently been started on the same lines as in British territory, to which have been entrusted more or less the usual duties of such a body.

This Board has taken over all the duties hitherto carried on by the "Sanitary Board," which was instituted some years ago, and did such good work for the place and

people.

Bharatpur is said to have been originally founded by Rustam, a Jat of the Sograya clan about 200 years ago, when it was only a small mud fort. In 1733 Maharajah Suraj Mull took it from Khem Karan, the son of Rustam, and improved it, building the larger Fort, and also the earthworks around the city. It was named Bharatpur after Phurath, the brother of Ram of Ajodhia, whose other brother Lachman is worshipped as the family deity by the Chief, and whose name is also engraved in the State arms and seals. The name of Ram is usually repeated in ordinary compliments by the people of Bharatpur as "Ram Ram Sahib."

Military.—There are two regiments of Imperial Service Troops stationed here, one of Infantry and the other a Transport Corps. The former is located in excellent lines at Kanjoli, about two miles north along the Dig road, the latter at the village of Mandholi, about three miles due west of the city near Sewar. There are also one Cavalry and three Infantry regiments of State troops. The army of Bharatpur, including irregulars, as reported in 1890, consisted of 8,207 infantry, 1,647 cavalry, 298 artillerymen an 12 guns, classed serviceable. (If these forces, the Durbar placed a regiment of 600 cavalry, and another of 800 infantry at the disposal of the Government of India for Imperial service. The number of Raj troops has, however, been of late years much reduced.

Hospitals.—Besides the Victoria Hospinere, about which shall have more to say later on, there is a very good Out-patient Dispensary situated in the centre of the city, which is very popular.

A Female Dispensary and Zenana Hospit also exist in connection with the Victoria Hospital, the latter having

accommodation for 12 purdah-nashin women. Further details regarding Medical Institutions will be found under

"Medical Department."

Prisons. The Central Prison and Subsidiary Jail and Lunatic Asylum are located out at Sewar. A large Printing department is also in progress in connection with the Central Jail Factory, and worked entirely by prisoners. Further details will be found under the section "Jail Department."

Schools.—There is an excellent City School lately built and situated near the City Dispensary in the centre of the city, under the superintendence of a competent school-master, which is very popular. Particulars of this will be found under the section—" Educational Department."

Tehsil. -Bharatpur is the head-quarters of the Deorhi

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Post Offices.—Of these there are two, one central in the heart of the city, the other in the Agency compound. Attached to both of these are Telegraph Offices, the latter office being in direct communication with Agra by a special wire, which is a great convenience to the public, and expedites telegraphic communication with other parts.

Dig.

Next to Bharatpur in importance and renowned for its fountain palaces, called Bhawans, is the town of Dig. situated to the north-west of, and 23 miles from, Bharatpur. It is a very old town, mentioned in the Skandh Puran, and in the 4th chapter of Bhagwat Mahatam as Dirgh or Dirghpur, meaning "large." The reason why it was so named appears to be, that on the site where Dig now stands was situated the larger of two hamlets belonging to the older town, Ow, three miles to the south, and its designation as "Dirgh" or "large" has been converted into the present name Dig.

Dig is situated to the south of Manus Nayi, the south-eastern branch of the Ruparel river, and though the town itself has not a very low position, there are many depressions along the course of the river, such as Kho Dahar, the Shishamwala Bund, the Gordhan Darwaza Bund, and others around the town. Dig is enclosed by earth-works now in ruins, which, on the west side of the town, are strengthened by a masonry wall, and is entered by the nine following gates:—

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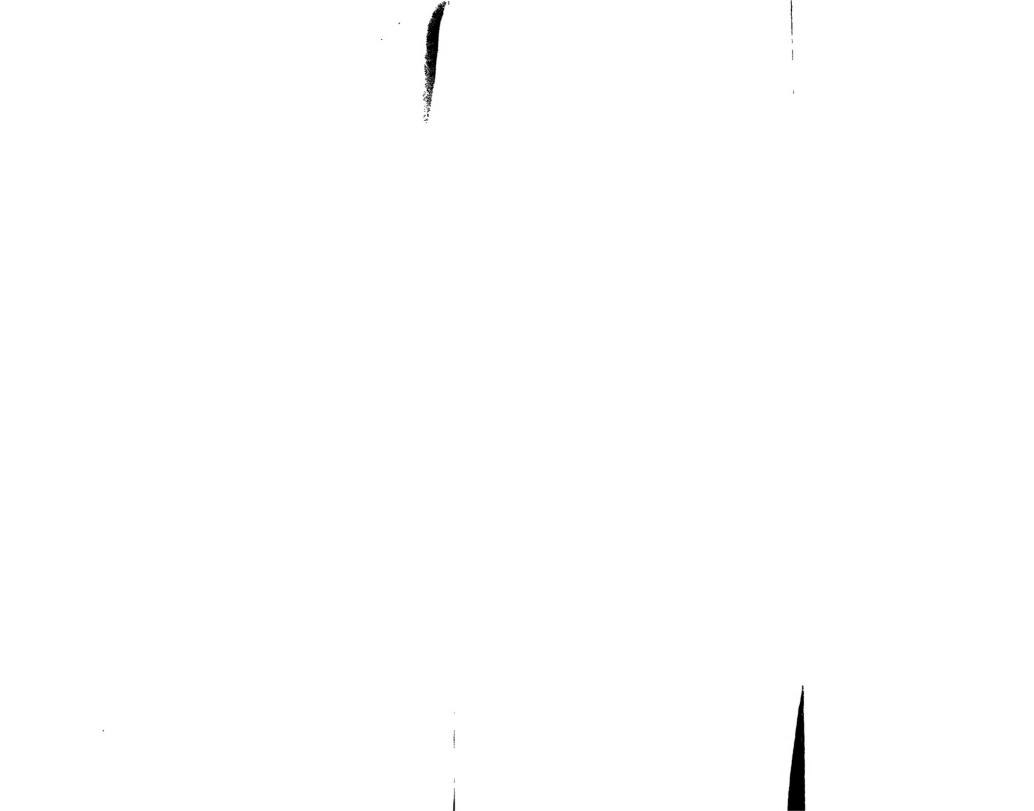
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Next to Bharatpur in importance and renowned for its fountain palaces, called Bhawans, is the town of Dig. situated to the north-west of, and 23 miles from, Bharatpur. It is a very old town, mentioned in the Skandh Puran, and in the 4th chapter of Bhagwat Mahatam as Dirgh or Dirghpur, meaning "large." The reason why it was so named appears to be, that on the site where Dig now stands was situated the larger of two hamlets belonging to the older town, Ow, three miles to the south, and its designation as "Dirgh" or "large" has been converted into the present name Dig.

Dig is situated to the south of Manus Nayi, the south-eastern branch of the Ruparel river, and though the town itself has not a very low position, there are many depressions along the course of the river, such as Kho Dahar, the Shishamwala Bund, the Gordhan Darwaza Bund, and others around the town. Dig is enclosed by earth-works now in ruins, which, on the west side of the town, are strengthened by a masonry wall, and is entered by the nine following gates:—



DEORHI KHIRKI STATE SCALE 4 IN I MILE BHARATPUR OF DIG REFERENCES Outer Rampart Suraj Bhawan Moat Fort

THE CITY & FORT

MAP

OF.

Sixoner L

Palaces

Nand Bhawan Sawan Bhawan Bhadon Bhawan

Tanks

Gopal Bhawan Kishan Bhawan Hardeo Bhawan Badan Singhs'Mehal Shish Mehal Tehsil work shop Tehsildars' Quarters

Dispensary Nazims' Court District Jail Jailors' Quarters Sepoys' Lines Battery

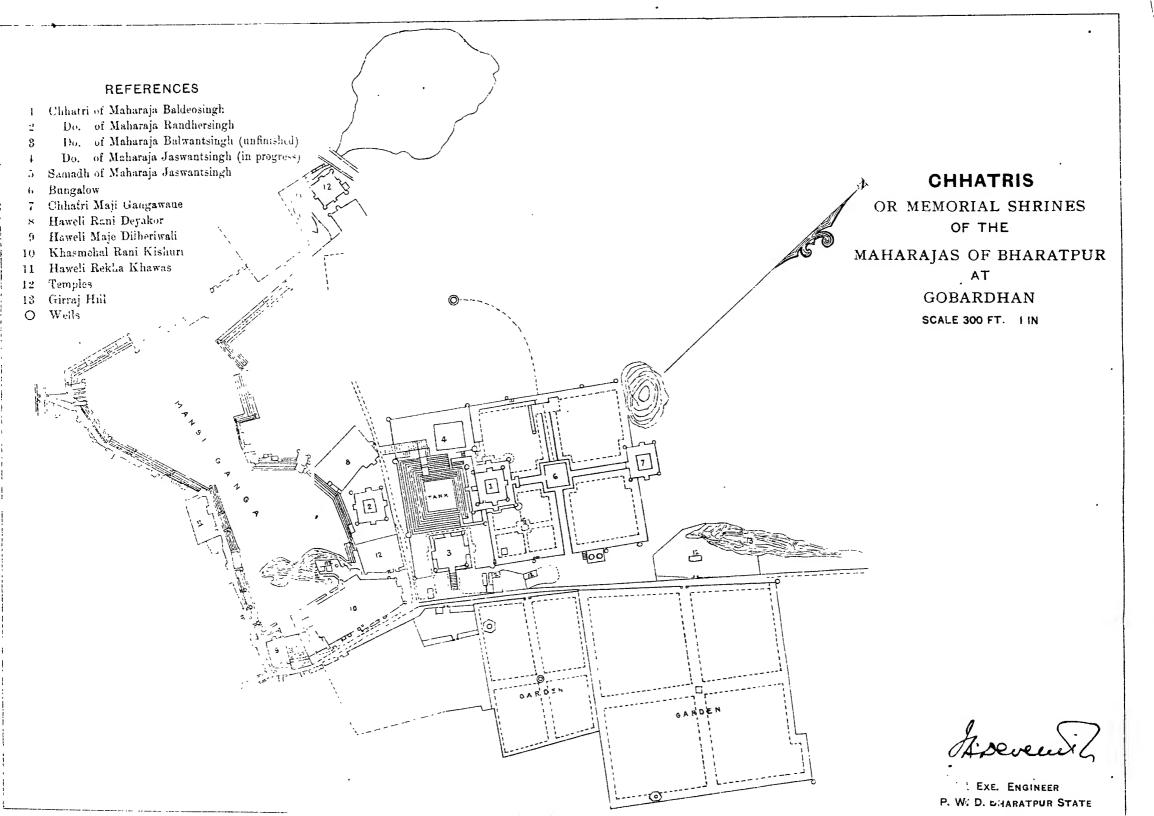
EXE. ENGINEER P W. D. BHARATPUR STATE

(1) the Ow or Kumher gate and (2) the Bhura gate, on the south; (3) the Panhori gate, (4) the Shalpore gate, and (5) the Bandha gate, on the west: (6) the Kama gate and (7) the Delhi gate, on the north; (8) the Jasondhi gate and (9) the Gordhan gate, on the east. The space within the surrounding wall is nearly as much in area as that of Bharatpur, but it is inhabited sparsely, and consists of many scattered hamlets at long distances from each other, separated by cultivated fields, ruins of buildings, or bare pieces of ground. Dig is crossed by two metalled roads nearly at right angles to each other, proceeding from the town in each of the four following directions:—North to Kaman, south to Kumher and Bharatpur, east to Gordhan and Muttra and west to Nagar and Alwar. At the south-east angle of the town is the Shah Burj, a high rocky eminence, having on its summit an area of 50 square yards and enclosed by a rampart, having four commanding bastions facing the four cardinals points. Within the walls of the town, and much nearer to its southern position than others, is the . Fort, an imposing structure with high ramparts twenty thick, furnished with bastions commanding town and the country around. Inside the Fort are the ruins of a fine palace, which has recently been renovated and converted into a small District Jail for the accommodation of 50 prisoners, and has proved a great boon to both Jail and Judicial administrations. All prisoners convieted of petty offences can undergo their sentences here. without transfer to the Central Prison at Bharatpur.

A very interesting view of the surrounding country, showing extent and position of outlying forts, earth-works palaces, and gardens, may be obtained from the highest burj of the Fort, which still contains a very large gun. This latter in its time must have been a very formidable weapon, considering its size and position and the range it commands. To the west of the Fort are the beautiful palaces built by the great Suraj Mull, and much improved and ornamented by the late Maharajah Jaswant Singh, who spent large sums in renovating the buildings and protecting them from damage, and furnished them throughout for the accommodation of Europeans. It was here that the late Earl of Dufferin when Governor-General spent a few days, and, history says, was so enchanted with his visit that he gave his portrait to

the late Maharajah, which now adorns the walls of the main They have also recently been hall of the Gopal Bhawan. visited by H. E. Lord Curzon. These palaces, which, according to Thorton, are only surpassed in India for elegance of design and perfection of workmanship by the Taj Mahal of Agra, are constructed of fine hard sandstone quarried at Bansi-Paharpur in the Rupbas pergunnah of this State. They form a quadrangle, in the centre of which is a garden, an oblong space of 475 by 350 feet, laid out with flower beds and fountains. To the east and west are large masonry tanks, with another garden on the other side of the western tank, beyond the buildings forming the quadrangle. The building on the north is called the Nand Bhawan, a hall measuring 66 by 40 feet, built of grey sandstone, with verandahs on the east and west. The main building on the west is called the Gopal Bhawan, and is the largest of all the palaces, being two-storeyed on three sides, with an extensive lofty hall between them: this is also built entirely of grev On either side of the Gopal Bhawan, at suitable distances are two smaller buildings called the Sanwan and Bhadon Bhawans, the posterior sides of which, as well as of the Gopal Bhawan, command a view of the western tank and the gardens beyond it. These three Bhawans, though having only one storey in the front at the ground level, have in addition two more lower storeys at the back, one of which is partially or wholly under water throughout the year. This, however, varies, being dependent upon the height of the water level in the tank. On the southern side of the quadrangle are two palaces facing north; one, called the Surai Bhawan on the west, is built entirely of marble quarried at Makrana in Jodhpur, and tastefully ornamented with stones of different colours, and in design similar to those seen in the Taj Mahal of Agra. This building was till recently utilized as a Dak Bungalow for the convenience of visitors and sightseers. The Durbar have now, however, built a capacious Dak Bungalow close by the palaces for visitors, which is The other palace on the east, built much patronized. of grey sandstone like the others, is called the Kishen On the roof of a very substantial building between these two palaces exists a reservior, which supplies the fountains in all these palaces and gardens with water. The dimensions of this reservoir are $135 \times 104 \times 675$ feet, with a

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capacity for holding 94,770 cubic feet of water. This reservoir is filled by the aid of bullocks in the usual way from two capacious and practically inexhaustible wells situated at either corner, and takes about a fortnight to fill, working day and night. The strength necessary in a roof which has to support the enormous weight of so large a volume of water is, I should say, unique, and scarcely has a parallel in India. On the eastern side of the quadrangle, and commanding a view of the eastern tank, is the Kishen Bhawan (called also the Barah Dari), an open square building with verandahs on all sides, and a double line of fountains in each of the verandahs. To the south, behind the Suraj Bhawan, out of the quadrangle but adjoining it, is the Zenana Palace known as the Hardeo Bhawan, with an orange orchard enclosed by buildings on all the three sides. Partly behind the Kishen Bhawan, and on the southern aspect of the eastern tank, but quite apart from them, is an old palace built long before the construction of the Bhawans, during Thakur Badan Singh's reign. This also is an extensive building with two compounds, though not possessing the beauty of the other more recent palaces.

Dig is the head-quarters of a tehsil, and contains a very good Dispensary with accommodation for 12 in-patients, has a district Jail for 60 prisoners located within the Fort, also a School and Post and Telegraph Offices. It also contains a Judge's Court, &c., and a Sanitary Board, worked by native residents under the presidency of the tehsildar.

GOBERDHAN.

Situated due east of Dig, and connected therewith by a very good metalled road at a distance of about seven miles, is the town of Goberdhan in the Muttra district. Though situated in British territory this town has a great connection with the Bharatpur State, in that not only does the State own extensive and valuable property there, in fact the greater portion of the town, but it is the place where the mortal remains of its Chiefs are buried, and where extensive and very handsome chhuttries and tanks have been erected to their memory.

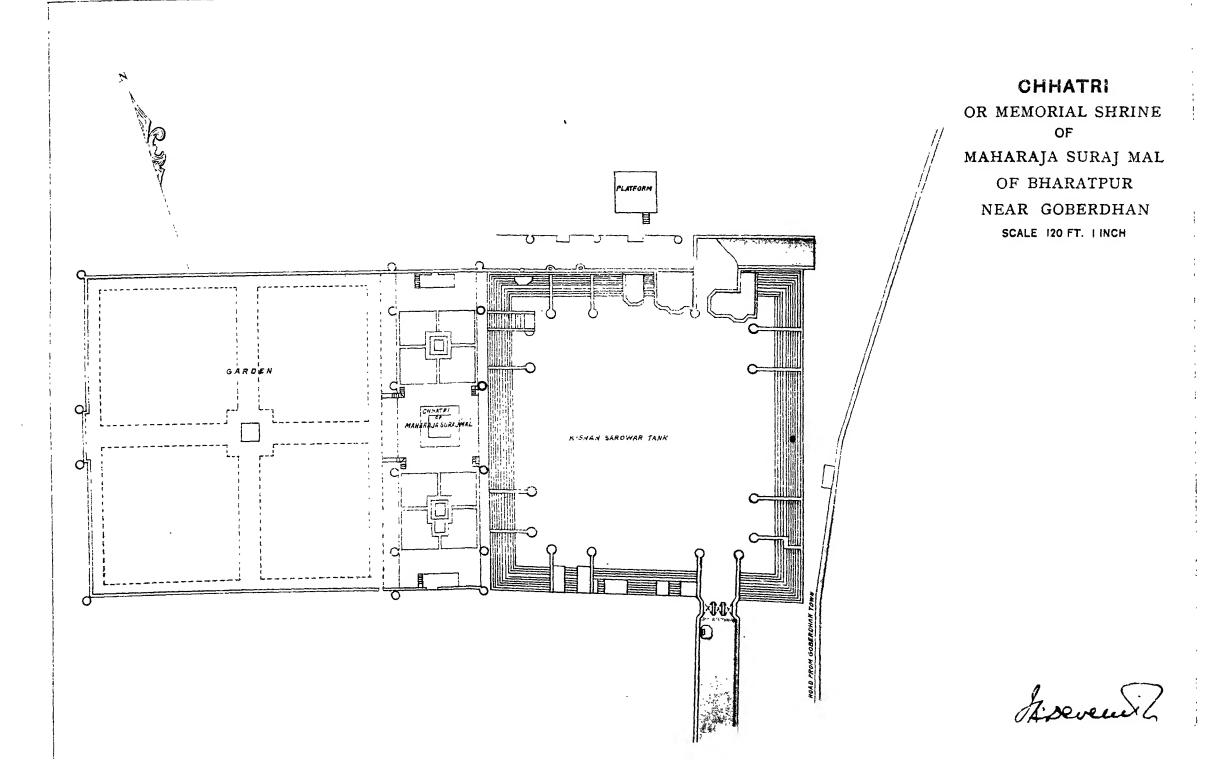
The chhuttries at present existing at Goberdhan are three in number, all situated towards the north-east side of

the Mansi Ganga tank, the first having been erected to the memory of Maharajah Ranjit Singh, the next to the memory of Maharajah Baldeo Singh, and the third, at present in course of construction, to Maharajah Balwant A very handsome chhuttrie has also been erected by the State to the memory of the great Maharajah Suraj Mull, the originator of the Dig Palaces, at a tank called Kushm Sirowar, situated one and a half miles from Goberdhan on the road to Rada Kund in the Muttra district. Here also exist two more chluttries on a smaller scale to the memory of Suraj Mull's wives, as well as a chabutra to the north side of the same tank to the memory of Maharajah Jawant Singh, all of which are made of cut sandstone quarried in, and brought from, Bharatpur territory for the purpose; they are of exceedingly handsome design, and certainly a credit to their instigators, both in point of work as well as design

Large sums of money must have been spent over them, but as the expenditure has extended over a number of years before their completion, the State revenues have not been overtaxed for the purpose, and no unnecessary burden has been entailed on the State finances thereby. At Goberdhan also exists the famous tank called the Mansi Ganga, mentioned in the Prem Sagar, in the centre of which exists the famous portion of rock near which at times the water is said to have been turned into milk. The whole tank is surrounded by numerous handsome stone buildings, and is resorted to yearly by thousands of pilgrims from all parts of the country, who come for the purpose of worship to Though this place is not actually in Bharatpur territory I have thought that a description of it would not be out of place here, owing to its historical associations with the State, and it would repay the visitor to Dig to take the opportunity to run over the border and pay a visit to Goberdhan, and see for himself some of the fine buildings there, to whose elegance and beauty scant justice can be done on paper.

KAMA.

Kama is a very old town situated in the north of the State, and sacred to Hindus as being a portion of



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the Brij country, where Krishna resided in his early life. Its former name is said to have been Brahampore, but Rajah Kam Sen, the maternal grandfather of Krishna changed it, after his own name, to Kama. Being now included among the Bans, such as Brindaban, Mahaban, &c., it is also called Kamban, and is visited annually in pilgrimage by large numbers of the Baishnow Hindus in the month of Bhadon, known as Banyatra. There exist here the remains of a curious old temple consisting of 84 pillars named Chourasi-Khamba, and it is said that these pillars are never correctly numbered. Kaman had long been under the rule of the Jaipur Chiefs, and it is only since the time of Maharajah Jawahir Singh that it has been added to Bharatpurterritory. Palaces built by the Jaipur Chiefs exist to this day, but are now used as the Tehsil Offices, &c. There are many important Hindu temples at Kama: two of them, those of Gokal Chandraman and Madan Mohan, were taken by Maharajah Sawai Jai Singh to his newly-built city of Jaipur, and after a residence of about a century and a quarter they were turned out by the late Maharajah Ram Singh during his persecution of the Baishnows. After a short stay at Bikaner, where the State could not bear the expense or meet other demands, they had to return to Kama.

There is also a tank at Kama, named Bimal-Kund surrounded on all sides by temples, and a chhuttri built to the memory of Rajah Kamak Sen stands on the bank of the tank. Kama is now a very dilapidated town situated on rising ground and surrounded on the south by jheels, and contains remnants of many pukka buildings, also a Dispensary, Tehsil, Thana, Post Office and a P. W. D. Inspection Bungalow. The town is in direct communication with Bharatpur by a first-class metalled road at a distance of 35 miles, and with Gopalgarh by a very good katcha road, a distance of 14 miles. The Dispensary is situated close to the Tehsil Serai; a new and more modern building, however, on a more suitable site will shortly be erected.

BIANA.

The town of Biana is situated on an eminence in a small plain, between two ranges of hills running more or less parallel to each other, and in a direction from north-east

to south west. The Biana hill itself is covered with the remains of large buildings: among them is a fort in which there is a high stone pillar called Bhimlath, or the staff of Bhim, conspicuous for a long distance. There is an immense number of Mahommedan tombs scattered about at some distance from the town, inscriptions on some of these tombs bearing the dates 421 22 Hizri or A.D. 1030-31. There is around the town only too evident proof of past bloodshed in the form of extensive cemeteries, some of the graves in which are very handsome and still in an excellent state of preservation, and are chiefly made of the red sandstone so abundant in the vicinity. This town is the headquarters of a tehsil, and contains a branch Dispensary, Police Thana, Post Office and School and a P. W. D. Bungalow for the use of State Officials. The town is connected by good roads-with Hindoun to the south, Fatehpur-Sikri to the east, and Bharatpur to the north. In this tehsil is the village of Bareta, 5 miles due east, noted for its lake and bund; a small out-door patient dispensary exists there for use of the P. W. D. subordinates, which is also much patronized by villagers residing in the vicinity.

BHUSAWAR.

The town of Bhusawar is a large and thriving one, situated in the south-west corner of the State, and is said to have been founded by Bhusawar Khan, an officer of Mahmud Gaznavi, some 800 years ago. There are some copper mines in the range of hills in the Bhusawar pergunnah, but they have not been worked for many years. Bhusawar is noted for the fertility of its soil and for the numerous topes of manga trees which abound in the neighbourhood of the town, though the trees themselves are not of a very superior quality. A road (katcha) connects it with Weir and Uchain and a track to the south affords communication with Ballahgarh. As a result of the late settlement, the tehsil headquarters have been removed to Weir, only a Naib-Tehsildar residing here. The town contains a Thana, Dispensary and School, and until quite recently it was the headquarters of a tehsil, which, as abovementioned, has now been removed to Weir.

WEIR.

Weir was founded by Thakur Badan Singh upwards of 125 years ago. He built a fort, palace and gardens here. It was formerly the place of residence of Partab Singh, the second surviving son of Badan Singh and a brother of the famous Suraj Mall, who much embellished the place. The garden close to the palace, on account of the abundance of trees, is called the Naulakha Bagh, and the other garden with a palace in it is called Phulbari. The town contains a Police Thana, Branch Dispensary and School, and is the head-quarters of a tehsil under the late settlement, the tehsil from Bhusawar having been recently transferred here. It also has a Public Works Department Rest House. The town, like most others in Bharatpur, is in a very tumbled down and dilapidated condition.

KUMHER.

The town of Kumher lies on the direct road to Dig, at a distance of 11 miles from Bharatpur, with which it is connected by a first-class metalled road. It is a dilapidated and tumbled down place now, surrounded by strong and extensive earth-works, which are pierced by gates at the entrance of the principal roads into the city, and contains a Tehsil, Dispensary, Thana, Post Office, and School. were two brothers, Kumbhi and Sumbhi, Jats of the village of Sinsini, the former founded the town and gave it his name. Thakur Badan Singh lived for a long time at this place, he built several substantial buildings and made a wall round the town. In 1754 it was unsuccessfully besieged by the Mahrattas, and Khandu Rao, the son of Malhar Rao Hulkar, the great Mahratta leader, was killed here, and his cenotaph exists near the town. Tiffenthalar, describing its condition a century ago, states it to be a considerable burgh or rather a small city, situated in a plain and surrounded by a mud wall and a ditch. Most of the houses are of plaster, but several are of masonry and tiled. Of the last description is a fine palace situated on a moderate eminence, which commands an extensive view over the surrounding plain, and serves as a fort, being surrounded by strong walls.

Besides the above towns, the population of which is above 5,000, there are those of Rupbas, Nagar, Nadbai and Pahari, all with the exception of the last named head-quarters of tehsils of the same name; and Uchain, Akheygarh and Gopalgarh, which formerly were tehsil head-quarters, but which latter under the new settlement have been transferred to other towns, viz., Rupbas, Nadbai and Nagar respectively.

Rupbas.—Rupbas was founded by Rup Singh, originally a descendant of the Chitor Maharana, but converted to Islam in the reign of Akbar the Great, and subsequently called Mian Rup, being one of the favourite associates of the Emperor, and holding Khanwa as fief. He built a palace and a beautiful tank, which are still in existence. though the former is in a dilapidated condition, the palace being now used as the Tehsil Office. Rupbas being very near to Fatchpur Sikri, the country residence of Akbar, was used by the Emperor as a shooting box. slabs of stone or chabutras are still to be found in the Ghannah close by (which used to be extensive forests, and served as large game preserves in the neighbourhood of Rupbas), from which the Emperor used to shoot. traffic in stone, upon which there is a royalty, has increased greatly under the supervision of the Executive Engineer, and brings in large profits to the State P. W. D. Bungalow and P. W. D. Offices have been erected at Bansi Paharpur, 7 miles off, by the State, on account of the quarry industry, also a small out patient Dispensary exists here under the superintendence of the Medical Department. which is said to be a great boon to the quarry-men, amongst whom, I am told, there is a large amount of fibroid phthisis, but this I should very much doubt, as the quarry-men do not work the stone in the same way that stone masons do, but simply exeavate it.

There exists here also a garden with a handsome little building constructed by Maharajah Balwant Singh, Village Khanwa in this tehsil is famous for the great battle-tield of Sanga Rana and Baber, described in connection with Biana. It was founded by Kan Mohammed Pathan 1,000 years ago, and is still inhabited by his descendents, called

Gaddis, who claims to be Pathans, but are converts from Hinduism. In this pergunnah, and only eight miles from the town are the famous Bansi and Paharpur quarries of sandstone already mentioned.

Paharsar.—Paharsar in the Nadbai Tehsil was formerly called Lohagarh, and was conquered by two officers of Sultan Mahmud in the course of three hours or a "pahar," and was thenceforth named Paharsar, or conquered in a pahar. It is inhabited by a large community of Sayads of the Shiya creed, many of whom are men of high attainments in learning, holding respectable posts in British territory, in this and other native States, and are mostly in a well-to-do condition. My own experience of them certainly is, that their intellectual capacity is far in advance of the ordinary native of this State.

Akheygarh.—Akheygarh, which has a fort, was founded by Akhai Singh, one of the numerous sons of Thakur Badan Singh, and brother of the great Suraj Mall. Pathena, a village in this tehsil, was given in jagir to a body of thakurs, with the idea (being of fighting instinct) that they might be able to keep peace on the frontier. But in 1887 the thakurs themselves rebelled against the State, and Maharajah Jaswant Singh, after a siege of less than a week, ousted them, and destroyed their fort. From personal enquiry, however, of some of the older inhabitants still living it would appear that they made a good fight for it. the new settlement the tehsil has lately been transferred to The town is situated a few yards from the Alwar border, and was probably placed there for strategic purposes. It contains a Tehsil and Dispensary, both of which are very shortly to be removed to Nadbai, a far more suitable site, and also a Post Office and School only two miles off the R.-M. Railway at Kherli station.

Gopalgarh.—Gopalgarh is named after the mud fort built by Gopal Singh, a surdar of Maharajah Suraj Mall, at the village named Dorola, in order to correct the turbulent population of Meos, of whose country the Mewat. lying in the Bharatpur State, is the the centre. It used to be the head-quarters of a tehsil, and till recently possessed a dispensary, both of which have now been abolished and transferred to Nagar. It is connected with Kaman to the east by a very good katcha road, at a distance of about 14 miles, also with Pahari and Nagar by tracks on the north and south respectively. The Meos, originally Minas. were converted to Islam during the several invasions of India by Sultan Mahmud, between A.D. 1001 and 1030. The memory of Masaud, who accompanied Mahmud in these invasions, is much revered by the Meos. Their oath on Salar (meaning the flag of Masaud) is most binding. Whilst professing the Musalman faith, they observe many of the Hindu festivals and indulge in drinking wine. Like Hindus, their daughters do not inherit the father's property, and they believe greatly in omens, and consider the howl of jackals, the bark of a fox, chirping of a bird, and the passing from right to left or rice versa of a deer, a cat or a snake, to be fortunate or the reverse, as the case may be. The dress of both men and women greatly resembles that of Hindus. Infanticide was once common amongst them, but the practice has altogether died out now. When converted to Islam, the Meos did not give up their thieving and plundering propensities, and to this day they are most determined cattle-lifters; but to do them justice it must be said of the Meos that, with such exceptions as are addicted to crime, they are generally respectable and thrifty land-holders. A niece of Husen Khan, Meo, is said to have been in the seraglio of the Emperor Akbar.

Sikri, a large town in the vicinity of Gopalgarh, possesses the bund or embankment mentioned in connection with the Ruparel river, which is also called the Laswari Nadi, after the village of that name, known as the last battlefield of Lord Lake against Scindhia. The bund is a very extensive one, and the very large amount of cultivation around shows evidence of its utility. A small outpatient Dispensary in connection with the P. W. D. exists here, under the direction of the Medical Department, and is much patronised and appreciated.

Nagar.—Nagar, now head-quarters of a tehsil and noted for the manufacture of earthen vessels of black clay, has a Dispensary, Police Thana, School and Post Office, it is connected with Dig by a very good road, metalled more than half way, as far as the village of Russya, the total distance being about 13 miles. The town is situated on rising ground near the border of Alwar territory, and at one time belonged to the Alwar Raj. Since 1899 a Dispensary has been opened here after the abolition of that at Gopalgarh. A Tehsil, Thana, Post Office and School also exist.

Pahari.—Pahari, so called because it is situated near a hillock, is said to have been founded in the reign of the Emperor Firoz Sháh by one of his slaves, Shahamat Ali. Here is the tomb of Shahab Khan, a Khanzada much respected by Musalmans and Meos. Pahari is one of the districts ceded to Maharajah Ranjit Singh by General Perron, the French Commander of Scindhia's army, for services rendered to him. A Dispensary, Tehsil, Post Office and School exist here.

Ballabgarh.—Ballabgarh is the head-quarters of a small estate containing fourteen villages owned by the late Foujdar Debi Singh, one of the principal sardars of the State and member of the State Council. It is at present under attachment in liquidation of debt, and is included in the Bhusawar Tehsil. There is a fort and a palace for the residence of the Foujdar at Ballabgarh. It is a picturesque spot, the town and fort being situated in a basin, surrounded by rocky hills, some of which are covered with trees, but the majority with scanty jungle, abounding, however, with pig, hyæna, chinkora, and often frequented by panther, and even tiger occasionally. It is connected with Bhusawar to the north by a track, available, however, for cart traffic.

The geographical position of the towns above described is shown in the following table:—

	LATI	гты.	Longitude.			
Nam	E\$.		Degrees.	Minutes.	Degrees.	Minutes.
Bharatpur			27	12	77	33
Dig			27	29	77	23
Kama	•••		27	40	77	20
Biana	•••		26	54	77	20
Bhusawar			27	2	77	7
Weir	• • •		27		77	14
Kumher		•••	27	19	77	26
Rupbas	•••		26	59	77	38
Khanwa	•••		27	2	77	37
Uchain	••.	•••	27	6	77	29
Paharsar	•••		27	10	77	20
Akheygarh	•••	•••	27	14	77	7
Pathena	•••	•••	27	8	77	5
Nagar	•••		27	25	77	10
Gopalgarh	•••	•••	27	40	77	7
Sikri	•••	•••	37	34	77	7
Laswara		•••	27	33	76	59
Pahari	•••	•••	27	43	77	8
Ballabgarh	•••	•••	26	58	77	8

HISTORY OF THE SIEGES OF BHARATPUR.

On the 1st January 1805 the British army, under the personal command of Lord Lake, left Dig, and being joined en route by the 75th regiment, a very necessary reinforcement, arrived before Bharatpur on the 3rd, and took up a position in a garden to the south-west of the town, which appeared a most suitable spot for occupation during the After an interval of some days of preparation, on January 9th the first assault was made but ended in failure, resulting in a loss of 300 European soldiers and 200 seroys, with an excessive casualty list amongst officers, as might be expected in such an undertaking. Bharatpur at first sight did not present any very formidable aspect to an army, before which many of the mightiest bulwarks of India had fallen. it was encircled by none of those rugged steeps which guarded the approach to Gwalior. The only works visible were a lofty mud wall and a broad ditch not easily fordable; but though the very extent of its walls which embraced the town, forming a circumference of about seven miles, must have materially increased the difficulty of protecting them, the Maharajah applied himself to its defence with the utmost zeal and resolution. "The Kingdom of the Mahratas," he said, "was in their saddles: but his was within his ramparts." Hitherto the victorious British army had reduced even the strongest fortresses without difficulty in the usual way, but the defenders of Bharatpur in this instance not only fought with the most daring valour, but called into requisition means of defence and annoyance which the English army had never hitherto elsewhere encountered, and to meet which they were wholly unprepared.

After a few days of desultory bombardment, and reinforcement by arrival of another brigade under the command of Major-General Smith, a most determined assault, preceded by a vigorous bombardment, was made on January 20th, resulting in a breach of the earth-works. This, however, ended disastrously for the British, the casualty returns showing 18 officers and 500 men killed and wounded, the loss of

the defenders only amounting to 50.

A division of Bombay troops having arrived in the interim the attack was renewed on the 20th February, but owing to the bold front shown by the defenders, as well as

the disastrous effects of explosions caused by mines, the casualties among the attacking force on this occasion was 894 killed and wounded.

The attack was renewed the next day, which, however, after two hours of hard fighting, was ultimately abandoned, the British returning to their trenches, having lost nearly 1,000 killed and wounded. Such was the result of the fourth and last attack of this siege.

Thus ended the first memorable siege of Bharatpur, in which the British were repulsed in four successive attempts, sustaining in killed and wounded a loss of 3,203 officers and men.

Most of the English guns had become unserviceable from incessant firing, the whole of the artillery stores had been expended, provisions were exhausted, and the sick and wounded had become very numerous. The army thus being no longer in a condition to renew hostile operations, the ordnance was withdrawn from batteries and the troops from the trenches on the 22nd February, and moving to the north-east of the Bharatpur Fort, Lord Lake, on the 25th February, occupied a position from which he commanded the roads to Agra, Muttra and Dig, his head-quarter camp, it is said, being pitched on the spot upon which the Agency Surgeon's bungalow now stands.

Weary of the enormous expense of the war, and having a just dread of the pertinacity of the English General, Maharajah Ranjit Singh now took advantage of the elevation of General Lake to the peerage, and offered his congratulations, accompanied by a profession of his desire for peace, and his readiness to proceed in person to the British camp. The proposal of the Maharajah for peace, therefore, met with Lord Lake's sympathy, and he unhesitatingly settled the terms of a treaty on the 10th April 1805, which provided for peace and the payment by the Maharajah of an indemnity of 20 lakhs.

In 1826, during the reign of Maharajah Balwant Singh, matters, however, gradually began to lapse into a very disturbed state, and ultimately, at the instigation of Sir Chas. Metcalfe, the Governor-General in Council was obliged to undertake measures to support the youthful Maharajah Balwant Singh, then on the gaddi, by force of arms. Accordingly in 1826, during the reign of Maharajah Balwant

Singh, a vast force, exceeding 20,000 men, with more than 100 pieces of artillery, advanced upon Bharatpur, under the Commander-in-Chief, General Lord Combernere, who had gained high distinction under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsular War, as Sir Stapleton Cotton. On the 5th December His Lordship's head-quarters were at Muttra, whence he ordered the second division of infantry, commanded by Major-General Nicolls, with the first brigade of Cavalry and a detachment of Skinner's Horse, to march from Agra via Danagore to Bharatpur to take up a position to the west of the town. The first division of infantry under Major General Reynell, with the second brigade of Cavalry and the remainder of Skinner's Horse, marched by another route to take up a position on the north-east of the With this column proceeded the Commander-in-Chief and his head-quarters, arriving before Bharatpur on 10th December. Here his Lordship humanely proposed to Durjan Sal the withdrawal of all the women and children from the town, promising their safe conduct through his camp, to which proposal only an evasive answer was received from the usurper.

On the approach of the British army, the Rajah of Nimrana, who was stationed at the Gundwa or Moti Jheel Bund, cut the embankment with a view to filling up the broad deep ditch that surrounds the town, as they had done during Lord Lake's siege in 1805, but the English troops, with the wisdom of the lesson taught in that siege, having arrived before he had quite effected his purpose, slew the Rajah, and made themselves masters of the embankment, quickly repairing the breach that had been made by him.

Disappointed at the failure of this, his first attempt, Durjan Sal sent Dewan Jawahir Lal, Faujdar Churaman, and Lala Hurdeo Bakhsh to Sir Charles Metcalfe to negotiate peace, but as nothing short of restoration of the Maharajah Balwant Singh to the State could save him from the attack, and he was determined not to give in willingly, war became inevitable.

Several days were occupied in the construction of earthworks, during which a party of about 200 of Durian Cavalry attempted to make their escape: being interespect, however, about forty of them were killed, and upwards of one hundred were made prisoners.

On the 23rd December the besiegers, under a heavy fire from the garrison, completed their first parallel trench in the vicinity of Gopalgarh, the north-eastern part of the city, and on the morning of the 24th two heavy batteries opened fire upon the city. Other batteries were brought into action in quick succession, and during the remainder of the month a vast quantity of powder and shot was expended. till scarcely a roof in the town was left uninjured; but neither shot nor shell could make any impression on a tough mud wall, the most impenetrable of all possible defences, and which moreover was 50 to 60 feet thick! A mine was therefore commenced on the evening of the 6th January 1826, in one portion of the wall on the northern face of the earth-works, but unfortunately it was not sufficiently advanced by daybreak, and the engineers, apprehending discovery if their operations were detected, it was prematurely exploded, and produced no material effect. A second attempt to mine was made, but those employed in it were countermined from the interior before they hal entered many feet; the gallery made was subsequently blown up, it having been discovered that the defenders were keeping watch on them.

Some European deserters from the British army went over to Durjan Sal, who entrusted them with a gun, which they worked so skilfully that on the 8th January a shot fired from it set fire to one of the tumbrils in the British camp, blowing up 20,000 lbs. weight of gunpowder. On the 14th another mine under one of the bastions was expleded too precipitately, producing no more effect than great smoke and a terrific noise; but two more were driven into the same work, and these being fired on the 16th so far succeeded, that with the aid of another day's battering a breach was effected. On the 17th, however, an immense mine having been completed and charged with a vast quantity of powder, the following day was fixed for the storming of the city.

Early in the morning of the 18th January 1826, the storming parties established themselves in the advanced trenches. The breach on the left, which was already practicable for an assault, was to be attacked by the brigade under General Nicolls, headed by His Majesty's 59th Regiment: the breach on the right was to be attacked by General

Reynell's brigade, headed by His Majesty's 14th Regiment, the explosion of a mine under the north-east bastion called the Nalwali Burj being the signal for commencement of This took place at eight o'clock with terrific the attack. effect. The explosion was enormous; the whole of the salient angle and portion of the stone cavalier behind it was hurled into the air, which for a time became as dark as night, while all the garrison who were stationed there were blown to the winds or buried amidst the ruins. result was an enormous breach. Owing, however, to defective construction of the mine, many of the ejected stones and masses of earth fell upon the heads of the attacking parties, killing a number of men and severely wounding three officers. The stones and debris fell so thickly about Lord Combernere himself that Brigadier-General MacCombe was knocked down by his side, and two sepoys were killed within a few feet of His Lordship.

The troops, however, pushed home the attack with great pertinacity, and in excellent order ascended the breaches and cleared them in the teeth of a very determined resistance on the part of Bakhshi Kishen Ram and Faujdar Kishen Ballabh and their followers. On the left, where the ascent was steep and difficult, the Grenadiers moved up slowly and resolutely without stopping to pull a trigger in return for the volleys of round shot, grape and musketry which were fired upon them. Within two hours the ramparts of the town on the north-east between the Muttra and Kumher gates were in possession of the besiegers, who also rushed in from all the breaches effected between these gates. The garrison on the Anah and Nimda gates made a feeble attempt at resistance, but being overwhelmed by the invaders from the Muttra gate, they soon threw away their muskets and fled. The gates of the citadel surrendered early in the afternoon, and the victorious British force was in undisputed command of both the City and Fort before dusk of the same evening!

Brigadier-General Sleigh, who commanded the Cavalry, had taken excellent precautions outside to prevent the escape of Durjan Sal, and when that Chief, with 160 chosen horses attempted to force his passage through Naswaria Bas to Kumher Gate, with a view to escaping to Biana, he was made prisoner by the 8th Light Dragoons, as the result of

information given by Balmukand Naswaria. One of his wives, two of his sons (Thakur Khushal Singh and Kallyan Singh) and Sriji Mahant were also captured with him. Jagat Singh, his eldest son, succeeded in reaching Biana, but he was also afterwards captured there. They were all brought up before Lord Combermere, by whom Durjan Sal, with his family, was sent as a State prisoner to Allahabad, and the thakurs and the mahant were confined for some Durjan Sal's descendants still time in the Fort at Agra. continue to reside at Benares. The entire losses sustained by the British army during the siege and storming amounted to 61 Europeans and 42 Natives killed, and 283 Europeans and 183 Natives wounded. The loss of the garrison was estimated at 4,000, nearly all killed by the awful explosion of the great mine.

The whole of the enemy's ordnance numbering 135 pieces was captured by the English: twelve of them were purchased by Jani Baij Nath for the State, and a very heavy gun may be seen to this day on a high platform in Fort William as a souvenir of this important victory. Many others in a disabled condition lie off their mountings in the Fort at Bharatpur in different situations.

After the British camp, with ammunition, arms and stores, had been removed to a place of safety near Adi garden on the Moti Jheel, the principal bastions and other important parts of the fortifications were blown up, and it was left to the monsoon rains to complete the ruin of the earth-works, whose boasted impregnability was henceforth destroyed for ever. With the fall of this celebrated fortress perished all expectation of successful resistance to British arms; and Dig Biana, Kama, and all other forts within the State surrendered at once, and were forthwith garrisoned by British troops, while the inhabitants returned peaceably to their homes and occupations.

On the 5th February 1826, Lord Combernere, Sir Charles Metcalfe, Mr. William Fraser and other British officers proceeded to the palace, and during a public Durbar held for the purpose, installed Balwant Singh as Maharajah in succession to his father, under the Regency of his mother, Amrit Kanwar, and the Dewanship of Jani Baij Nath and superintendence of a British Political Agent.

FAMILY OF THE RULING CHIEF.

HISTORY.

The ruling Chiefs of Bharatpur claim to have been originally Jadon Rajputs and descendents of Krishna. Both the Karauli and Bharatpur families claim Sindpal as their common ancestor. Thanpal, the twelfth in order from Sindpal, had several sons, from the eldest of whom (Dharampal) the Karauli family is descended, whilst the Bharatpur family sprang from Madanpal, the third son of Thanpal. From Madanpal the Bharatpur family trace their descent to Balchand, the nineteenth successor to Sindpal. The story about Balchand currently believed in by the Bharatpur and Karauli Durbars is as follows:—

Balchand one day went, as was his custom, on a plundering expedition. On the way he met a Jat of the Dogar clan, resident of the village of Hindoun, now in Jaipur. This Jat was bringing home his wife from Hodal. Balchand made prisoners of both the Jat and his wife, and carried them off to his home at Sinsini.* Balchand had no family by his own wife and made his Jat prisoner his concubine, and by her had two sons, Bijji and Sijji. From that time the ancestors of the Bharatpur family have been called Sinsinwal Jats, from the village of Sinsini where Balchand lived.

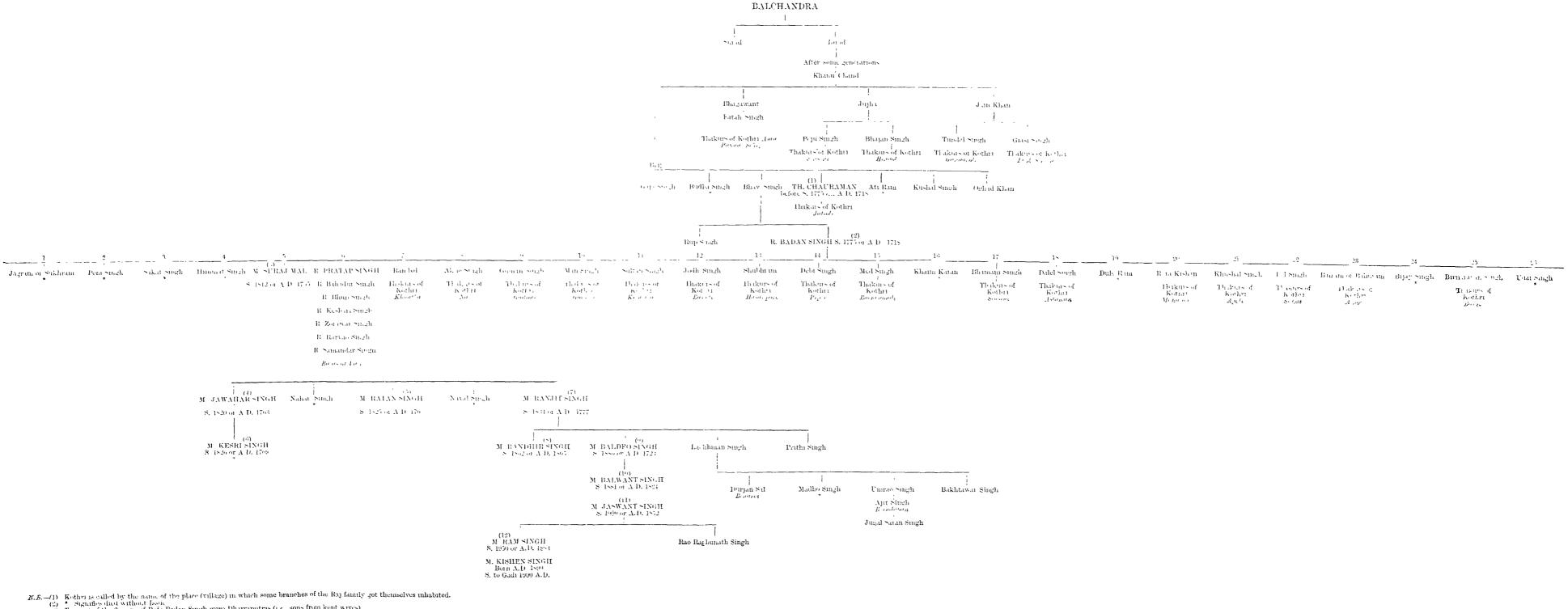
Most of the authorities consulted corroborate the fact that the Jats have sprung from the Jadon-Bhatti clan of Rajputs, of which the Karauli and Jaisalmer houses are the foremost representatives.

^{*} A village in the Dig Tehsil, situated about midway between Dig and Kumher and a few miles to the west of the main road.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PATES OF ACLESSION, ACL, OF THE MACHENING OF BUREY, CTR.

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THE GENEOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE BHARATPUR RAJ FAMILY.



(3) Two out of the 2n sons of Rajo Badan Singh were Dharmputras (i.e., sons from kept wives).

(4) By Sambat given above is meant the succession year

(4) By Sanout given above is meant the succession year
 (5) Names marked with numbers in brick its are prominent figures. So is also Raja Pratap Singh
 (6) This tree is not an authenticated one, but prepared from whatever information has been received, and is therefore liable to correction in future.

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HISTORY OF THE JAT CASTE.

Ethnology.—It will not be out of place here to append a few notes regarding the history of this caste, with which the ruling Chief of this State is connected. From local enquiry in the State it would appear that there are about 84 distinct and separate sections of this caste, amongst which the following are of the most importance:—Sinsinwal (from which the family of the ruling Chief is drawn), Khoontel, Haga, Nohvar, Sogariya, Chahur, Bhagoha, Dagar (also found in Patiala State), Bamrolyia Rana (that from which the family of the Dholpur Chief is drawn) Poniya, Garhasiya, Kohir, Indoliya, Bisantiya, Ghanyar, Desvar, Tabatiya, Thenua, &c.

The most important and numerous of these sections, at any rate as far as this State is concerned, are those of Sinsinwal and Khoontelia, to the former of which the family of the reigning Chief owe their origin. From enquiry it would appear that the first-known and oldest of these sections of the Jat caste was that of the Poniyas, from which all the other sections named appear to have sprung from time to time, the next in origin to the above being the Tabatiya section, followed by that of the Thenua family.

As regards the actual origin of the Jat caste, in these parts at any rate, local legends say that there was, hundreds of years ago, a Rajah, resident in Orissa in Bengal, who had five sons named respectively Jad, Pooru, Turoo, Kooroo, From the first-named is supposed to have and Oorbus. sprung the family of Jadons, a section of Thakurs from which both the ruling Chiefs of Bharatpur and Karauli claim descent; and from the fourth son (Kooroo) is said to have sprung the Poniya clan of Jats, as it appears that this son did not marry, but took unto himself a woman of quite another caste (not known), by whom he had issue, a son, whom he called Poniya, from which latter the whole family of Jats is supposed to have originated (vide above). He is said to have travelled westwards, and ultimately settled down in these parts with his family.

The customs of this caste are somewhat varied and peculiar, the chief pecularities of which may be detailed briefly here.

Jats, Minas and Gujars can all smoke together, can usually eat together out of the same degchi, but not out of the same thali; they are also allowed to drink from the hands of several castes, from all or any of which latter they can take women as pseudo concubines under a curious custom called "dareja," which will be mentioned in connection with their marriage customs.

Marriage Customs.—The widows of either the abovenamed castes can be sold to members of the same or either of the other two. This custom is called "dareja," and is looked upon as an inferior sort of marriage, which gives the woman a position little better than a concubine or slave. but which legitimizes any children which she ultimately may bear her master, though the woman herself, by allying herself thus becomes an outcast actually from the caste of which she was originally a member. Male members of this caste are not allowed to take women for this purpose from the castes of Chamar, Dhobi, Brahmin, Mussulman, or any of the lower Hindu castes. It is just possible that the curious facts above alluded to, in regard to their marriage customs, may account in a great measure for the origin of a large number of the sections which are found to exist in this particular caste.

ANTHROPOMETRY OF THE JAT CASTE.

It may not be out of place here to record a few notes on this subject, in connection with the ethnology of this caste.

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In an investigation carried out by me under the auspices of the Government of the N.-W. P. and Oudh some years ago, in connection with an Ethnographical Survey of those provinces, results of which have been published in a book entitled, "Castes and Tribes of the N.-W. P. and Oudh," by Mr. W. Crooke, B.A., I.C.S., I took anthropometrical measurements of some representatives of this caste, detailed measurements of which will be found in the above book.

At a later period I took a further series of measurements of members of this caste, numbering one hundred residents of these parts, details of which are given at the end of this section. In this series, the only two measurements taken were those of the nasal indexes and facial angles (of Cuvier), as being the only anthropometrical measurements now recognised by all the most eminent authorities on the subject to be of any value in the distinction of race.

Nasal Index.—In the former series the Jat comes out with a nasal index of 55, indicating a very leptorrhine nose. This, owing to the small number taken at the time, is hardly a fair comparison; a reference, however, to the more recent table in which one hundred adult males of this caste were taken, and the above two measurements recorded, will show that the average of the nasal indices for that number is 68.50, a figure of more reliable scientific value.

Facial Angle.—All the measurements under this head were recorded with Broca's facial goniometer, the best instrument for this purpose. All human beings, no matter to what race they may belong, are to some extent prognathous, the difference being one only of degree: the more acute angle shown naturally indicating the greater degree of prognathism present. In the series shown here, measurements of the facial angle of Cuvier (more reliable on the living subject than that of Camper) were taken on one hundred adult males of this caste, on reference to

which series it will be seen that the average angle recorded was 62.98, on the whole a low one, showing that a fair amount of prognathism exists in this caste, which measurement if taken into consideration along with that of the nasal index, the most reliable test of racial distinction, would rather tend to show that the Jat caste does not stand very high in the social scale, if anthropometry is to be taken as affording any reliable means of ascertaining such, which, by the way, some well-known ethnologists would have us believe.

For further details regarding this interesting question, I would refer the reader to the book* above-mentioned, in which will be found tables of measurements of a large number of castes, which is of considerable scientific interest in the investigation of the origin of caste, a subject which must be of special interest to the ethnologist from many points of view, and with which complex question it would be out of place for one to enter further in a work of this kind.

^{* &}quot;Tribes and Castes of the N.-W. P. and Oudh," by W. Crooke, B.A., 1.C.S. Published by Govt. Press, N.-W P. and Oudh, Allahabad.

BHARATPUR STATE.

ANTHROPOMETRICAL MEASUREMENT OF CASTE.

			10				10	, 	1	7	10	<u> </u>	-	1	1 0
Serial No.	Caste.	Nasal Index.	Facial Angle	Sernal No.	Caste.	Nasal Index.	Facial Angle (Cuvier).	Serial No.	Caste.	Nasal Index.	Facial Angle	Serial No.	Caste.	Nasal Index.	Facial Angle (Cuvier).
1	Jat	63.4	55	26	Jat	65.4	65	51	Jat	67:3	62	76	Jat	69.4	04
2	,,	59.6	60	27	,	62.7	63	52	,,	77.0	61	77	,,	69.9	70
3	,,	65.4	61	28	,,	67:3	56	53	,,,	71.0	54	78	,,	70.0	67
4	,,,	61.4	67	29	,,	61.3	63	54	,,	66.6	60	79	,,	65.3	63
5	,,	64.0	66	30	,,	66.6	63	55	,,	72.5	55	80	,,	72.9	71
ϵ	١,,	63.2	57	31	٠,	66.0	59	56	,,	72.0	56	81	,,	75.7	68
7	,,	67.2	57	32	,,	69.2	63	57	,,	66.2	64	82	,,	64.7	64
8	ļ ",	63.1	60	33	,,	59.0	62	58	,,	68.4	68	83	,,	69.0	75
9	,,	84.0	63	34	,,	65:5	54	59	,,	83.3	65	84	,,	74.1	64
10	١,,	69:2	62	35	٠,	57.1	59	60	,,	62.2	67	85	,,	69.8	70
11	, ,	81.8	67	36	,,	68.0	69	61	,,	70.0	67	86	,,	74·4 	64
12	,,	75.4	56	37	,,	70.7	67	62	,,	67:3	65	87	,,	69•9	61
13	ļ ,,	67:2	61	38	,,	75.4	67	63	,,	63.3	61	88	,,	68.9	69
11	,,	63.4	56	39	,,	62.4	60	64	,,	66.6	70	89	,,	81.2	72
15	,,	61.2	63	40	,,	65.4	69	65	,,	66.0	67	90	,,	78.7	62
16	,, <u> </u>	64.2	67	4 l	,,	67:3	70	66	,,	62.5	70	91	,,	80.0	54
17	,,	65.4	64	42	,,	72.6	65	67	,,	78.2	62	92	,,	71.5	62
18	,,	56.1	60	43	,,	64.0	52	68	,,	70.0	68	93	,,	69.2	67
19	,,	67.8	70	44	,,	68.6	70	69	,,	64.8	63	94	,,	62.9	55
20	,, İ	64.4	59	45	,,	61.8	54	70	,,	70.0	69	95	,,	100.0	65
21	, ,	68.8	อัว	46	,,	67.9	64	71	,,	61.2	62	96	,,	69.9	68
22	,, i	62.9	60	47	,,	69.5	62	72	,,	62.5	56	97	,,	75.0	63
23	,,	65.3	62	48	,,	70.0	65	73	,,	75.0	68	98	"	73.4	58
24	,,	76.6	59	49	,,	61.1	68	74	,,	67.4	61	99	,,	64.3	57
25	,,	63.6	57	50	,,	77.0	60	75	,,	67.2	61	100	,,	64.0	60
			•								Tota	3.1		6859.1	6298

Total

... 68.59 62.98 Average of 100

ADMINISTRATION.

Administration of the Bharatpur State.—The State is governed by a Council, but for the purposes of administration is divided into two districts, which latter are again sub-divided into twelve tehsils. A complete alphabetical list of all the villages in the State in each tehsil is appended, giving full particulars prepared for the use of the Vaccination Department, which contains the latest details as revised by the late Settlement Operations in the State. On the next page is given a table showing the number of villages, area and population according to the Census of 1891. Since then, however, a new Settlement has involved a redistribution of the tehsils, and another Census has been taken, which will show some considerable difference as compared with this table.

NUMBER OF VILLAGES, AREA, AND POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1891.

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	Christians.	²¹ : : : : :		<u> </u>	1:1	
ź.	.einst	1,733 18 327 449 556	3,360	431 334 364 195 195 17	1,640	5,000
Religious	Musalmans.	18,472 2,512 4,134 4,239 4,969 6,461	36,847	2,701 14,888 18,072 18,072 21,587 0,910	70,238	107,135
	.subniH	87,777 27,656 70,605 43,047 77,138 42,957	849,180	55,283 58,056 28,606 9,566 19,006 17,886	178,506	527,686
.поі.	Total Popular	107,984 30,186 75,126 47,735 82,663 45,695	389,389	62,725 51,180 44,058 27,737 27,737 40,791 23,948	250,434	639,823
*	Females.	48,718 13,835 31,480 22,150 38,529 20,060	177,772	28,110 23,702 20,614 12,696 19,196 9,957	114,578	292,350
SENES	Males.	59,266 16,351 49,616 25,585 14,131 25,635	211,617	34,315 27,478 23,444 15,038 21,595 13,986	135,856	347,473
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The principal agricultural classes in this State, according to the Census of 1891, were:—

		Caste.			Males		Fe	Females.			Tota	ıl.
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Population of the Principal Towns in the Bharappur State, according to Census of 1901.	ÿ	Total.	59,351 51,530 66,650	71,287 $74,071$	3,22,889	45,911	61,646 61,952	52,263	2,59,903	5,82,791	43,472	6,26,263
	Population.	Females.	27,781 23,161 30,667	32,915	1,49,397	21,935	24,748	21,206	1,22,195	2,71,592	19,832	2,91,424
		Maley.	31,570 28,360 35,983	38,349 39,229	1,73,492	23,976	26,898 33,464	28,057	1,37,707	3,11,199	23,640	3,34,839 2,91,424
	Number of Houses.		7,2 t7 7,2 49 8,201	8,926 9,034	10,657	5,351	18,177	7,333	45,108	85,766	8,566	94,331
	Area	square miles	.oldslis7s	10 N		.ble.	slisvs	x_{ot}				
N THE I		Total.	112 200 147	168 155	185	134	172	11∞	799	1,444		1,415
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	Z	of Telisils.	Akheygarh Bharatpur Rupbas	Byana Weir	Total	Pahari Kaman	Nagar Dig	Kumher	Total	Total of Tehsils	r City	CRAND TOTAL
Рорскати		Divisions.	zandym:	ili Ki		, th	ивхіV рід.	[Total	Bharatpur City	GRAN

. During the reign of Maharajah Balwant Singh there existed no courts nor departments at all. The affairs of State were, however, conducted by "Shuqqas," the State accounts being in the charge of Dewan Har Sewak. the death of Maharajah Balwant Singh, his son, Maharajah Jaswant Singh, succeeded to the gaddi in A.D. 1853, and the State affairs were conducted by Dhao Givasi Ram for a few years. In 1855 A.D. (Sambat 1911) Sir Henry Lawrence, the Resident in Rajputana, visited Bharatpur, and seeing the state of affairs there, appointed Major Morrison as Political Agent, with full administrative powers. ments such as Judicial, Revenue, &c., were then established. Tehsils and Police Thanas were also instituted, and a system of keeping records was introduced. Lala Bhola Nath was then appointed as Dewan of the State, and Chaudhri Charan Singh and Faujdar Brij Ballab as Magistrates of Dig (District of Mewat) and Bharatpur city respective-The management of the Deorhi Department and personal affairs of the Maharajah was entrusted to Dhao Gulab Singh, and later on Captain John Nixon was appointed as Settlement Commissioner. In the year 1858 a Panchayat or State Council was created, consisting of Dhao Givasi Ram, Faujdar Gordhan Singh, Chaudhri Ratan Singh. Chaudhri Girwar Singh, Dewan Lalta Parshad, Bakshi Ganga Ram and Dewan Ram Parshad. At this juncture Babu Bhola Nath was appointed tutor to His Highness the Maharajah Jaswant Singh, who was still a minor.

The administration of the State remained under a Political Agent till Sambat 1925, when the Maharajah coming of age assumed the management of State affairs himself, with Bakshi Sawal Singh as his chief adviser. Some time after this Highness was given full powers, and ruled solely till the end of 1893, at which period he died. He was succeeded by his son, Ram Singh, at whose accession a Council was formed consisting of Foujdar Debi Singh, Bakshi Gobind Singh, Dhao Zorawar Singh, Captain Raghunath Singh and Pandit Bishen Lal as its members.

In the year 1895 owing to mal-administration, a Dewan (Kunwar Harbamji) was appointed. This arrangement continued till the year 1898, when a Council was again

established which still conducts the administration of the State, under the guidance and control of the Political Agent.

On the death of Maharajah Jaswant Singh in 1893 his son, Ram Singh, succeeded to the gaddi. Full powers were not, however, given to him at once, and a Council composed of four members was formed. This was, however, in 1895 for political reasons temporarily abolished, and a Dewan was appointed to carry on the administration under the guidance of the Political Agent. In 1898 on the departure of the Dewan, a Council was again instituted composed of four members (recently increased to five), under the presidency of the Political Agent, in whom all executive authority is centered. This mode of administration is still in vogue, and likely to continue during the minority of the young Chief at present on the gaddi, as he is yet but an infant.

As before mentioned the State is divided into two districts, each under the charge of a Deputy Collector, for purposes of Revenue administration, as well as under a Nazim, each for judicial work, the head-quarters being Bharatpur for the southern and Dig for the northern portion of the State. Each of these districts is divided up into tehsils, which are in charge of tehsildars, who perform both Revenue and Judicial duties in their respective ilakas.

Medical, Jail, Vaccination, and Sanitation Departments.—A detailed account of these will be found under their respective heads.

Public Works Department.—This important department has, until recent years, been under the superintendence of native subordinates. On the death of Maharajah Jaswant Singh an officer of the Imperial Establishment (Mr. J. A. Devenish, C.E.) was deputed to this State by the Government of India, and who continued to exercise supervision over its working from 1894 till 1901. During his tenure many important works of public utility have been erected, some of great magnitude, for further particulars regarding which see article on Irrigation and the description of the Victoria Hospital.

Educational Department.—Vide separate article.

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\$ ے: ż AMOUNT. 6,07,675 39,329 25,583 27,789 1,55,971 29,870 11,841 68,7519,26,75912,22,483 33,50,661 Rs. : : Establishments (Stables, Elephants, ENPENDITURE. Deorhi or Household expenses Municipal (or Sanitary) Board Religious and Charitable ... : : \mathbf{T}^{otnl} Educational Department Principal Heads. Civil Administration Medical Department Army and Police State buildings : : Miscellaneous &c.,) P. W. D. Balance Vakils ' SAMBAT 1952. oN. 23 4 ∞ တတက္တ ೧೦ ∞ 9 15 Ä AMOUNT. 1,55,870 2,38,580 11,117 17,11018.00.98322,128,60,363 152 29,26,641 ي. بر : : : : : Municipal (or Sanitary) Board Total : INCOME. Deorhi (Bharatpur Tehsil) Principal Heads. : : : Arrears of Revenue Land Revenue Administration Miscellaneous P. W. D. Customs Salt...Mint

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HISTORY OF THE POLITICAL AGENCY AND LIST OF POLITICAL OFFICERS AND AGENCY SURGEONS, WHO HAVE SERVED IN THIS AGENCY, WITH DATES.

Though the creation of this Agency as a Political charge dates back previous to 1869, no available records exist showing any details regarding it till that date, when it appears that Captain Walter (afterwards A. G.-G. for Rajputana) was in charge. Ten years later the Agency seems to have been brought under reduction and amalgamated with the Jaipur Residency.

In the year 1873, Dholpur was made into a separate political charge and placed under Colonel T. Dennehy, who held the appointment till 1885, a period of 12 years, when that State was again amalgamated with the Eastern Rajputana States Agency, which appointment appears to have been resuscitated in the year 1887. Since that date this Agency, composed of the three States of Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli, has remained unchanged, with the exception of its head-quarters, which, until the year 1897 had been at Dholpur, were by order of Government then transferred to Bharatpur for political reasons, where it has since remained.

A list of Political Officers attached to this Agency, with dates of appointment, is herewith appended for reference. For list of Agency Surgeons attached to this political charge *vide* statement further on.

LIST OF POLITICAL AGENTS OF THE EASTERN STATES OF RAJPUTANA.

No.	Name.	From.	To.	Remarks.
1 2 3	Captain C. K. M. Walter, I.S.C. ,, P. W. Powlett, I.S.C ,, C. K. M. Walter, I.S.C	17-9-69 3-12-70 Date not available.		The dates in Column "To" cannot be accu-
4 5 6	,, A. W. Roberts, I.S.C ,, W. J. W. Muir, I.S.C ,, H. B. Abbott, I.S.C	15-1-73 2-3-75 1-5-75		rately ascertained from records in the office of the Political Agent, Eastern
7 8	Colonel J. A. Wright, I.S.C Surgeon A. S. Brereton, I.M.S	12-7-75 15-1-76		Rajputana States, nor is the list of Political
9 10 11	Captain J. W. Ridgeway, I.S.C SurgnMajor L. D. Spencer, I.M.S. Captain J. W. Zidgeway, I.S.C.	11-8-76 15-6-77 Sept. 77		Agents previous to 1869 available, there being no records before that year.
12 13	Major C. Grant, I.S.C Colonel J.W. Willoughby Osborne, C.B., I.S.C	16-4-78 16-4-79		
	After this the Eastern Rajputana States Agency was brought un- der reduction, and amalgamated			
14	with the Japur Residency. Captain A. C. Talbot, I.S.C	1-12-82	8-5-83	From 1/12/82 Bharat- pur and Karauli Agency
15	LtCol. C. B. Euan Smith, C.S.I.	9-5-83	9-8-83	was started. Officiated during Cap- tain Talbot's leave.
16	Captain A. C. Talbot, I.S.C	10-8-83	11-10-83	Rejorned.
18	Lt -Col. C. B. Euan Smith, C.S.I., Captain C. Herbert, I.S.C.	12-10-83 30-4-86	29-4-86 26-7-86	Officiated for Colonel Euan Smith.
19 20	LtCol. Wilson, I.S.C LtCol. C. B. Euan Smith, I.S.C.	27-7-86 8-11-86	7-11-86 8-3-87	Do. Rejoined.
21 22	Major N. C. Martelli, I.S.C Colonel W. F. Prideaux, I.S.C	9-3-87 14-9-89	13-9-89 28-9-89	Officiated for Lieuten- ant-Colonel Martelli.
23	Major N. C. Martelli, I.S.C., afterwards LtColonel from 1890.	29-9-89	10-5-91	Rejoined.
24	Captain C. Herbert, I.S.C	11-5-91	10-2-92	Officiated for Lieutenant-Colonel Martelli on furlough.
25 26	LtCol. N. C. Martelli, I.S.C Captain C. H. Prichard, I.S.C	11-2-92 22-4-93	21-4-93 18-10-93	Rejoined. Officiated for Lieutenant-Colonel Martelli.
27 28	LtCol. N. C. Martelli, I.S.C LtCol. E. W. Fraser, I.S.C	19-10-93 23-2-95	22 - 2 - 95 $11 - 4 - 95$	Rejoined.
29 30	LtCol. W. Loch, I.S.C. Captam A. F. De Laesse	12-4-95 23-7-96	22-7-96 4-10-96	Officiated for Lieutenant-Colonel W. Loch.
$\frac{31}{32}$	LtCol. W. Loch, I.S.C LtCol. J. H. Newill, I.S.C	5-10-96 1-3-97	28-2-97 28-4-97	•
33 34	Mr. E. G. Colvin, C.S Major (now LtCol.,) C. Herbert,	29-4-97	25-11-97	
35	I.S.C Major W. Stratton, I.S.C	26-11-97 21-2-01	20-2-01	
	Dholpur Agency.			
	Colonel I. Dennehy, I.S.C After this the Dholpur Agency was amalgamated with the Eastern Rajputana States Agency.	23-12-73	31-5-85	
			1	

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FAIRS, MELAS, &c.,

WITH DATES AND AN APPROXIMATE ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE FREQUENTING THEM.

There are a large number of small fairs held throughout the State at different periods of the year, mostly for agricultural purposes, for sale of grain, agricultural stock, &c., and where the gatherings are local and of little importance. There are, however, two or three very large gatherings of people; for instance the Sitla fairs at Byana, the Mohurrum at Bharatpur, and the Dusera festival, at which large crowds of people assemble, and which often afford great facilities for the dissemination of epidemic diseases. At these latter the Medical and Sanitary departments of the State make arrangements for supervision and medical relief, and with that view I have had arranged a list showing all the fairs, &c., usually held in this State, together with the probable gatherings expected at each, which is most useful information for the Sanitary department, and enables them to make preparations for meeting any epidemic that may ensue as a result of such

LIST OF FAIRS WHICH TOOK PLACE IN THE BHARATPUR STATE DURING 1900, AND USUALLY HELD ON SAME DATES YEARLY.

	Name of Police	Place where Meia	Name of Mela.	Date of Mela.	Pe-	Probable
No.	Circle.	takes place.			riod	Gathering.
	Thana Sharqi Bhtpr.	Out of Muttra Gate Mandar Ghata	Urs . Phuldole .		l day	401°
3	Kama	Poinchhri	Samoti Amawas		i i	600
	Dig Dig	Katla Narama	Sidh	21-3-1900	1 ,,	7(1/)
5	Thana Sharqi Bhtpr.	Our of Gordhan Gate,	Salıgranı .		11	5,000
t)	Rundas .	Jatwansi	Phuidole		2 days	250 2,500
7	Thana Gharbi Bhtpr	Sidh ka Mud	Sitla . Phuldole .	24-3-19m) 27-3-1900	l day	2, 307
8	ditto Byana	Out of Mindeh Gate	Sitla .		3415-	\$ 5, (NH #
10	do .	Bana town .	Sitla	26 & 27-3-1900	2 ,, 1	10,000
11	Uchain	Uchain town	Zat Nakti Devi	~- \$-}sititi	12 ,,	700
12	do	Pichoona	Garuiji .		2 "	560 700
1.3	do	Rudawal	Daoji Sidh	4-4-1/4//	1 day	4(n)
14 15	Ing do	Janother	Gangore	2-4-1900	1 ,,	500
ln.	1.1.	Iklehra	Devi .	6-4-19(x)	1 ,,	50(‡
17	Thana Sharqi Bhtpr.	Out of Muttra Gate	Jaitabati		1 ,,	400 1410
18	G. Bajna	Buildeog u u	Bicharnath .	28-4-1900 12-4-1900	1 ,,	500
10 20	l'ahari	Pahari town	Dargah Pir Zat Devi .		2 days	500
21	Ruphas .	Paharpur	Girki		3 ,,	1,000
22	Thana Gharla Bhtpr.	Atalbund Gate	Gangore		1 day	Inhabitant∻
23	do	Out of Binarain Gate.	Phuldolo		1 ,,	7(H) 次で、 ₹(H)
24	do	Kumher Gate	Jita Bati	1-4-1000	1 ,,	500
25 25	Bhusawar .	Bhusawar Ballabgarh	Jati Durgah do.	7-4-19(9)	1 ,,	100
27	do	Nithar	do.	8-4-1900	1 ,.	400
28	Chiksana	Chichana .	Nakti Devi .		3 day~	6,000
50	Nagar	Nagar town	Ratjatra		3 ,,	3,000 1,000
30	Akhaigarh	Narauli	Bhumiaji Nulsti Dessi	27-4-1·60) 8-4-1,60)	1 day	150
31 32	Weir	Neyabass Kirana .	Nakti Devi . Debi ka .	14-4-1900	1 ,,	500
33	do	Jhay	Deo ka	18-4-1900)	1	1,500
34	do.	Weir town	Badri ka	19-4-1900	1 ,.	2,(KK) 700
35	do.	Surs	Mahabir ka	20-4-1900 6 & 7-4-1900	'1 '2day∍	
36	Kumher .	Kumher town	Devi NariLesuli Kans	5 & 0 4-1000	2 .,	1,1447
37	do	Deo .	G. Pengore .	19-4-2010)	ll day	4(8)
39	do. Thana Gharbi Phtya.		Mohamana .	10.5-1909	1 ,,	19,000
40	Dig	Januther	do	10-5-1900]] ,,	Inhabitants
11	do,	Mawai	Sayed .	2-5-1900 2-5-1900	1 ,,	5 000
42		Bidiiki Koh	Yad Badri . Moharram	10-5-1909	1 ,,	Inhabitant-
44			do.	10-5-1-90)	1 .,	&c. 10,000
45	Pahari	Pahari town	do	111-5-111111	1	Inhabitant~
40		Pebi Khud	Bara Jhil	7-5-1900	1 .,	gc. 500
47	Nagar	Thun	Durga Pir Ratjaha	28-6 1960	1 ,	700
-48		Chutti ka Bass	Charleks .	1350-1900	1 ,.	10%
(1) (1)	Sikri Byana	Bara Jhil .	Dashera	7-6-19(4)	1 ,	I CHRI
51	West	Weir town .	Ratiatia	2× & 29-4-1900 12-7-1900	2day Lday	. Inhabitants &c. 6,006
F12	Dig	Ponnehri	Mundia Poonon	29-7-1990	1 .,	400
53		Jagma Gate Dargah Lashkari	Haryali Tij .	20-7-2-400	}ī ;;	200
54 57	Thankt tharm Bhtpr	Jagma Gate	Salootto	10-5-1990	1 ,,	4(k)
5r		Kadam Khundi .	Chaty d	27-8-1900	1	Inhabitants.
57	Bajna	Budeogath .	Bulanuth	24-8-1330	1	do.
	(Pahari	Dilhoti .	Chhit Pir Sahil Chhit Joga	31-8-1(*)0	1 .,	·lo.
5) 60		Sant- Chukona	Baldcoft .	10-5-1000	1 ,,	250
6.]		Naugal	Nemi	10-8-1190	1 .,	1(4)
6:		Ithi	do .	31-8-1900	1	3,000
67	3 do	Bodh	Chhat Goga Jatra Ramdal,	27 to 30-5-1960		2,000
ts:		Bhojan Thali . Dig town	Banjatra	25-8-1990	1 day	5,000
ti:		Boulkhera	Peer ka	31-8-1900	1	1,000
4,7	1-44	Lalpur .	du.	20-8-1000	1 ,,	500
to	Weir .	Dhar-om	Janama-htmi,	18-8-1900	1 ,,	3507
(4	Pahari	Pitrauh	j 11th Bara Pir, Baldcoji	16-5-1900	î ,	Bent
70		Chiikora Kumber Gate	Charta ka	2-9-1900	1 ,,	400
7		31 - 41 - 40	Kisyanji	19-9-1900	1	1,(101) 5(1)
	Rupbas	Nulsanwan	Debi ka .	10-9-1000	3 day 1 day	3(4)
7.	1 Nacer	Kamaren -	Ram Sahar .	~0.10(h)	1 .,	3,1111
	Kama	Kadam Khandi	Lili . Dewali	20-10-1900	ļ1 ,	Inhabit ints.
7		Pounchri City and Muttra Gate,		8-10-1900	1	J (1)(3,(1) H =
+		In Fort	Giyaras .	4-10-1900	1	1111) 1,(HR)
7	do,	Out of Muttra Gate	Urs	24-10-1000	1 .	1 (6),(88)
	Thana Gharbi Bhtp:	r Bharatpin City	Daschi t .	Transfer Transfer	i	5(9)
2	I 'Weir	Hatiyei Khera Pengote	Bajjarka Chawand	3-10-1900	¹ 2 day	2,190
-	2 Kumher	Pinta Lengue				_

WILD CATTLE.

For many years previous to the recent political administration of the State, large tracts of country in the Bharatpur State had been overrun and laid waste by wild cattle, but since 1896 A.D. effective measures have been taken for the suppression of the nuisance, which is now happily a thing of the past.

The history of them is briefly as follows:—

Their origin is commonly attributed to herds being released to roam in the jungle during war time, reinforced from time to time by ownerless animals and those released for religious purposes. The nuisance gradually increased, and reached large dimensions after the famine of 1877-78. The causes of the increase of wild cattle, and the consequent abandonment of cultivation were cumulative and reactive. Thus jungle and long grass grew on the deserted fields, which then became a cover for the herds which were wont to sally forth at night to devastate the crops in the neighbourhood. Cultivation could only be maintained by building mud walls round the fields, and by keeping watch through the night on the enclosed crop, as the cattle used to breach and surmount the walls.

The lot of the few remaining cultivators in the affected districts became most miserable. They were worn out with watching their crops and at last obliged to abandon their land, and had to subsist only by grazing cattle.

The land, once abandoned, could only be reclaimed by extirpating the long grass at great expense. Adding to these causes the depopulation and poverty that followed the famine of 1877, it is easy to realise how the people, prevented by religious scruples from taking the lives of the sacred animals, were harassed by them and gradually forced to retreat before their increasing inroads. In 1896 a map was made by the State Engineer of the affected district, and it was found that some 200 villages were suffering from the pest, which was, however, confined to the district north of the Banganga River and south of the Dig hills. Doubtless

the presence of carnivora in the southern district and of a Mohammedan population in the north prevented their spread beyond these limits. In consequence of complaints from the neighbouring British districts attempts were made at different times to mitigate the evil, but as far as any internal measures were concerned, these were ill-designed, half-hearted, and utterly inadequate. Protection to the Agra and Muttra districts was, however, ultimately afforded about ten years ago by the construction of a wire fence along the bodrer, 41 miles in length, which still exists. 1896, while the State was being administered by the late Colonel Loch, Political Agent, a scheme was prepared by the State Engineer, Mr. Devenish, in the interests of agriculture, for confining the cattle within barbed wire fences to be constructed around the principal forest, known as the Keladeo Ghunna. The cattle were to be gradually driven in herds from their several haunts to the enclosure, which was to be 111 square miles in area and 16 miles in circumference.

The scheme was sanctioned by the Administration, the fence was constructed, and a special department was formed for driving the cattle, and, as it was then hoped, for taming them afterwards. The herds were first surrounded by temporary enclosures near their several separate retreats, care being taken to select suitable ground containing trees to which the animals could be fastened after noosing. After preliminary handling in these temporary enclosures, the herds were all driven one by one during the succeeding three years within the permanent wire fence enclosure, where they now remain. The number of cattle thus enclosed was more than 5,000!

The enclosed forest land contains ample pasturage and water, and only the cattle which are undergoing taming are fed by hand. The wild cattle are extremely difficult to tame, and very little progress has been made in this operation, only 266 having been tamed and sold up to 1899. The object of the confinement of the cattle has, however, been achieved, and the results have been remarkably successful, nearly the whole of the deserted land having since come into cultivation!

A few remarks may be noted as to the natural history of these wild cattle. They are smaller and less powerful than the tame cattle of the district, freedom under the disadvantages of insufficient food and water having tended to let their size and strength degenerate. The bulls, with their large dewlaps and humps, appear to be fine beasts, but few, if any, of them when tamed are acceptable to the villagers for the plough or the well, and their progeny from tame kine is small and weedy, great damage in this respect having been done to the tame herds by the intrusion of wild bulls. The bulls of a herd consort together, except during the pairing season, and in this curious habit closely follow the ways of other wild animals of the ruminant species. The prevalent colour is grey. There were formerly no carnivora in the neighbourhood of Bharatpur, but since the enclosure of the wild cattle a few panthers and occasionally tigers have taken up their abode in the Ghunna, several of which have been shot recently.

The impounded cattle usually keep in excellent condition and breed freely; during the last few years, however, owing to excessive flooding of the land within the enclosure, large numbers have died.

CLIMATE.

The climate of the States in this Agency is generally dry, and, I should say, healthy, the State of Bharatpur being the least so of the three for various reasons, foremost among which is the large amount of inundated land that exists during the monsoon, partly natural, owing to floods from the rivers in the States, as well as partly artificial, owing to the existence of large irrigation works. These latter facts of course render the land very fertile, and afford great facilities for agriculture, but are not altogether without their drawbacks from an essentially sanitary point of view, as they render the soil waterlogged and damp, which factor favours the production of malarial fevers, rheumatism, &c., and other diseases which are known to be directly attributable to such phenomena. For the above reasons the climate of Bharatpur is cooler than that of either of the two other States. In all three States there is a large proportion of hilly and broken country called the "Dang," especially noticeable in the States of Dholpur and Karauli, in which latter it is more or less a general feature of the country, and is in the former most marked along the course of the river Chambal, which borders it on the south along its entire length. In the hot months the thermometer registers very high, and the enormous amount of radiation off sand and rock is so great as to practically never allow the earth to cool down during the 24 hours, resulting in great discomfort to the inhabitants, who, as a rule, usually migrate during this time to the low-lying ground in the neighbourhood of the rivers, where also a little grazing can usually be obtained for their cattle.

During the hot months a strong west wind blows often night and day, which allows of the full use of tatties to those who can afford such. Taking into consideration the average rainfall of the Province, I should say that on the whole, the Eastern States enjoy an amount of rainfall above the average of any others in Rajputana. This may partially be due to their situation at the extreme eastern side, where they probably come in for some of the monsoon current coming up from the Bay of Bengal, as well as from that coming from Bombay side. The above fact is also. I think,

borne out by the slight amount of famine which has been apparent locally, at times too when this calainity has been so severe in other parts of the same Province; though as regards Bharatpur, its comparative immunity to such most be attributed in great part to the excellent system of irrigation which exists in that State, which at times renders it independent of the local rainfall. This factor is especially noticeable to anyone making a tour through this State and comparing it with the other two in this Agency.

A detailed statement of rainfall records for the past ten years will be found under the head "Meteorological

Data."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Until quite recently no Meteorological Observatory existed in any of the States of this Agency, and therefore no meteorological data are available with the exception of rainfall records, which appear to have been taken purely for agricultural reasons, and these too in a very was unsatisfactory manner, and consequently are entirely unreliable from a scientific standpoint. The accompanying tables give the rainfall at each of the recording stations in this State, from which it will be seen that the advent of famine has been remarkably prognosticated by the gradually-decreasing rainfall both in the years 1895 and 1896, culminating in the famine of 1897, when a normal rainfall alleviated the distress, and again in the years 1898 and 1899 when the fall was slightly less than normal, which resulted in scarcity but not actual famine, and which was ultimately relieved by the abundant and timely rains of 1900. Though this State appears to have had a fair amount of rain in the years 1898 and 1899 other parts of Rajputana suffered severely in this respect, which drought ultimately culminated in the severest famine (that of 1900) which has ever been experienced in the memory of any of us. I attribute the immunity more or less enjoyed by Bharatpur in the 1ste famines, to the very excellent system of irrigation which prevails in the State, but which, perhaps, is owing in part also to the efforts of the rural population themselves, the vast majority of whom are past-masters in the art of agriculture, and utilize every square inch of soil for agricultural purposes where possible. A note on the famines which have affected this State will be found later on.

The average rainfall of the Bharatpur State is annually about 25 inches; this during the last ten years has been greatly exceeded in the years 1891 to 1894 inclusive, but much diminished in the years 1895 to 1897, a condition, as above stated, ending up with famine in the latter year; and again in the year 1899 which was also as regards this State followed by scarcity not actually tantamount to famine, owing to the fact that the previous seasons had been for this State as regards rainfall fairly good ones, though other parts of the province suffered severely, resulting in some instances in actual decimation of the population!

The rainfall seems to be, as a rule, fairly evenly distri-

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buted over the State, the largest amounts being registered

as having fallen over the Bharatpur tehsil.

There are twelve recording stations in this State, all of which are located at the head-quarters of each tehsil, the instruments being of the Symons' pattern, and in the custody of the Medical Subordinate in charge of the local dispensary, by whom all observations are recorded, and submitted monthly to the office of the Agency Surgeon for disposal.

Till lately, these instruments were in a very neglected state, but I have been able with the help of the late Dewan to ensure their better protection by the erection of barbed wire fences around each enclosure. Where possible, these instruments have been placed as close as possible to the dispensaries, but in a few cases, owing to local causes,

this has not been practicable.

The following list indicates the position of every instrument, each of which is annually inspected and reported upon by the Agency Surgeon during his cold weather tours:—

> Bharatpur, located at the Victoria Hospital. Uchain – " near Dispensary. " Tehsil. Roophas Byana " Dispensary. $W_{\rm ctr}$ " Tehsil. Bhusawar Dispensary. Akhevgarh Nagar Pahari in Tehsil. Kaman Dig " Dispensary. Kumher

All the instruments are in excellent condition and well looked after, and the records accurately and carefully kept.

In the year 1901 a small Observatory was erected by my exertions in the grounds of the Victoria Hospital at the Charbagh inside the city of Bharatpur, on a spot selected by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, who very kindly visited the place, at my request, for that purpose. It is provided with instruments of latest design, and records are regularly and carefully kept and forwarded to the Government of India. The junior Medical Subordinate on duty at the Victoria Hospital is in charge of it, and for which he draws a small monthly allowance from the Government of India. No such institution exists at present at the capitals of the two other States in this Agency.

AVERAGE MONTHLY AND YEARLY RAINFALL FROM 1890 TO 1899 FOR EACH TERRIL, AND FOR THE WHOLE BRAKEVER STATE SHOWN IN TABULAR FORM.

Average		0.48	0.45	97.0	80-0	0.35	3.45	64.4	7.33	3-80	0.15	0.13	94.0	21.66
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RAINFALL AS RECORDED AT COURTY FOR TEN YEARS FROM 1890 TO 1899

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RAINFALL AS RECORDED AT KUMHER FOR TEN YEARS FROM 1890 TO 1899.

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Rainfall as recorded at Kumhlr for Tla Years tron 1890 to 1899.

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RAINEALL AS RECORDED AT BILARVIPTER FOR TEN YEARS FROM 1890 TO 1899.

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Rainful as recorded at Uchain for Ten Years from 1890 to 1899.

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RAINFALL AS RECORDED AT COPALCARII FOR TLY YFARS FROM 1890 TO 1899.

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RAINFALL AS RECORDED AT PAULARI FOR TEN YEARS FROM 1890 TO 1899.

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RAINFALL AS RECORDED AT KAMAH FOR TEN YEARS FROM 1890 TO 1899.

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RAINFALL AS RECORDED AT DIG FOR TEN YEARS FROM 1890 TO 1899.

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	Months,	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	$N^{\rm ovem^{l}_{\rm ler}}$	December		L

RAINFALL AS RECORDED AT KUMHIR FOR TEN YEARS FROM 1890 TO 1899,

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		Months.		January	February	March	April	May .			Վախ	August	September	October	Normal son		December			

Note...-No record available for years whose columns are marked thus \times .

FAMINE.

The most severe famine that has affected this part of the country, and which is still remembered by the present generation, was that of Sambat 1934 (A.D. 1877). Very little appears to have been done to succour the people in that famine, and great distress and depopulation occurred.

Again Bharatpur was affected by serious scarcity in 1896-97, when relief works were opened both under the management of P. W. D. and Revenue authorities, by which means all distressed people requiring help were relieved. The maximum daily number attending works in that famine amounted to 15,000, in itself not being exorbitant. Those weak and unfit for hard labour were fed in the poorhouses opened both by State and public charities, and some were given food gratuitously on the relief works also. This distress lasted for nine months, when the monsoon of 1897 set in and enabled the people to resume agricultural operations for the Rabi crop. The State afforded timely aid by distributing Rs. 24,000 as Taccavi advances to needy and resourceless cultivators at the advent of rains, and thus enabled the tenantry, as a body, to take to sowing their crops.

The famine of 1899-1900 showed itself in unusually high prices, which were owing to generally deficient rainfall. The rains in that year were unnecessarily copious in the month of Asarh (at the Kharif sowings), which caused a considerable area to remain unsown owing to unusual moisture, and the seed which was sown afterwards either did not germinate or was totally dried up later, as the rains practically ceased unusually early, the few standing crops remaining stunted for the same reason. The defective rains caused a decrease of water in bunds and wells, and thus indirectly much affected the irrigation and Chahi cultivation, which would otherwise have been much better in the event of sufficient rains. Another indirect result of the defective rains on crops was that the water of many wells was thereby rendered so salty as to be detrimental to the valuable crops.

The following statement shows the rainfall and area

under cultivation in the year of famine, as compared with the previous year's corresponding figures:—

Crop.		verage Rainfall.		T	otal Cultivated Area.
	Kharif	18.50	• • •		$1.327 \cdot 933$
1899	Rabi	·55	• • •		546.124
					
	. Total	19.05		• • •	1,874,057
1899	Kharif	18.54		• • •	1,383,562
1900	Rabi	·12}			3,40,242
	\mathbf{Total}	$1866\frac{1}{2}$		•••	17,23,805

Looking to these figures, it will be noticed that the rains in the year 1899-1900 were not much below the corresponding figures in the past year, and it appears that the rains in the Kharif season 1899 were more by 4 per cent than in Kharif 1898, the reason being found in the unnecessarily copious rains at the outset of Kharif 1899, and then a practical cessation of the showers which should protect the crops from drought. The winter rains, too, in the Rabi of 1899 were less by about half an inch than in the Rabi of 1898. This bad distribution and deficiency of rainfall are the factors mainly accountable for the famine under report.

Table showing the Price of Food Grains sold in Bharatpur City from 1890 to 1899.

	1				Dan or		
Year.	Barley.	Gram.	Rice.	Urd.	Mung.	Arhar.	REMARKS.
1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 Total,	Sr. Ch. 21 0 22 0 25 0 27 9 31 11 25 9 18 1 14 0 28 4 20 15 234 6 93 7	$\begin{vmatrix} 20 & 4 \\ 20 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$	8 4 8 0 7 10 7 8 8 4 8 0 6 10 5 8 7 6 5 4	Sr. Ch. 14 0 16 0 16 4 20 12 22 7 20 3 9 13 7 8 10 1 11 4 148 6	Sr. Ch. 13 0 15 0 14 6 18 2 21 14 14 13 10 12 7 10 14 2 16 2 145 13 14 9 3 6	Sr. Ch. 15 0 14 8 15 0 14 0 16 0 15 8 11 4 6 15 11 12 11 5	

TABLE SHOWING THE AVERAGE PRICE OF FOOD GRAINS SOLD IN BHARATPUR CITY FROM 1890 TO 1899, AND ITS RELATION TO THE DEATHRATE OF THE POPULATION SHOWN IN SEERS AND CHITTACKS PER RUPEE.

							REMARKS.	.83	
Year.	Wheat.	at.	Moth.	•	Bajra or M llet.	Comparative rates.	Death rate.	Condition of year as to general health.	Rainfall.
1890	Sr. Ch.	1 5 5	Sr. Ch.	7. Sr. 18	Sr. Ch.	Average Moth, donr	:	:	Little below average.
1891	16	9	19 11 19 3	17 16	10	Average Average, cheap, Moth and	Very high	Unhealtliy	Above, Above average.
1893 1891	9 T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	<u></u>	e: 5 0 € 0 €	17 17	C 1-	Very cheap Average Wheat, che p, and	Low High	Healthy Fairly healthy	Average. do.
J895	$\frac{\pi}{x}$	13	9 † 6	19	0	Moth very cheap. Dear	Low .	Healthy	Little below average.
1896	13	15	† 9!		,	Very dear		Do	Small.
1898 1898 1899		ν : π ×	9 1 19 13 19 14	0.5161	ca	Average Bajra very cheap Very cheap Dear, average Moth and	Highest High Low	Fairly healthy Healthy	do. Small.
	163 12	71	198 13	88.	13	Bajra.			
	16	9	6 19 1410 18 14	101	#1				
				•					

IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE.

Note on the Irrigation and Drainage System of the Bharatpur State.

1. Sources of Irrigation.—There are no perennial streams in the Bharatpur State.

Inundation or irrigation is obtained from the sources

and by the means described below, viz.:-

(a) from torrential streams, either by natural spill or by means of inundation canals and training banks.

(b) from local drainage intercepted by "Bunds" or embankments.

(c) from wells.

- 2. Torrential Streams.—Three large torrential streams enter the State across its western border, the Ruparel at the northern end, having about 1,000 square miles of drainage area in Alwar territory, the Bang: nga River in the southern part, having more than 1,000 square miles of drainage area in Jaipur territory, and the Gambhir River at the southern extremity, having about 500 square miles of catchment in Jaipur and Karauli. These streams flow only during the monsoon season, the floods generally lasting two or three days at a time. Both the Ruparel and the Banganga River flow between low banks, over which they spill when in flood, this peculiarity combined with the fall of the country affording great facility for irrigation.
- The Rupard River.—The Ruparel floods as they enter the State are diverted by the Sikri Bund, a fine embankment which extends for 12 miles along the western boundary, so that they do not follow the old river valley (marked in the map by a chain of swamps extending through the Pahari and Biana pergunnahs towards the Muttra districts) but are distributed through sluices at intervals, mainly in an easterly direction over the pergunnahs of Pahari, Gopalgarh and Nagar, the distribution of the water being effected by a system of distributary channels from the sluices and shallow subsidiary reservoirs fed by these chan-The Bharatpur State has a formal right by treaty to the use of the unimpeded flow of the Ruparel floods during the monsoon season. The irrigation derived from these floods is a valuable source of prosperity, the area of crop irrigated in good years amounting to 30,000 acres or more.

System of Irrigation.—The system of irrigation from the Ruparel River and throughout the Bharatpur State is to utilize the floods for inundating the land during the rainy season, when the soil becomes thoroughly saturated, a slight deposit of silt, which possesses highly fertilizing properties being also left on the surface by the floods.

After the termination of the rainy season in October, the water is drained off, and the flooded fields are ploughed and sown for the winter crop. The sub-soil retains the moisture sufficiently and at such a depth as to nourish the growing plant with the need of future irrigation. The winter rains assist in producing a heavy crop, and if they fail the crops are light; or well irrigation is resorted to in order to feed them sufficiently.

Banganga River.—The Banganga River spills freely over its northern bank as it passes through the State, and about midway in its course eastwards the river has left its old channel and now flows in a northerly direction towards Uchain along the Biana-Uchain road. The diversion of the river has been encouraged artificially by the use of the Byana-Uchain road as a training bank. This road is carried on a raised embankment from Nekpur to Sewar, with flood regulators discharging in an easterly direction. The flood water so discharged is again impounded and distributed by other works, the largest of which is the Ajan Bund, a fine embankment extending for 12 miles across the direction of flow. The Ajan Bund, which commands the whole vicinity of the Bharatpur city, contains a number of sluices and weirs through which the flood water can be released to irrigate the land in rear during flood time, and the sluices are also employed to empty the basin of the bund, which has a contour area of 14 square miles.

The system of irrigation is the same as that described for the Ruparel. The Ajan Bund and other reservoirs are emptied at the end of October, and the flooded land on both sides is then ploughed and sown. The influence of the Banganga floods is specially valuable in freshening the water in wells and in saturating the soil for agricultural

purposes.

Recent Improvement of the Irritation System.—The Banganga inundations until recent years were uncontrolled, and were thus a cause of much loss to the State, instead of being, as now, a valuable source of prosperity. The old works had been abandoned in a breached condition, immoderate flooding took place in natural depressions, which became thereby uncultivable while the higher land on the margin remained unirrigated. The main principle of the irrigation system introduced since 1895 has been to spread the water out over high land and to protect the depressions from swamping by embankments and drains.

The Keladeo Jhil.—The Keladeo Jhil, 3 miles south of the Bharatpur city, is a notable depression flooded annualty from the Banganga River, via the Ajan Bund. The Jhil is now drained so that water can be stored in it to any desired depth, and it is partitioned by small embankments into peckets which can be flooded separately. Jhil is flooded partly for the sake of sport and partly to induce a growth of grass for the wild cattle and game confined in the forest enclosure.

Cut or Channels from the Banganga River.-In addition to the Uchain Canal there are other cuts or inundation canals recently taken out from the Banganga River, one near Pathena on the north bank, one at Halena 50 feet wide also on the north bank, and 50 feet wide on the south bank nearly opposite the latter, which feeds the large reservoir known as the Lalpur Bund. The flood water taken out of the river by cuts is either held up in shallow reservoirs or pockets, or is spread out over the land. By means of these cuts and reservoir nearly the whole flow of the river is utilized and absorbed within the State territory. In 1900 the total area of crop irrigated from

the Banganga River amounted to 32,000 acres.

The Gambhir River.—The Gambhir River has welldefined banks, and does not spill largely until it enters the old Banganga River bed. The silt of this stream is said to be highly fertile, and crops are commonly grown in the river bed after the rainy season. The Gambhir River is made to spill largely into the Rupbas pergunnah at the eastern extremity of the State by means of natural and artificial channels at Dhana Ghata, Bakholi and Shekhpur, all taking out from the southern banks. There is also a considerable natural spill from the northern bank. This irrigation is valuable, the crops grown in the flooded land being remarkably good: but of late years the floods have been slight, and the area flooded not extensive. There have been excellent floods in July 1901. In 1900 about 1,500 acres were benefited by natural or artificial spill from the Gambhir. Irrigation works to develop the system are in progress, and in 1901 several thousand acres have been flooded.

Local Catchments.—It remains to describe the 10. irrigation from local catchments. This system of irrigation is very complete in the Bharatpur State, nearly all the available catchment being impounded, so that only a small proportion of the local rainfall escapes beyond the State territory, and that only in the sparsely inhabited ravine tracts in the southern extremity. The catchments impounded vary in size from $\frac{1}{2}$ square mile to 10 square miles, but the typical size may be said to be about 1½ square miles intercepted by a low earthen bank more than a mile in length. These embankments, as well as the sheets of water impounded by them, are termed "bunds." The main characteristics of the Bharatpur bunds are their length and sinuosity; they wind sometimes for two miles or more across a shallow depression, the depth of which does not usually exceed 7 ft. at a maximum.

The bunds are generally thickly planted with trees, which protect and consolidate the banks. During recent years the old bunds, nearly all of which had been breached and abandoned, have been restored and improved, the necessary escape weirs or bye-washes having been provided to prevent their destruction in flood time.

11. Number, value, locality and average of village Bunds.—There are more than a hundred of these bunds, not counting the training banks (also termed bunds) of the river inundation system before described.

The local catchment bunds are numerous in the Weir, Biana and Rupbas districts, there are few in the Dig and Kama pergunnahs, and very few in the remaining parts of the State.

In 1900 the area of crop irrigated by village bunds having catchment areas less than 12 square miles in area amounted to 19,000 acres, from which figures it will be seen that the extent of cultivation depending upon the small bunds appears to be unimportant when compared with the widespread inundation from the larger streams. The influence, however, of the small bunds in contributing to the

contentment and prosperity of the villages, is a sufficient reason for the present policy of the State in carefully improving and maintaining these works, which are more valuable to the villagers than the mere figures of acreage would imply. The bund protects the best land in the villages and keeps up the well level. There are still some

twenty small bunds to be restored.

The Barcta Bund.—There is only one large storage reservoir in the State. This is the Bareta Bund, a large work commenced in 1867, abandoned on the late Maharajah's accession and completed in 1897 during the political administration of the State. This reservoir, which is situated 6 miles west of Biana, has a catchment area of 70 square miles, a storage basm of 1,500 million cubic feet capacity, a waterspread when full of 4 square miles, and a maximum depth of 40 feet below escape level. Since its completion in 1897 the bund has always received an ample supply, the basin overflowing in 1898 and being nearly filled in the other years. There are three ducts or distributary channels leading from the sluices to arable ground in rear, by means of which in 1899 some 3,000 acres were under irrigation. The influence of this large reservoir on the surrounding country has been remarkable, a considerable tract of waste land having come into occupation. The presence of a large sheet of water throughout the year has also attracted large game to the ravines bordering the Irrigation from this bund takes place continually throughout the year for both the rabi and kharif crops.

13. Senson of Irrigation.—From the foregoing description, it will be gathered that with slight exceptions the irrigation from canals and bunds in the Bharatpur State takes place in the rainy season, for the prospective benefit of the winter crop. Most of the kharif crops would be damaged by irrigation except in years of drought, though in the case of the Sikri and Bareta Bunds some of the intermediate crops, such as rice, sugar and cotton, are watered during growth. It is interesting to note that the loss of kharif or rain crops by flooding is not considered a misfortune, as it enables the more valuable rabi or winter crop to be grown in its place. The kharif is commonly sown on the chance of the floods being deficient on land which is liable to flooding. The winter crops, excepting the case

of the Bareta Bund, are either not watered artificially during

growth, or they depend on wells.

14. Irrigation by Wells.—There is a great deal of irrigation done by wells throughout the State. The depth of water surface in the wells in the dry season is about 35 ft. below ground level on an average. Many of the wells, especially those in the central pergunnahs of the State, are bitter. According to the new Settlement Report there are 106,000 acres of land irrigated by wells, 11,610 sweet wells and 5,852 bitter wells in the State. Though the bitter wells can be used partially for irrigating growing crops under certain conditions, the sweet wells, which are largely used in the "Chahi" land, are the more valuable. The wells are used mainly for the winter crops, both at the time of sowing and for subsequent waterings. They are also used to revive the kharif crops if the rains are deficient.

Water is drawn from the wells by the ancient method of the "charas" or leather bag drawn up over a pulley by bullocks driven down a slope. One pair of bullocks can water six acres, and the wells are sometimes wide enough for two or three *charas* to be worked at the same time. The quality and quantity of water in the wells are much improved by yearly inundations in the neighbourhood, the deep sources being generally bitter owing to lime and salts in the soil.

15. Drainage Lines.—Regarding the drainage of the State, reference is invited to the attached map, in which the drainage courses are indicated by arrows. Omitting the hilly tracts, there is a slight gradual fall from the north of the city to Bharatpur, and a fall of about 2 ft. in a mile from the south towards the city, so that the Capital of the State is situated where these opposite drainage slopes meet.

The main fall of the country is, however, easterly towards the junction of the Jumna and Champal Rivers, the fall in

this direction being about 5 ft. in a mile.

The environs of Bharatpur city, which may be easily flooded by the accumulation of floods chiefly from the south, is thus nevertheless readily drainable by cuts bending in a south-easterly direction towards the Khari Naddi, a tributary of the Chambal River, which river is the destina-

tion of all the drainage escaping from the State territory. Owing, however, to the natural drainage courses by canals and bunds very little drainage water now leaves the State except by the Gambbir River in times of heavy floods.

16. Swamps in the North.—The chain of swamps marked on the map in the extreme north are land-locked and undrainable except easterly towards the Muttra district. An artificial cut would be required for this purpose, as the natural outlet is blocked in British territory, the old Ruparel valley, along which swamps lie, having become silted up owing to the diversion of the stream.

The swamping of the valley has, however, been obviated recently by the restoration of the Sikri Bund, which now intercepts the Ruparel floods, so that the swamps which used to be fed by floods escaping through breaches in the

bund do not now exist permanently.

17. Drainage and protection of low-lying land from swamping.—The other parts of the Bharatpur State which formerly suffered from excessive flooding, have now been relieved by diversion of the floods or by drainage. Unless the floods are controlled, the environs of the Bharatpur city may lie in swamp throughout the greater part of the year, but it is now possible to keep the flooding in control, so that only a moderate inundation of the low-lying land to the south-west of the city is allowed, from which source the Fort Moat is filled annually, as soon as the flood water has become fairly clear.

If there is any surplus water in the depression after filling the Fort Moat the same can be drained off in a south-west direction by means of an underground masonry

channel passing through the city.

18. Former swamping of the environs of the Bharatpur City.—In former times, especially in time of war, the outskirts of the city used to be flooded from the north by means of the neighbouring Moti Jhil Bund, as well as from the south-west, the object being defence. The ditch outside the ramparts was then filled with water, thus rendering an assault extremely difficult.

19. The City Ditch.—The Fort drains into the Moat surrounding it, and the city is mostly drained into the outer ditch surrounding the earth-works, which is itself undrainable except by pumping. The amount of storm water dis-

charged into the ditch is, however, comparatively small, so that the ditch soon dries up and is not offensive, provided that no flood water is admitted into it from outside; in the latter case the water in the ditch would remain throughout the year, and, becoming putrid by contamination with sewage, would become a serious nuisance and a menace to the public health.

Steps have been taken of recent years to keep the ditch dry, but in 1900, during the Executive Engineer's absence on leave, it was unfortunately filled with water from outside, with the result that a considerable nuisance was created, and pumping was ultimately resorted to in order to

get rid of the foul water.

20. The Fort Moat.—The Moat round the Fort is revetted by masonry walls. It is about 1½ miles in circumference, 200 wide and 30 ft. deep when full. The Moat has only once been dry in the memory of the present generation, and then probably owing to a prolonged failure of floods during successive years.

In June 1900 the water in the Moat was 20 ft. deep, having been reduced by only 10 ft. in depth at the end of the hot season, although there is some drain on it for the irrigation of gardens in addition to the loss by percolation

and evaporation.

Owing to the large concentrated volume of the water in the Moat, it does not at any time become sufficiently impure to become a nuisance. Fish thrive in it, and it is

a feature of great utility and interest to the city.

21. Sanitation drainage near the City.—During recent years considerable attention has been paid to the drainage of streets and low-lying ground outside the city, and storm water passes off with fair rapidity. A good deal has been done towards the filling up of small undrainable hollows in which stagnant water accumulates, but owing to the method formerly prevalent of building mud huts from soil dug in pits here and there, according to the convenience of the builders, there remain a large number of insanitary excavations which can only be filled up gradually as funds are available. The dismantling of ruined or insanitary congeries of huts and the restoration of the mud in the walls to the pits from which it was dug, is especially desirable whenever it is possible to arrange for acquirement of the huts.

GAME AND GRASS PRESERVES.

(Fauna-Avifauna.)

In the Bharatpur State there are numbers of large tracts of grass land covered with scrub jungle, locally known as "ghunnas," or in some places "roonds," preserved for the purpose of growing grass for fodder, chiefly for use of mounted troops, in the jungles of which are usually found a large quantity of game of all kinds. The most extensive of these preserves is that situated at Kevlodeo close to Bharatpur city, in which at present all the captured wild cattle are enclosed, the enclosed area being about sixteen miles round; other smaller ones exist at Helak, Dig, Rupbas and Rarah. There are again in addition to these many others, That at Rupbas forms part at however, of smaller extent. any rate of what used to be, hundreds of years ago, the shooting grounds of the Emperor Akbar, when his head-quarters were at Fatehpur-Sikri; and there exist to this day in this "roond" remains of chabootras which were used as machans during drives of game for the purpose of sport by him and his followers. In both the other States of this Agency, there exist similar places on a smaller scale, also stocked with small game of all kinds, whereas in both Karauli and Dholpur among the hilly tracts very extensive jungles exist, in which is to be found hig game in plenty. such as tiger and panther, and in some places even bear, sambhur, cheetal, &c.

Fauna, &c.—In considering the distribution of wild animals over these States, it will be as well to stick to the Natural History classification of them, and to that end, I shall commence with the natural order, Bimana. There are as far as I know only two members of this order which inhabit this State, and they are firstly Presbytes Entellus, usually known as the common Bengal Langur, and the variety Macacus Rhesus or common Bengal Monkey, the former inhabiting the hilly tracts generally about all three States, and the latter usually to be found in the vicinity of, or actually within, most of the large towns in these States, though they appear to throng to places where population is largest, as such places afford greater opportunities for pilfering food, &c. The Langur on the other hand lives upon flower buds and berries usually to be found in the hilly regions named.

As regards wild animals of all kinds, these are to be found in fair abundance in all three States of this Agency. Amongst the carnivora are to be found tiger, panther, hyæna, bear, wolves, jackals, wild dogs (only in Karauli) wild cats; and along the banks of the River Chambal in both Dholpur and Karauli are to be found others in abundance.

Felis Tigris.—Tigers are to be found in all three States. In Bharatpur territory they are to be found chiefly confined to the tehsils of Biana and Weir, also in Bullubghar, a Jagir held by Faujdar Debi Singh, the leading Sirdar of the The country in these tehsils is hilly and intersected by ravines, with occasional tanks or bunds where water is usually available throughout the year. Large numbers of cattl are grazed in these parts, there is little opportunity for agriculture, and so facilities for the well-being of tigers are provided thereby. It is a curious fact that since the construction of a large bund at Bareta, a village in the "Dang" country, about six miles to the east of the town of Biana, a good many tigers have come and taken up their permanent abode in these regions, which are provided with plenty of water all the year round without any chance of drought for them, as well as being a cool neighbourhood. There is little doubt that numbers of them have migrated from Karauli territory across the border in late years, owing to the above cause and have remained, as in a drive recently held in this region no less than six came out of one nullah!

In both the States of Dholpur and Karauli there are numbers of them, especially in the Dang country, the Ruling Chief of the latter State being a keen sportsman and accounts for a great many every year, I myself having had the pleasure of being at the death of a few. These animals in this part of India do not, as a rule, run to such large dimensions as those found in parts of Bengal, but are stouter and more thick-set animals, and hence probably better adapted to tackle the hilly country which they inhabit. Of late years these animals have actually found their way up to the "ghunnah" close to Bharatpur city, and where I myself shot one, as also a panther in this neighbourhood with-

in the wild cattle enclosure at Kevlodeo.

4. Felis Pardus.—This species is found generally throughout the three States, but chiefly among the hilly

country called the "Dang," where they are found to inhabit caves and holes in the many quarries which abound in this region in the Bharatpur State. I have, however, found them in the region of bunds, but these having probably come in search of prey, as a rule do not stray far from hilly ground, but live under rocks, where they usually make their lairs, and deposit their cubs. One frequently comes upon one of these animals where one would least expect them, and one day while walking down the main road of the large Ghunnah at Kevlodeo with my wife, we encountered one on the road. This individual I went next morning and tracked, finding he went to drink at a spring close by, and sat up over it the next evening and shot him.

They are very destructive animals, and, like tiger, usually kill every third day. It can thus be estimated, in places where can they can get no game but only cattle, what

destruction they are guilty of.

5. Felis Torquata.—This animal, the spotted wild cat (Jeardon), is a very handsome little creature, to be found either or rocky ground, or as far as my experience goes, in the grass abounding in the many "roonds" or grass preserves in the three States. It is usually very fierce and destructive to all small game, and does not altogether confine its dietary to the jerboa-rat, as some naturalists would lead one to suppose, as I have caught them sometimes in flagrante delicto stalking other game; and shot them while so doing. The above are the only representatives of the Felidae present in these States which I am aware of, except the Felis Caracal (Red Lynx-Jerdon) which is said to inhabit parts of the hilly country in the Karauli State along the River Chambal.

6. Ursus Labiatus.—This bear, the common Indian Sloth Bear, is not to be found in Bharatpur, but is occasionally come across in the hilly country bordering on the

River Chambal in the Karauli and Dholpur States.

7. Hyana Striata.—This carnivorous animal forms a link between the Felidae and Viverridae, and though resembling the dog, strictly speaking, is not of that genus at all, hence the reason for my taking it separately. These animals are to be found well distributed all over the three States, in almost any kind of country, in which they are very destructive to goat, sheep, and pariah dogs. Their

habits are absolutely nocturnal, and during the day they usually sleep heavily, so much so that I have on one or two occasions with difficulty startled them up, and they have shown no indecent haste to be off! Though these animals are as a rule harmless to man, I know of a case which came under my notice medically in which a sepoy of the I. S. Infantry here was attacked at night and severely mauled by one in a jungle to the north of the city of Bharatpur, and the animal being killed afterwards (partly by him in the struggle) absolutely vouches for the veracity of the story. The animal was shortly afterwards inspected by me at the scene of the encounter, the next morning, and turned out to be a very large female hyæna, very advanced in pregnancy. It was in miserable condition and appeared half starved, which perhaps would account for its boldness. The sepoy narrowly escaped amputation of his forearm. but thanks to rigorous antiseptic treatment the wounds: which were severe and resulted in two fingers being bitten off, healed up very shortly afterwards. The only other important members of the carnivora which are to be found in this State remaining to be described, are animals belonging to the family Cynoidea, consisting of wolves. jackals, foxes and wild dogs.

In the genus Canis we have two representatives, the

wolf and jackal.

Canis Pallipes.—This animal, the common Indian wolf (Jerdon), is to be found generally distributed over the country in the three States, being most abundant where ravines exist, in which they usually make holes and live. prowling out at nights to make their depredations, though this is by no means the rule, as I have seen in open daylight in a jungle a wolf rush into a flock of goats and carry off one under the very nose of the shepherd tending them!

Canis Aureus. - The common jackal is to be found everywhere, generally distributed over the country, lying up in a cool place during the day usually among the crops. or in very hot weather in holes, and prowling about all night in quest of food, fruit, berries growing in the jungles of every kind, even crops in the fields they will destroy and eat; in fact, I do not think there is anything that a jackal will not eat when he is put to a pinch. Of the genus Cuon we have only one representative, and that is the wild dog.

- 10. Canis Rutilans.—The Indian wild dog is not a very significant looking animal, but for ferocity and boldness it takes first place: wherever it is found it becomes the terror of the neighbourhood as regards game of every kind. I have even known tigers to leave a jungle when these beasts appear, which they usually do in packs, in which state they hunt, and as before mentioned, if not stopped they will clear a jungle in no time of every living animal. They are to be found, as regards this Agency, only in the hilly country and forests in the Karauli State in the vicinity of the River Chambal. Of the genus Vulpes we have one only in these States
- 11. Vulpes Bengalensis.—The common Indian fox is to be found generally distributed over the State; it is a very pretty little animal, whose fur varies in colour greatly at different times of the year. I once came across a whole family amongst some sand-hills along the bed of the Banganga River, whose members I nearly succeeded in capturing; they were all, mother and cubs, of a light grey silvery colour. This statement bears out what Jerdon and other naturalists mention as to the variety of colours the fur takes according to the season of the year. This animal, like the jackal, is capable of eating almost anything, from vermin to fruit.

This, I think, disposes of members of the land carnivora which frequent these States. We have yet to consider any members of aquatic carnivora which inhabit this part of the country. As far as I have been able to judge, the only representative of this kind we have is one belonging to the Lutridæ.

12. Lutra Nair.—The common Indian otter is, as far as I am aware, only to be found in the River Chambal, which comprises the southern boundary of both the States of Dholpur and Karauli. I have myself shot a pair of these animals in this river not far from Dholpur. They are very pretty little creatures, possessed of beautiful fur, very fierce and plucky, and live on fish, which they usually play havoc with if left undisturbed. I have known them, however, come down with heavy floods to the Keolddeo Jheel near Bharatpur and even into the Fort moat!

The only other members of the carnivora worth mention which are left to describe, belong to the genus Herpes-

tidæ, and consist of the mongoose, two varieties of which class are to be found in these States, viz: Herpertes Pallidus, usually known as the common grey mongoose, and the Herpertes Jerdoni or long-tailed mongoose (Jerdon), both of which are so familiar to the ordinary observer as to re-

quire no description.

Of the Rodentia the only members requiring notice are Sciurus Polmarumor, the common Indian ground squirel, and Gerbillus Indicus or the Indian jerboa-rat, also called the kangaroo rat owing to the curious posture it adopts when eating; another variety of the jerboa-rat called Gurbillus Hurrianae is sometimes to be seen inhabiting sandy tracts and is known as the desert variety; it is fairly common over Rajputana.

Of animals of the order *Ungulata* inhabiting these States we have the wild-boar, and under the *Ruminantia* we find antelope and gazelles as well, while under the *Cer*-

vidae we find sambhur and spotted deer.

13. Lus Indicus.—The Indian wild-boar is to be found in great numbers throughout all three States in every kind of country, and is so well-known as to need no further description here. In the State of Dholpur it abounds, and the country being rideable, is resorted to by sportsmen for the purpose of pig-sticking. The late Maharaj Rana was in his time the finest living exponent of this sport.

14. Gazella Bennetti.—This graceful little animal, commonly known as the chikara or ravine deer, is to be found on all the rocky hilly ground in most parts of the three States. They usually roam about in twos and threes, but in some places are to be found in distinct herds; their horns seldom exceed 12 inches, though in this species both sexes are

provided with horns.

15. Antelopa Bezoartica.—The common Indian antelope or "black buck" is to be found in large herds all over the three States, where plains and cultivated land exist. They are handsome animals and in places afford good sport. The horns, as far as I know, do not run to any very great length in these parts, though I have myself once shot an animal with horns of 26 inches in length. Most of the "roonds" in the Bharatpur State contain large numbers of them.

16. Portax Pictus.—This animal generally known as the nilgai or "blue bull" is to be found in the thick jungles

in all three States and along the River Chambal and neighbourhood. In the plains they afford no real sport, but are shot down as they are so destructive to crops, but in forest and thick jungle this animal is often as shy as possible, and requires a good deal of stalking to get within shot of.

The sambhur (Rusa Aristotelis) and spotted deer (Axis Maculatus) are both very rare in these States; a few, however, may be found in the jungles on the hilly ground bordering on the banks of the Chambal River, on the southern limits of the States of Dholpur and Karauli, there being none so far north as Bharatpur territory, except near Bareta.

With the above description ends an account of the Fauna. I shall now give a brief description of the Avifauna, but confine my description to the more important gamebirds found in these States, among which the following are

the most important:—

17. Enpodetis Edwardsi — The Indian bustard is said to have been seen here, but I have not myself ever seen or shot one in these parts: it is possible that it would occur more frequently in the States of Dholpur and Karauli than in Bharatpur, as there is country more suitable for them in those States.

18. Sypheotides Annitus. The lesser florikin is occasionally to be found in these States, but is not abundant by any means; it is a handsome bird, and its flesh is considered a great delicacy. They are decidedly more prevalent in

the rainy season.

There are many kinds of ployer to be found, few or any of which are considered sport, and I need not enter more into detail about them here, except to mention two varieties which are very common, viz., Cursorius Coroman Delicus, or courier ployer, the Oedicnemus Crepitans or stone ployer, with, in the winter months, the Cheradrius Fulrus, or golden ployer, the two latter being very delicate for the table.

There are three varieties of sand grouse which are to be found in these States, one the Pterocles Exustus or common variety on every open sandy plain existing, another Pterocles Alchata or pin-tailed variety, also to be found on similar ground, and a third variety the Pterocles Fasciatus, a somewhat smaller bird found inhabiting dry ground on low rocky hilly country, which makes a curious noise when startled, and could in the dark be easily mistaken for the

common night jar, a species of goat sucker. All the above varities of sand grouse afford excellent sport and good eating for the table. The large or Imperial variety of this

species is not to be found in these parts.

Amongst the genus Crocopus we have one variety prevalent in most parts, viz., the Crocopus Phenicopterus or "green pigeon." This bird is to be found in great numbers in most parts, especially where pipal trees are to be seen, whose fruit, especially in the spring, they eagerly devour; they are excellent shooting, and often display their presence by a very sweet whistle while feeding, and are usually to be found in pipal trees.

19. Columba Lintermedia — This bird, commonly known as the "blue rock," is to be found almost everywhere in these States, and in particularly large numbers frequenting the forts situated near the large towns of these States; in some places there is provision for them to be fed by the State. and there they are, of course never shot, and are held as semi-sacred. Of the class Tetraonida we have in these States three representatives, viz., Francolinus Vulgaris, the Francolinus Pictus, and the Ortygornis Gronticeriana. The variety known usually as the "black partridge" is fairly common in most parts of Bharatpur and Dholpur, but not in Karauli; it usually frequents thick grass, and is found, in consequence, during the rains everywhere, but on their drying up it disappears, but will be found if searched for about all the various bunds throughout the State in the grass there and also in the "roonds." It is a very handsome bird, and affords excellent sport

20. Francolinus Pictus.—This variety known as the "painted partridge" is occasionally to be found in these parts, and usually in the same kind of ground as the black variety. I have often shot them together in covies in the same

ground.

21. Ortygornis Ponticeriana (commonly known as the "grey partridge").—This variety is prevalent everywhere, and around almost every village it will be found in the adjacent fields, where I fear it does not hesitate to devour offal of all kinds; it is for this reason, I fear, by large numbers of sportsmen not shot or considered sport. Of the family Coturnicina, or quail order there are only three varieties in these parts which call for notice and

are Coturnix Communis or common or large grey quail, Corturnix Coromandelica or black-breasted rain-quail, and the Coturnix Joudera or "button" variety, all of which are common at certain seasons of the year, and to be found in the grass "rounds" or in the crops when these latter are standing. They all afford excellent sport, and are delicate for the table.

The above complete the description of land game birds. I will now briefly detail the water birds most common in these States, which consist of *Koolan*, geese, wild-fowl, including duck of different kinds, snipe, curlew and coot.

Koolan and wild-geese are to be found in great flocks about the States, during the cold weather frequenting tanks and jheels, the latter having two common varieties, viz.; Anser Cinereus or grey variety, and Anser Indicus or "bar headed" variety, both of which are fairly numerous and associate freely together. Amongst the wild-fowl we have a variety of ducks, of which the following are the most commonly met with, viz., mallard (Anas Boscas), gadwall (Chaulelasmus Streperus), the spotted billed duck (Anas Paecilorhyncha), pin-tail duck (Dafila Acuta) widgeon (Mareca Penelope), common teal (Querquedula Crecca) garganey teal (Querquendela Circia), shovellar duck (Spalula Clypeata). Whistling teal (Dendrocygna Javanica), brahminy duck (Casarca Rutia), cotton teal (Neltapus Doromandelienus), pochard (Fuligula Ferina). There are other varieties of duck and teal occasionally met with, but have not been included in this list, not being common.

Of the water hen class there are many varieties, into which I need not enter here, as they are not usually included in, strictly speaking, game bird category. The only other bird worth mentioning here is the Numenius Arquatus or what is more commonly known as the common curlew, whose presence is usually betrayed by the curious plaintive cry of the bird while flying, and heard so often over jheels towards evening time in the cold weather months. All the above water birds are to be found in the same kind of placetanks, jheels; in fact any portion of water around whose banks there is slimy mud and in which there is plenty of weed, &c.

The only remaining game water-bird of importance is the snipe, of which there are to be found in these States, three varieties, viz., Gallinago Scolopacina or the common snipe, Gallinago Gallinula or usually known as the "Jack" snipe or jud-cock, and Rhynchæ Capensis or "painted snipe." The first-named affords the best sport, as its flight is swift and it often requires careful shooting to bring the bird down; the two latter are sluggish flyers and do not afford good sport as a rule, except on a windy day; all three varieties select the same kind of ground, viz., a little water with fair amount of cover and a fair proportion of slimy mud redolent with animalculæ and micro-organism of all kinds. There are few good spots in these States which are frequented by these birds. I regret to say, occasionally, however, they are to be found in the fields near l unds or other irrigated lands especially when the cold is severe.

I have, in the above description, only included game birds found in these regions as being, perhaps, more of interest to the general reader than others, of which there are plenty, and which it would be outside the scope of this

work to detail here.

NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE DUTIES PERFORMED BY THE AGENCY SURGEON OF THE EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES, COMPRISING THE NATIVE STATES OF BHARATPUR, DHOLPUR AND KARAULI.

The nature of the duties performed by the Agency Surgeon in these States is very extensive, in that besides actual medical and professional work at his head-quarters (Bharatpur) there are many other duties connected with those of a Medical Officer which are, owing to the absolute want hitherto of any proper supervision and organization in these States, performed actually or superintended by the Agency Surgeon himself, a brief detail of which is here given.

At his head-quarters at Bharatpur he has the immediate performance of surgical operations as well as supervision and superintendence of the Victoria Hospital, with beds for about 72 in-patients, attached to which is the Female Hospital (zenana), and including a laboratory where water and other analysis are made. At a distance of 3½ miles away are the two Imperial Service Regiments, one a Transport Corps situated at Mandholi, the other a regiment of Infantry located at Khanjoli, the latter also about three miles distant. In addition to these there is the Central Prison situated at Sewar, of which hitherto he has had executive as well as medical charge; this he has hold since the reorganization of the Jail Department, and institution of the new District Jail at Dig.

Besides the above he has had, till recently, the superintendence and chairmanship of a Municipal Board with a Sanitary Committee, which is carried on under his direct orders. Lastly, he has charge of plague preventive operations within Municipal limits as well as all over the State, and is in medical charge of the young Chief, yet a minor, for which duty a special monthly allowance is granted by

the Durbar.

In addition to the above duties at head-quarters he has the general superintendence over and administration of the Medical department at the head-quarters, as well as of all mofussil dispensaries in the three States of Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli, the latter numbering 26 in all, as well as the prisons at the capitals of Dholpur and Karauli, and a Central and District Jail at Bharatpur and Dig respectively, in Bharatpur territory. Finally, he has the general superintendence of Sanitation and Vaccination operations over these three States, comprising 4,388 square miles of territory (over the greater portion of which he has to travel during his cold weather tour), with a population of over one million souls.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE.

As far as can be ascertained no proper annual reports appear to have been ever made or submitted till the year 1866. Fictitious returns appear to have been submitted by native doctors in the department, which, of course, are worthless. In the annexed list showing the Medical Officers who have held charge, it would appear that Dr. Harvey seems to have been the first Agency Surgeon of the Eastern Rajputana States comprising Bharatpur, Karauli and Dholpur, an appointment created in the year 1869, though he appears previously to have been in medical charge of both the Alwar and Bharatpur States up to that time since 1866; in the year 1869, however, Alwar was created an independent Medical charge.

Dholpur was also made an independent political charge in 1873, but the medical institutions of that State continued to remain under the charge of the Agency Surgeon of the Eastern Rajputana States. Hakims and Baids appear to have been universally employed in the medical department of this Agency till recent years, and since the absence of an European Medical Officer in charge, grave abuses have crept in, into which I need not enter here. Most of these officials have been gradually now got rid of and pensioned off in accordance with orders received from the Local Government (vide Foreign Department letter No. 714, dated 25th February 1894.) To show the state of the department as late as 1894, the then State Surgeon in his Annual Report remarks about the degraded condition of the chief hospital in the State, "that charaghs are used in the hospital instead of lamps, clothing not provided for patients, and sufficient food is not distributed. Instruments in unserviceable condition." This state of affairs appears to have ensued in the time of Babu Bhola Nath Dass in the reign of the Maharajah Jaswant Singh, who certainly appeared to take little interest in anything in his State except its army!

Dr. R. K. Tandan, M.B., was appointed State Surgeon in 1894, but owing to an unfortunate occurrence with regard to his administration of the Jail here, his services were dispensed with in 1896 by order of Government. The state of the Maharajah's health in 1896 (Maharajah Ram

Singh, afterwards deposed by order of Government in 1900) necessitated his being placed under medical surveillance, and he left his State under charge of a Medical Officer, (Captain H. E. Drake-Brockman, I.M.S., then Civil Surgeon of Muttra), living in the hills at intervals for some years till his recovery. During this interval, there being no Medical Officer in the State, the Government of India requested the Officer on special duty (Captain H. E. Drake-Brockman, I.M.S.) to utilize his spare time and commence the re-organization of all the institutions pertaining to the work of a Medical Officer. About that time a Dewan was appointed to take over the administration of the State, and during his tenure of office, the Jail and Medical departments were thoroughly re-organized by the above Medical Officer and rescued from the state of chaos into which they had slowly drifted, showing a state of things reflecting great discredit on the State. Beside complete re-organization of these departments, a Sanitary Board was started in 1895, which was taken over by the same officer and thoroughly reconstituted, and has continued to do good work ever since.

The condition of the several departments reported on by the Medical Officer on special duty with H. H. the Maharajah at the time, showed such a discreditable state of affairs that the question of resuscitating the appointment of an Agency Surgeon for the States in the Agency, came up for consideration seriously again, which, after consider. able delay on the part of the different States, was at last settled, through the energy of the then Political Agent, Lt.-Colonel Herbert, and submitted for the orders of the Government of India and Secretary of State, to which formal sanction was received in the spring of 1899; and the appointment of a whole-time Agency Surgeon became an established fact on April 1st 1899, Captain (now Major) H. E Drake-Brockman, I.M.S., being appointed to the His health, however, at the time broke down, and he was obliged to take furlough on medical certificate at once, and proceed to Europe. During his absence Captain V. G. Drake-Brockman, I.M.S., officiated, followed by Lt.-Col. Harington, I.M.S., for two months on the former's departure on Field Service and the return of Major H. E. Drake-Brockman at the beginning of November 1900, the present Agency Surgeon of the Eastern Rajputana States.

LIST OF MEDICAL OFFICERS WHO HAVE SERVED IN THE EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES.

Š	Name of Medical Officer:	In what Capacity.	Period from.	Period to.	Period to. Name of State.	Remarks.
	Dr. Mathias Babu Bhola Nath Dass	Not known	Not known 1855	1854 1860	Karauli Bhatatpur	No record exists as to this appointment. Appointed to take charge of the Anah Hospital when built.
00 4	eward, I.M.S	Agency Surgeon	1800	1861 .	::	Died at Bharafpur during the year. Officiated till arrival of a Commissioned Officer.
4004	dott, I.M.S dars Harvey, I.M.S	-	1866 1866	1866 1871	Eastern Rajputana States.	Officiated for short while till arrival of Dr. Harvey. At this had charge of Alwar and Blanatpur till 1869, then was appointed Agency Surgeon for these three States, Blaratpur, Dholpun and Karauli, Alwar becoming an independent charge.
\$621	Assistant Surgeon Spencer, I.M.S Assistant Surgeon H.D. Compagnal, M.S. Assistant Surgeon L. Brecton, I.M.S Assistant Surgeon Spancer, I.M.S	2222	1871 1875 1876 1576	1876 1876	::::	Died of small-pox at Bagdad. Then phontrient of Appeary Surgeon appears to have been also inholished with the departure of Surgeon
13	Babu Bhola Nath Dass	Assistant Surgeon, as State Medical Officer.	1879	1894	Bharatpur	Spencer, I.M.S. This official was also appointed Tutor to H. H. the Maharigah Juwant Singh, and appears to have utterly ignored and practically given up all medical
13	Dr. R. K. Tandan, M. B	State Medical Officer	1894	1896		Work, Services chapensed with by order of chovernment on account of some grave develiction of duty in connection with Jail administration.
7.		Special duty with H. II. 1895	1895	1899	:	
18	man, I.M.S. Captam H. E. Drake-Brockman, I.M.S.	the Maharajah. Agency Surgeon	1890	Proceeded on leave to Europe.	Eastern Rajputana Statos.	Was placed on special duty in this State by order of the Government of India in June 1895 after dismis- sal of Dr. Tandia, and was requested by the Local Government to thomsely reorganize the Medical
						Jail and Vaccuation Departments of the State. Proceeded on furlough on Medical Certificate in the spring of 1899, and was appointed First Agency
91	Captain V. G. Drake-Brockman, I.M.S.	:	1899	0061	:	Surgeon. Officiated during absence of Captain H. B. Drake- Brackman, I.M.S.
7	Lt.Col. V. Harington, I.M.S.	:	1900	1900	:	Officiated for 2 months on departure of former officer on Field Service.
. 8	Major H. E. Drake	:	1900	:	:	Returned from sick leave and took over permanent charge on 7th November, 1900.

* The late Surgeon-General R. Harvey, C.B.D., S.O., I.M.\$. formerly Director-General of I.M.S.

". L. D. Spencer, C.B., I.M.S., late Surgeon-General of the Puniab Army Corps.

HISTORY OF THE MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE STATE.

The available records of the Medical department of this State are exceedingly few, and those that exist are so meagre that little or no information is obtainable from them; the task therefore of giving a fair and correct description of the origin of the several Medical Institutions of this State is not an easy one, and has involved a vast amount of careful and personal enquiry, with, at times, inspection in order to verify data. I will endeavour, however, to take the several institutions and describe them in the order in

which they appear to have originated.

It seems that about the year 1849 Maharajah Balwant Singh was in Agra on a visit; the Civil Surgeon (whose name cannot be traced) showed His Highness over the dispensary there, and talked about the benefits such an institution conferred upon the people. His Highness thereupon decided that he would have an hospital at Bharatpur. Immediately after his return a dispensary was opened in the city of Bharatpur, over which two Hakims and Baids were placed in charge. A large number of patients seemed to have frequented this institution. Thus it would appear that the City Dispensary was the first Medical Institution to be made in the State, and was formally opened by Maharajah Bulwant Singh in the year 1849.

Though several mofussil dispensaries were opened in the State during this interval, nothing more was done at Bharatpur in this respect until the year 1855, when, during the minority of the late Maharajah Juswant Singh. Colonel Morrison, the Political Agent at the time, applied to Government for the services of an Assistant Surgeon, upon which Assistant Surgeon Bhola Nath Dass was transferred to the State for duty, and in the same year the Anah Hospital (so named after its being situated near to the village of that name, half way between the city and Sewar) was built by the Durbar near Sewar and the old Residency. Arrangements were then made according to requirements for the treatment, and accommodation of the sick therein. In the year 1873 female wards were also opened in connection with this hospital. The Anah Hospital continued in existence till 1897, but never adequately administered to

the wants of the sick and suffering poor of the city, owing to various causes, chief amongst which were, firstly, its unfortunate and unsuitable location, and secondly, account of the entire absence of efficient European skill and supervision. The above causes affected its popularity so seriously that for many years little or really no serious surgical or medical work appears to have been done in this institution, so much so, that it was considered at last imperative to construct a hospital on a more suitable site. With this object in view, in the year 1895, a site at Charbagh was eventually selected by the A. M. O. in Rajputana, and a building on modern lines suited to the treatment and accommodation of the sick was commenced, which now goes by the name of the Victoria Hospital; it was ultimately completed for occupation in the year 1900. A detailed description of this institution will be given later on. hospital in connection with the Jail at Sewar (now the Central Prison, Bharatpur) was opened in the year 1856 and placed under the charge of Assistant Surgeon Bhola Nath Dass.

A small out-door dispensary called the Agency Dispensary appears also to have been maintained at the Agency Surgeon's bungalow till the abolition of the latter appointment in 1879, and the departure of Surgeon Spencer, I.M.S.; this has never been re-opened.

Dig.—In the year 1856 a dispensary was opened at this place by Colonel Morrison, the Political Agent. This dispensary has been much enlarged and improved, and has been provided with accommodation for 12 beds, with a small operation room, the latter being necessary, as I am able to do a large amount of surgical work here at my inspection visits.

Gopalgarh.—In the early part of the year 1860 in the time of Major Bouverie, when Assistant Surgeon Bhola Nath Dass was also made tutor to His Highness the young Maharajah, and Dr. Stewart held the appointment of Agency Surgeon, a dispensary was opened at Gopalgarh. In the middle of the year 1861, Dr. Stewart died, and Assistant Surgeon Bhola Nath Dass held temporary charge for a few months till Dr. Mott's arrival as Agency Surgeon. This dispensary was, however, transferred to Nagar in 1899, when the Tehsil was removed to the latter place on completion of the new Settlement.

Biana and Rupbas.—In the year 1861 dispensaries were opened in both these towns in the time of Major Walter, as Political Agent and Dr. Mott, as Agency Surgeon.

Kamah.—A dispensary was opened here in the year 1862, during the tenure of office of Major Walter and Dr.

Mott.

Akheygarh.—In the year 1866 a dispensary was opened here, in the time of Major Walter as Political Agent, and at a time when Assistant Surgeon Bholanath Dass was temporarily in medical charge.

Oochain.—In the year 1867 a dispensary was opened here, during the tenure of office of Major Walter as Political

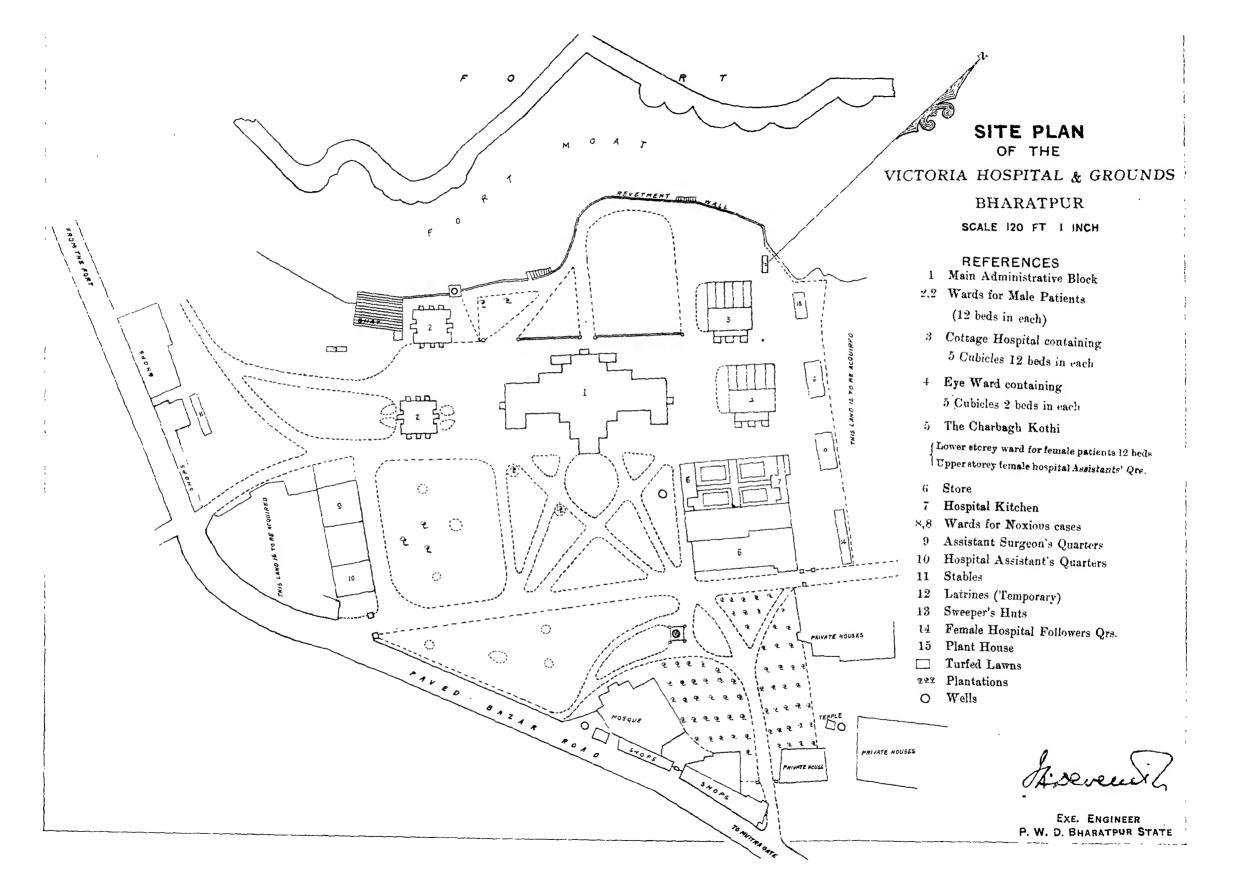
Agent and Dr. Harvey, as Agency Surgeon.

Bhusawar.—In the year 1880 a dispensary was opened by the Durbar in this town, there being no Agency Surgeon at the time, the appointment having been done away with.

Kumher.—A dispensary was started in this town in the year 1894, in the time of Dr. R. K. Tandan, the State Surgeon at that time, and when Col. Martelli was Political Officer here.

Bharatpur Female Hospital.—On the 7th October 1894 this hospital was opened by H. H. the Maji Sahiba (grandmother of the present Chief) and named after herself, which, until its affiliation to the Victoria Hospital used to be known as the Maji Sahiba Darya Kuar's Female Hospital. It is connected with the Dufferin Association, and has a competent Female Hospital Assistant in charge. Its chief work is amongst the pardahnashin women of the city, and affords extensive medical relief to a class of patients which cannot be got at by the ordinary out-patient department of a general hospital. This hospital was first located in a large building in the very heart of the city, with a separate establishment, &c. In the year 1899, however, on completion of the Victoria Hospital, appropriate quarters were allotted to it in connection with the above institution, to which for administrative reasons it was transferred, and where it now continues to work on the same lines. class for instruction of dhais (native midwives) in elementary obstetrics has recently been started under my direc-

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tion in connection with this hospital, and is held twice weekly by the Female Hospital Assistant in charge, which, however, is shortly to be taken up by a fully qualified midwife.

Nagar.—In the year 1899 a dispensary was opened at this place, on the transfer of the tehsil from Gopalgarh after the new Settlement, the institution at the latter place being abolished. This was carried out during the tenure of appointment of Captain H. E. Drake-Brockman, I.M. S.

P. W. D. Dispensaries.—Three small dispensaries in this State were started in connection with extensive Engincering works which were being carried on by the P. W. D. of the State, at Bareta, Sikri and Paharpur, at the two former of which large irrigation projects are in existence, which necessitate the maintenance of a large establishment for their upkeep. At the latter place a large number of quarries are to be found, at which there are large numbers of men employed by the P. W. D. to cope with the large traffic in stone which is carried on by the State, and from which it enjoys a fair amount of profit, as there is a royalty on this product, which all goes in to the State coffers.

Though only subsidiary dispensaries and in charge of a first grade Compounder, subservient to the nearest Medical subordinate on whom they call for assistance in case of need, these little institutions have been the means of affording an immense amount of relief, not only to the subordinates, &c., employed by the P. W. D., but to all the villagers

around, and are greatly appreciated.

The dispensaries at Bareta and Sikri were opened in 1897, and that at Paharpur in 1901, all in the tenure of office of Major H. E. Drake-Brockman, I.M.S., as Agency Surgeon. The cost of their maintenance has been hitherto

altogether borne by the P. W. D. of the State.

Nadbai.—As soon as arrangements can be made for the location of a dispensary at this place, and on transfer of the Tehsil from Akheygarh, the dispensary at present at Akheygarh will also be removed here. It is contemplated to erect a completely new building for a dispensary here, the site for which I have already selected.

Victoria Hospital.—This hospital stands in a more or less picturesque position along the banks of the Fort Moat, in the city of Bharatpur, in extensive grounds and a well laid-

out garden, intersected by public roads communicating with the main thoroughfares in the city by many gates. grounds are, as opportunity affords, gradually being extended, and form a recreation ground for the city residents, besides being a natural lung in the centre of the city, which can now never be built over—a fact of much importance from a sanitary point of view—as it has done away with a large number of over-crowded, ill-ventilated and extremely insanitary busties, which formerly existed there to the detriment of the public health. The close proximity of the hospital buildings to the mass of water contained in the Moat may at first sight be considered to be prejudicial on account of damp, &c. This, however, has been allowed for, and any such completely mitigated by the insertion of a "damp course" into every foundation wall in the several buildings with most gratifying results.

The buildings themselves are of exceedingly handsome design, constructed of stone of different qualities obtained from quarries in the State, the plans being made originally by Colonel Sir Swinton Jacob of Jaipur. There is a central block entirely utilized and constructed for administrative purposes, possessing, besides a male and female dispensary with attached dressers rooms, offices and laboratory for the Agency Surgeon, consulting and waiting rooms, a medical store, operation room with sterilizing and instrument rooms attached, with a lavatory; also an X-ray laboratory with all the necessary appliances and the apparatus for working the Finsen-light treatment, and a dark room for eye,

throat and nose examinations, &c.

Underneath this building is an extensive system of godowns, practically damp-proof, and which provides useful storage room for perishable articles; there is also a soda water factory situated in them and an ice room. The equipment of this block, though necessarily a slow process for financial reasons, has been a labour of love to me, and carried on over a period of some years, till now it can boast of being practically up-to-date, in being possessed of all the most necessary and modern appliances for the treatment of suffering humanity on the latest European principles, and has in consequence been productive of relieving much suffering, patients coming from long distances to avail themselves of X-ray and Finsen-light treatment, for which a complete installation

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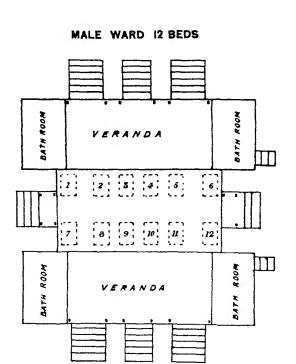
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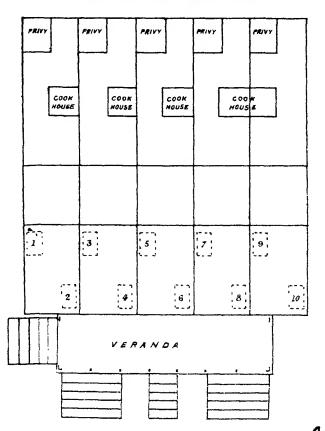
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P. W. D. BHARATPUR STATE

exists, and which has afforded me personally, not only great pleasure, but many pleasant hours to think out, have constructed, and finally to fix up. Judging by the number of distinguished visitors, both professional and non-professional who have from time to time visited this institution, its fame has spread far, and brought great keudos to the State, and though it has been a great undertaking, watching and looking after its progress from the first foundation onwards, the

results, however, have quite repaid me.

The operating room in this building is situated on the north side, is replete with almost every modern device to render European surgery successful and minimise pain and suffering to the sick, is supplied with water, hot and cold, with irrigators capable of use at any moment in any position, with sterilizers for instruments, also electric light and all the usual glass and metal aseptic furniture usually found in European operating theatres, but at the same time nothing extravagant or unnecessary. The X-ray laboratory contains all the necessary switch-boards for working not only Roentgen rays, but also the Finsen light, as well as galvanocauteries, surgical lights, motors, seismotherapy, &c., with a continuous current direct from a small shuntwound dynamo which I have fixed up, and which latter is worked in connection with a steam engine utilized by the P. W. D. for pumping water into the public gardens some distance away, so that all such work carried on in the hospital is without any additional expense to the State! In the consulting room also exists a switch-board for utilizing the current for galvanism, faradism, electrolysis, &c., which is a most useful and inexpensive apparatus for the application of electrotherapeutics generally. There also exist in the grounds close by four handsome stone buildings of similar pattern, in the way of general, medical and surgical male wards, a block of eye wards, and a cottage hospital block. these, there are two cool, airy thatched semi-pukka general wards and a zenana hospital in its separate compound together with buildings for the Medical staff, and a small meteorological observatory in an enclosure, which is kept up by the Imperial Government. This hospital has from time to time been inspected by many distinguished visitors, amongst whom have been H. E. Lord Curzon and Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cannought in 1903.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WORK IN THE EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES.

Owing to the absence, till recently, of any European skill or supervision, the amount and quality of surgical work done in these States for many years has been practically of no importance, and, especially as regards Bharatpur, where the superintendence of its medical institutions has been left practically to the tender mercies of inferiorly-qualified medical subordinates, chiefly of the quack class, it is no matter for surprise. The few records that remain show that during the incumbency of Assistant Surgeon Bhola Nath Dass (who seems to have diverted his attention to everything else but medical work, as he appears to have been tutor to the late Maharajah Jaswant Singh for many years. holding medical charge as well) little or no surgical work was done, or in fact medical work of any kind, so much so that the whole department fell into disrepute amongst the people, and European medical treatment was carried out only in name, for as a matter of fact, dispensaries seem to have been in charge of baids and hakims. On the death of the above-named official, Mr. R. K. Tandan, M.B., was appointed State Surgeon at Bharatpur, and he tried to do something in the way of reviving medical work, and appears to have performed a few surgical operations with success. He, however, was not encouraged in the work, and appears to have had great disadvantages to contend with in the way of surgical appliances, &c., and it was not until the appointment of an Agency Surgeon was revived in these States. that any appreciable change in this respect was apparent. During the long period of inaction which resulted from the above causes, the faith of the people in the State Medical Department naturally lapsed, and they resorted to places over the border in British territory-Muttra, Agra, &c.-for surgical relief, as I know from having been myself Civil Surgeon of Muttra, where I used to have large numbers of patients from this State come for relief. Since the erection of the Victoria Hospital and re-organization of the Medical Department of this State, matters have looked much brighter, and the people are slowly beginning to realize the benefits of European skill, both medical and surgical, which they have been denied for so many years,

and though it will be uphill work trying to re-popularize, in fact re-introduce it amongst the people of this State. I have no doubt that in a very short time a very marked improvement, in this hitherto much-neglected department. will ensue.

By reason of extended tours in the cold weather by the Agency Surgeon through the district in the States of this Agency (in fact already at my visits to the other States). I have had the opportunity of performing surgical operations at the places I visit. The numbers attending on these occasions I have no doubt will materially increase as the visits of the Agency Surgeon become known. blame for the state of things existing lay with the medical subordinates of the State, who had hitherto displayed an utter want of interest in their work. Most of them, when I began the task of re-organization, were unqualified and often quacks, so that they usually dispensed treatment with native drugs, and were utterly ignorant of anything European, so much so that the latter methods of treatment were practically little utilized, and as a natural consequence fell into disrepute. All these unqualified men have now been replaced by well-trained men from Medical Schools, the best of whom have been taken on to the Government list, and a great improvement in the out-patient attendance is already apparent, which, as time goes on, must tend to popularize European treatment.

Bharatpur unfortunately is placed directly between and close to three very old-established centres of European medical relief, e.g., Muttra to the north, Agra to the east and Jaipur to the west, so that competition is great, etherwise I feel sure more surgical work would become available at once here; owing, however, to the bad climate of the place the population is more or less stationary and in fact decreasing, which rather militates against this

From available records it would appear that surgical operations have been from time to time performed as per list detailed below:—

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Operations on the Eye and its appendages, &c.
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Nose. Head and Face (meluding mouth).

Arteries, Veins, &c. Digestive Organs.

Operation for Hernia.

on the Urmary Organs (including those done for stone).

Male Generative Organs (including Hydrocele).

Female Generative Organs (including Obstettic Operations).

, , Bones and joints.

Limbs (including Amputations)

,, large Abscesses.

,, tor removal of Tumours.

Small-pox.—Reliable statistics are available only for the last eight years, ranging from 1892 to 1899, from which it appears that small-pox has been more or less prevalent in the city of Bharatpur every year till the year 1896, up to which date it seems that 501 deaths had occurred, the largest number occurring in the years 1894 and 1896, being respectively 137 and 185. In the year 1897, the year in which the re-organization of the Vaccination Department of the State was undertaken by Captain (now Major) H. E. Drake-Brockman, the officer on special duty in this State with H. H. the Maharajah, it will be noticed that few, if any, cases were reported. This prominent fact must be directly attributable to the above re-organization of the department, as it was followed the next year (1898) by a still smaller mortality, which has remained more or less at a low figure ever since. It was ascertained, moreover. that the cases which were reported on these occasions occurred in non-vaccinated children, most of whom had been imported from other places, in order, evidently, to evade vaccination. The registration of the occurrence of all epidemic disease is very well carried out in the city of Bharatpur, in that, there is a very efficient system of notification of diseases in vogue under the immediate control of the Sanitary Board at that place. Each occurrence of such is at once verified by a Medical subordinate especially detailed for the purpose, so that within an hour of such occurrence, notice of it is brought to not only the Assistant Health Officer, but also to the President of the Sanitary Board. There is no doubt that this early notification of occurrence of infectious disease is a very important sanitary precaution in the interests of the public health, especially in crowded areas, and one which should prevail in every Municipality or body which controls measures for the maintenance of the public health in any way. I have very good reason to believe

that not only as regards outbreaks of small-pox but also of cholera, this city has on different occasions been spared the calamity of an epidemic of either by the early notification and consequent isolation and treatment of such cases occurring, thereby allowing of early tracing out of the causes, &c., which have led to the outbreak, and enabling sanitary precautions to be taken at once for the efficient prevention and spread of disease.

Cholera.—In the year 1892, a very severe epidemic of this disease showed itself in the city of Bharatpur, lasting over the months of April, May and June ending, as is often the case, with the advent of the monsoon; this appears to have been part and parcel of a general epidemic of the same disease which raged throughout the State during the greater part of that year, as will be seen from the table appended, amounting in a total mortality for that year of 1,599. The greatest number of deaths seem to have occurred during the months of April, May and June, being coincident with the period at which the greatest mortality occurred in the city of Bharatpur. Again in the year 1897 the city seems to have been visited by a severe epidemic of the same disease, resulting in 157 deaths; in the same year cholera in epidemic form prevailed throughout the State, commencing in April and lasting on till November, spreading over a period of seven months and resulting in a total recorded mortality of 340. The years 1898 and 1899 seem to have been remarkable by the absence of a single case, to which I cannot help attributing as an explanation the exertions of the Sanitary Board which was instituted the year before, and by whose energy great strides were made in the sanitation of the city in the way of safeguarding the water supply and in many other ways, aided by constant analysis of the water used for drinking purposes, and disinfection of wells when necessary. As regards the city of Bharatpur, where the water supply is obtained from wells, great advantage has resulted by having all the wells with the most potable water covered in with platforms and supplying them with pumps, which prevents that most insanitary and objectionable practice of lowering private utensils into and fouling the water of wells, a custom which I fear, has a great deal to do with the spread of Cholera in this country. I think a great deal of good has resulted in this respect by teaching the people the evil results of such proceedings on their part, by the circulation of sanitary pamphlets on the question, which I have written expressly for the benefit of the rural population of this State. The little book has been translated into both Hindi and Urdu, and a copy circulated to the Lumberdar of each village throughout the State.

It will be noted that the advent of cholera into this State has been, as is the case usually elsewhere, synchronous with that of the hot weather, and its prevalence is compatible with the presence of the greatest atmospheric heat, which occurs usually from April to July, in which months about 80 per cent. of the total mortality from this disease usually has occurred, the cold weather months being noticeable for their almost entire freedom from it.

This disease, being in almost every case usually trace. able to the pollution of food or drink supply, is a distinctly preventable one, and one which is and can be made directly subservient to sanitary measures, if properly applied, to its ultimate abolition from our midst; we may then look forward with confidence at some future date, when by the aid of education the people may come to see, that "cleanliness is next to godliness," and carry out its precepts to the letter in their everyday life; until, however, the powerful civilizing factor of education (by whose aid only the elements of sanitation can be diffused amongst the people) is more generally introduced and brought within the reach of the rural population, I fear we can expect very little initiative in this matter to be shown on the part of the bulk of the population, who in some parts at any rate look upon any sanitary measures as the grossest interference with their caste and religious prejudices, and accordingly offer resistance to such. both in a passive as well as, unfortunately, sometimes in an active manner!

Altogether during the eight years under review, the mortality from Cholera amounted to 701 deaths in the city of Bharatpur, and that for the whole State 2.265.

Malaria.—The mortality from fevers of malarial origin is and has been very high in this State, more especially so in the city of Bharatpur, which latter, from its unfortunate situation from a sanitary point of view, in great measure accounts for such, in that it is situated

in lowlying ground, to which gravitate all the flood waters of the river Banganga, which till quite lately were allowed to come in large volume and inundate the surrounding country for miles about Bharatpur. The site for the city was doubtless selected originally for strategic reasons, in order to collect water to fill the Fort Moat as well as the earthworks' ditch around the city. This causes waterlogging of the soil to such an extent as to render any drainage for its remedy almost useless; still, as regards surface drainage, a great deal has been accomplished, resulting in marked benefit to the public health, and, by the gradual filling up of low-lying and otherwise insanitary sites (thereby doing away with facilities for the breeding of Culicide.) has resulted in a diminution of malaria. Owing, however, to local circumstances, I fear little more can be done without actually removing the city to a healtheir and more sanitary site, which of course is impossible. In the year 1900, after the famine, which was followed by an unusually heavy rainfall, there was a marked increase of malarial fevers all over the province, resulting in an appalling mortality never equalled, which has decimated the population. The severity of the type of fever, no doubt aided materially by the devitalizing effects of the previous scarcity, accounted for the havor that followed in the autumn months of that year, regarding which a special report was prepared and submitted by the Agency Surgeon for the information of the Local Government, though this State, as a matter of fact, suffered least of any almost in Rajputana, doubtless owing to the fact that scarcity and famine were not so evident as in the other parts of Rajputana. The extent of the ravages committed by this scourge on the population of the city of Bharatpur almost yearly during the autumn months may be gauged on reference to the appended table, which gives the total number of deaths from this disease alone for the last eight years to be 7,749; this number forms about 40 per cent. of the total mortality from all causes, and by no means indicates the enormous amount of suffering which it entails, the number of seizures far eclipsing that percentage; in fact I have known in my own experience that few, if any, inhabitants escape attacks of fever of this origin during this period, which must inevitably have a most deteriorating effect on the public health of this place and its residents. The fever

prevalent here during these months is of a very virulent type sometimes, associated with rapid and early engorgement of the lungs and usually resulting in speedy death. To give some idea of the suffering entailed, the returns of the dispensaries in the city for the years 1900 and 1902 show the total number of patients treated under this head to be respectively 4.562 and 9.182 for the autumn months, making about 33 and 58 per cent. of the total number of the patients treated for all diseases during this period. The total number of patients treated under this head in the whole State for similar periods in 1900 and 1902 respectively, amounted to the large number of 4,220 and 22,969. Further remarks regarding the measures which have been adopted in order to cope with this scourage in the light of recent science will be found under the section Sanitation. I have, however, appended tables hereto showing the above facts, which will also serve to illustrate the havoc played by this scourge, malaria, upon not only the population of the city of Bharatpur. where it is most marked, but generally upon that of the The returns appended are fairly accurate, as whole State. all the Medical subordinates in charge of the several institutions in the State have been trained to thoroughly recognise malaria in all its aspects, clinically as well as microscopically.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE COMBINED TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE VICTORIA HOSPITAL, CITY DISPENSARY AND FEMALE HOSPITAL, BHARATPUR, DURING THE MONTHS OF AUGUST, SEPTEMBER OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DICEMBER, 1900 AND 1902 RESPECTIVELY, FOR MALARIAL FEVERS ALONE.

	In ani		ATIENTS T			LARIAL	ent to ober of attents og the II dis-	
NAME OF MEDI- CAL INSTITUTION.	August.	September	October,	November.	December,	Total.	Ratio per c the total nun in and out-p freated durn period, for a	REWIPh.
1900. Victoria Hospital, City Dispensary and Female Hospital.	279	501	1,497	1,611	674	4,562	33 35	Year in which flood water from yan Band Aas let info Fort Most by P. W. D. too early, noresistating flooding of lands in proximity of the year (red. page 150). Water Supply)
Ditto.	528	2,374	3,127	2,095	1,058	9,182	58 05	Year in which ex- essive flooding of en- groups of Bharitpon ity fool: place, owing to breaching of the Ajan Bund

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED FOR MALARIAL FEVERS ALONE IN ALL THE SEVERAL MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE BHARATPUR STATE, DURING THE MONTHS OF AUGUST SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 1900.

	IN ANI			TREATED THE MOS		ARIAT	
Name of Medical Institution.	August 1900	Septem- ter 1900	l October 1900	Novem-	Decem- ber 1990	Total	REWARKS
Victorio Hospital I chade City Dispensary kumber Dig Karoa Pahari Nigar Akhi garh Bhusawar Werr Binisawar Benta Reophas Leham Skri R netta I S Infantry L S Infantry L S Infantry L S Infantry Jail Dig Poor-house (Anah) Paharpin	128 25 120 120 80 42 31 83 64 15 10 49 10 130 33 6 49	245 44 243 27 118 249 18 49 18 49 19 40 18 40 18 40 18 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	1 203 1 131 89 185 171 641 442 239 306 183 219 201 26	156 173 492 415	85% 10 03 203 31	7.00 1,245 254 291 474 1,415 1 0.05 4 10.05 4	No Retains
Total	1 102	1 659	5 091	4,428	1 940	11 220	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED FOR MALARIAL FEVERS ALONE IN ALL THE SEVERAL MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE BHARATPUR STATE, DURING THE MONTHS OF AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 1902.

Name of Medical Instituti	1	ND OUT-P	ONE DUR		MONTH (Rewirks
	Angus 1902.	t Septem-	October 1902.	her 1902	ber 1902.	Total	
Victoria Hospital Femal	27'	1,087	1,544	905 231	383 150	1 205	Expessive flooding of products of the
City Dispensiry	19		1.325	959	519	4 161-	erty of Baaratp ir
Kumher			134	164	78	Star	occurred this year
Pig	2.4	402	529	450	223	1,803	as a result of the
Kama	. 247		405	382	395	1.545	bursting of the
Pahari	74		323	208	150	9.7	Ajan Bund in
Nagar	6-4		240	231	103	7.10	$\Lambda a_{k'}a_{\gamma}t$
Akhogarh	1 27			287	137	1 112	
Bhusawar Weir	. 1		201	182	143 70	658	
Blana	51			137	201	677	
Roothus			135	115	85	7.1	
Ccham	1 4		204	2.5	187	1:1	
Sikhri "	51			53	1	1521	
Barctta	24.			21.	127	1.181	
I. S Infantry	145		1 559	7.2	22	850	
L S T Corps	. 40	+1	10	111	17	140	ł
Bharatpur Jail	42	37	24	.55	7	100	
Dig	1			3	4	. 15	
Paharpur Dispensary	5.5	63	73	91	77	362	
Total	2,286	5,408	7,005	5,162	5 004	22.000	

VACCINATION DEPARTMENT.

In the year 1853 the late Maharajah Jaswant Singh was vaccinated, together with a few other children by I)r. Murray, the Civil Surgeon of Agra at the time. After this a few cases were operated upon yearly, but no systematic attempts to introduce vaccination into this State

appear to have been made till the year 1861.

Previous to this period two or three vaccinators came from time to time to perform operations, but they were not under the control of the Agency Surgeon. Attempts to introduce the practice into this State seem to have been made by Dr. Stewart, but it was not till the year 1861. when Dr. Mott was Agency Surgeon, that any serious effort was made in this direction, and one may say that the real introduction of vaccination into the State dates from that time.

During the cold season of 1861, Dr. Mott applied for and obtained the services of two vaccinators from Dr. Christison (the then Superintendent of Vaccination of the Agra Division). These men worked under Dr. Mott's direction, but their work was also supervised by Christison, who himself visited the district for this purpose. and the results of their labours are reported as "very successful" by that officer, to whom all their returns appear to have been sent in, and by whom they were included in the returns for his own district. During that season 2,780 cases were operated upon, of which 1,765 were reported as "successful," showing a percentage of 63:49. During the next season a system of working through native doctors was initiated, the net results of which period, as shown by records at hand, give a total of 7,907 cases, of which 6,679 are returned as "successful," with a percentage of 78-14. It does not appear from the records available whether cases performed by the Agra vaccinators are included in For the next two seasons the same dual system appears to have prevailed, vaccinators being borrowed from the Agra Division, and their returns being included in those of the N.-W. P., leading to some confusion in the State records; for instance in the season 1863-64 the Agra returns show that 3,404 operations were performed in Bharatpur territory, 2,595 or 76.23 per cent. of which seem to have

been "successful," while the Bharatpur returns show a total of 10,212 with 8,015 or 78.48 per cent. as successful cases! There is good reason to infer that the cases recorded by the Agra vaccinators are included in the Bharatpur returns for both the seasons referred to, as on the formation of the Agra and Meerut Vaccination Circles on November 1st 1864, all connection between the superintendents of that circle, and vaccination operations in this State appear to have ceased, as there is no further record of any such cases in subsequent reports which are available. During the season 1864-1865 vaccinations were performed by native doctors and compounders detailed for the purpose, there being no special vaccinators.

On his arrival as Agency Surgeon, Dr. Harvey (late D.I.G., I.M.S.) condemned the prevailing system of removing the scabs from the arms of the vaccinated in order to judge of the vaccinator's work (a practice which seems to have been in vogue at the time), for frequently as a direct result of this proceeding, a small portion of tender new skin was removed with them, resulting in an ulcer exposed to

septic infection of all kinds.

As would be expected, vaccination operations met with great opposition on their initiation, from the people, but the benefits conferred by such have gradually become to be appreciated by them, so much so that at the present time little or no prejudice exists either among urban or rural population.

The present scale of establishment consists of one Native Superintendent on a salary of Rs. 22 with Rs. 10 as travelling allowance monthly, and the following grades of vaccinators, of whom there are fifteen:—

Vaccina	ator.	Number employed.	Salary.	Remarks.		
			Rs.	1		
•••		Two	12			
•••		Three	10			
•••	•••	Five	8	1		
		Five	7			
			Two Three Five	Two 12 Three 10 Five 8		

In addition to these, in order to enhance vaccination operations, all medical subordinates in charge of mofussil dispensaries have orders to, when opportunity affords, vaccinate children at their dispensaries, as well as to inspect vaccination operations within a radius of two miles from their respective head-quarters; this arrangement has had a good effect not only in considerably increasing actual vaccination work amongst the people, but it has had the additional advantage of preventing any harshness on the part of vaccinators, whose work is thereby more efficiently supervised, and in cases where objections have been raised against the operation they have, with tact on the part of the medical subordinate, usually speedily disappeared.

A reference to the tables appended will at once show the marked increase of vaccination from every point of view, as soon as efficient supervision was exercised by a commissioned Medical Officer since the year 1896, and the rapid growth of the department and extension of its work under such regime. Since the appointment of a permanent Agency Surgeon in the State and his proceeding on tour through the State, vaccination operations have extended so rapidly that considering the staff and size of this State it has risen to the first rank in this respect amongst all the other States in Rajputana, as a reference to the report of the Administrative Medical Officer will show.

Table showing the Vaccinations performed in the Bharatpur State from 1861-62 to 1870-71.

Season.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Result un- known	Total.	Percentage of Successful cases	Number of Operators.	Number of Operations per man during the season.
1861-62 1862-63 1863-64 1864-65 1865-66 1867-68 1868-69 1869-70	17.989 16.270	1,323 1,566 1,364 1,191 2,117 3,884 1,895 4,211	405 1,644 833 601 1,639 2,867 1,262 2,915	900 441	7,907 10,368 10,212 8,049 13,257 24,740 20,327 28,600 14,954	78·14 68·84 78·48 77·73 71·80 72·71 80·04 71·77 90·08 84·45	11 17 14 16	1,152 1,002 872 1,208 1,455 1,451 1,320

STATEMENT (No. 1) SHOWING VACCINATION WORK INSPECTED BY THE SUPERISTENDENT (AGENCY SURGEON) FROM 1890 UP TO THE END OF SEASON 1899 (31st March 1899).

			STCCESSF	TL CASES				
Year.	No. of Villages inspected.	1 Good marks,	Good marks.	Good marks.	Total.	Unsuccessful Cases. seen.	Total seen.	Remarks,
1890 1891	15 13	3 15	57 18	112 50	172 83 105	9 19	181 102	
1892 1893	15 18	18 11	22 45	$\frac{65}{284}$	340	21 7	126 347	
1894					,		}	There was no Medical offi- cer through-
1895	4		44	102	146	4	150	out the Sea-
*1896 1897 1898 1899	228 499 212 132	306 382 974 53	3,647 813 2,813 144	1,740 5,321 4,532 5,311	5,693 6,516 8,319 5,508	204 57 23 13	5,897 6,573 8,342 5,521	
Total .	1,136	1,762	7,603	17,517	26.882	357	27,239	

^{*} There was no European supervision till the year 1896.

Statement (No. 2) showing Vaccination work inspected by the Native Superintendent from 1890 to the end of Season 1899 (31st March 1899.)

			Successfi	TL CASES.				ł
Year.	No of Villages inspected.	l Good marks.	2 Good marks.	Good marks.	Total.	Unsuccess- ful Cases seen.	Total seen.	Remarks.
1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 *1896 1897 1898	951 899 912 924 149 202 308 835 663	119 198 213 250 15 18 399 656 1,149	378 251 535 611 412 935 5,062 2,235 4,252	9,863 8,699 7,356 7,424 960 1,239 2,353 9,312 9,232	10,360 9,148 8,104 8,285 1,387 2,192 7,814 12,203 14,633	288 302 352 222 46 15 289 96 58	10,648 9,450 8,456 8,507 1,433 2,207 8,103 12,299 14,691	
1899 Total	612	3,132	299 14,970	70,670	88,772	1.821	14,799 90,593	

^{*} This was the first year in which any supervision was exercised by a Commissioned Medical Officer

STATEMENT (No. 3) SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER VACCINATED FROM 1891 TO THE END OF MARCH 1900.

	Years.		Males.	Females	Total.
1891			8,539	6,659	15.193
1892	• • • •		9,071	6,364	15,435
1893	•…		10,174	7,315	17.488
1894	•••	••	7,210	5,0 69	12.279
1895		••.	7,796	5,274	13,070
*1896	•••		12,357	9,954	22,311
1897	•••		10,716	9,617	20,333
1898	•••		20,957	16,619	37.576
1899	•••		21,455	19,572	41,027
1900	•••	•••		•••••	***
	Total	•••	117,951	93,787	211,745

^{*} This was the first year during which any supervision was exercised by a Commissioned Medical Officer.

Rules for Guidance of Subordinates of the Vaccination Department, in the Eastern Rajputana States

1. Each Vaccinator will be provided with a printed list of villages in his ilaka, together with a map in the vernacular showing such, which he is to use and will be held responsible for. The Agency Surgeon will, while on tour, expect to find the above in possession of each subordinate, if he finds anyone of them without the above, the offender

will be severely punished.

- The map is intended to serve as a guide to them in doing their work systematically, that is to say, beginning at one end of their ilaka and vaccinating children of villages there instead of as hitherto, when there has been no method prevailing in their tours, and resulting in great waste of time and hindrance to their work. The Native Superintendent of Vaccination of each State will be held responsible that each man uses and understands these maps in his possession, and in the event of transfer to another sphere of work, he will see that these lists and maps are duly handed over by Vaccinators on transfer to the relieving subordinate. Each year a report must be sent by the Native Superintendent to the effect that he has examined these maps and village lists, that they are in the possession of each Vaccinator and in good condition. This report should be sent to the Agency Surgeon's office both at the commencement of operations on October 1st as well as at their termination on April 1st, in order that others may be supplied in the event of damage or other necessity.
- 3. The Native Superintendent will see that each Vaccinator has his registers with him at the time of inspection of any vaccinated children, during the tours of the Agency Surgeon in the cold weather, so as to have them handy if the Agency Surgeon wishes to refer to them: any disobedience of this order on the part of either Native Superintendent or Vaccinators will be severely punished.
- 4. Each Vaccinator should provide himself with a bottle of pure carbolic from the nearest branch dispensary within his ilaka. The Native Superintendent of Vaccination will be held responsible that each man is in possession of this, as well as a clean towel during the working season; any disobedience of this order will meet with severe punishment.

No excuses whatever will be taken by the Agency Surgeon for disobedience and non-compliance of these orders.

5. It is the duty of all vaccinators to use every endeavour to persuade sick and afflicted people in villages which they visit, to come for medical or surgical relief to the head-quarter medical institutions of the State in which they are serving, and they should not take this opportunity of extracting money or threatening village folk in any way: such action on their part will not only bud-nam them, but the department in which they are serving. Any cases of such which come to the notice of the Agency Surgeon during his tours, which may be proved to be true on enquiry, will be very severely dealt with departmentally.

6. A copy of the Elementary Sanitary Primer "Hida-yat-i-sehat," written by me for the use of village folk, should be in the possession of every Vaccinator in the three States; any not at present possessing such should apply at once for a copy of the same through their immediate Native Super-intendent of Vaccination to the office of Agency Surgeon at Bharatpur.

H. E. DRAKE-BROCKMAN, MAJOR, LMS., Agency Surgeon, Eastern Rajputana States.

Appended will be found a complete list of all Towns and Villages to be found in the three States of this Agency. with short notes showing any points of interest which may be attached to any. They have been tabulated as far as possible in alphabetical order under their respective Tehsils in order to facilitate reference, and will form a most useful adjunct to Vaccination work, as each Vaccinator should be provided with a list of every village in his respective Tehsil with, if possible, a small map to aid him in his work, which in many cases I have found to be extremely handicapped and much precious time wasted by the Vaccinator owing to the utter lack of any method in his tour, mainly due to want of knowledge of the geography of his particular In the Bharatpur State each Vaccinator is provided with a map as well as a list of villages in his ilaka, with the result that vaccination operations are most thoroughly done, and I would recommend the adoption of such a scheme wherever possible.

LIST OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES, BRARATPUR STATE COMPILED FOR THE USE OF SUBORDINATES OF THE VACCINATION DEPARTMENT.

Tahsil Bharatpur or Deorhi.—Conveins 150 $V^{ijh}(jes,\,ee)$

						_		
Serial Number	Name of Lown or Village	! !	Popul etion	Police Dana or Clowki	C extens post	Z. 121.2	hisponeav etc	orther information, etc.
1	Achalpura	•	70			1		
2	Adda		95		•	1	!	? !
3	Addı		13				I	
4	Aghapur		696	•				i i
5	Ajan		171		• • • •		***	Near large bund of same name
6	Anah		113	•••	• •••		*****	Old State Hospital cxisted here till 1899.
7	Ampur	,	190		,		1	
8	Athera	. !	159	}	ı			
9	Baghi	••••	141	!		-	1	
10	Bahnera	• '	650	:			4	
11	Bajhera		271	ł		1	1	
12	Bansi Kalan		408	Char ki		:		
13	Bansı Khurd	!	647	:		1	•	
14	Barawai	. '	109					, ;
15	Barsu		413				; ;	
16	Basai Borana		201				· 1	
17	Bechhaund	,	1,234	,	ł			
18	Bhandor		690			i		
19	Bnarangarpur	,	387	,				
20	Bharatpur	. 4	3,601	Two Thanas	Fae	l'1gh School.	Victoria HA. pital City	sur. ounded by Earth-
21	Bigdhari	•	155				Dispensally, Female Hos- pital.	a lirge pukka Fort
22	Bılothi	i	728					surrounded by a mout.
23	Bimanpura	.	260					
24	Binjı		199					1

Serial Number	Name of Town or Village	Population	Police Thina of Chawki	Custom spost.	V. Jacob	Depending	Other information lete
25	Bisdha	216		_			· ·
26	Biswa	:09				1	
27	Burakhur	697	,	1	:		:
28	Chak Mehtoli	. 112	:			1	;
29	Chawkipura .	60		ļ	1	1	1
30	Chichana	196	1		1		
31	Chiksana	1,472	Thana	One	One		Closed to Agra
32	Chitokri	175				<u>}</u>	border.
33	Darapur .	216				!	1
34	Deopura	372					1
35	Dhanagar	•••				;	Population includ- ed in Schnawali
36	Dhanauta	620				1	t ett it sennawan
37	Dhandoli	54			i	!	
38	Dharampura	623				1	1
39	Dhor .	545			!	1	
40	Dhormayi	586			•	1	
41	Ekta	163			1	1	l
42	Gaouri	524				1	
43	Garhi Zahm Singn	315			,	!	1
4 4	Ghana Bhandor,	Deserted	}			1	
45	Ghasoli	504	;	i			
46	Gheri	11)	i				1
47	Ghusian	. 850	1			!	
48	Girdharpar	245		† !	1	1	
49	Golpura .	172				1	1
50	Gundwa .	₹2,7					
51	Habibpur	420			!	! !	
52	Hatem	7-6			:	1	1

Serial Number	Name of Town or Village.	:	Population,	Phana Thana or Chawki	Customs post	Z Good X	Dispensitry, etc.	Other information, etc.
53	Hatıpura	•••	80	,				
54	Ikran		776	,€h≀wki	One	· · • •	i	Station on R -M Rail- way and close to
55	Jagma	•••	3,525	Chawki	•••	One		large grass rund.
อ์ห์	Jaroli	•••	198	-			1 1 1	'
57	Jatoli Ghana		233				!	1
58	Jatoli Rathban	;	1,228					:
59	Jharoli		189	1		:	! !	
60	Jhilra		337			One	•••	******
61	Kakalpura	•••	60				† !	
62	Kaliaupur		132			! ! !		
63	Kanjoli		411			••••		Imperial Service Infantry lines are
64	Kapraula	•••	92					located here.
65	Kaprauli	•••	59					t
66	Karahi		327	i	One			1
67	Karot	•••	123]				
68	Kasoda	•••	495	Chavki	•••		12	
69	Kharera	•••	163	į ,				-
70	Khandera	•	170					}
71	Khomra		475					
72	Khoun Khar	•••	78	i I				
73	Kolipura	•••	141	,				
74	Kuman		1,003					
75	Lodhawai	•••	814	! 1				
76	Madarpur		147	'				:
77	Madhoni	•••أ	45l	,		. !		
78	Mallah	•••	699			!		\$ } 1
79	Maloni	•••	152			:		:
80	Mandhauta		342		,	!		i i
79	Maloni	•••	152			:		

Seri d Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population	Police Thana or Chawki	('nstoms post	S. Bood	Dispensivy, etc.	Other information, etc.
81	Mandolı	563					Imperial Service
82	Manwah	855		' !			Transports corps line are located
83	Meheholi	326		1			here.
84	Mehgawan .	550		ļ	ł ł	1	
85	Mehtoli	158					
86	Moroli Kalan .	642		1	į Į		
87	Moroh Khurd	364			1	<u> </u>	
88	Murwara	396		, 1	!	;	
89	Nagla Abhey Ram	96					
90	Nagla Bhat	28				!	
91	Nagla Dharam Singh	81		5 1 1 1 1 1 1		1	
92	Nagla Duleh Ram	76			1		
93	Nagla Gopal	259			:		
94	Nagla Gulab	121					
95	Nagla Harchand,	109					
96	Nagla Hargobind,	51				}	
97	Nagla Hateni	150					
98	Nagla Hindola .	127		1	<u>'</u>		
99	Nagla Kallianpur.	41		ļ			
100	Nagla Karan Singh	118					
101	Nagla Kesaria	135		[:		
102	Nagla Parasram	209		•			
103	Nagla Pathar	95]		; !	
104	Nagla Promnagar.	Deserted					
105	Nagla Raoji	40					
106	Nagla Salga	Deserted					
107	Nagla Sikham	•		•••	•••	•••••	Population included in Chak Mehtoli,

-		1					
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana on Chankii.	Customs post	School.	Dispensary, etc	Other information, etc
108	Nagla Taketa .	9.5					1
109	Nagla Tironds .						Population included in Chik Mehtoli
110	Naugawan .	333	! !	•		:	
111	Nuh	950				į k	1
112	Nurpur .	215	; t			!	
113	Par	677	i		i I	<u>:</u>	P 1
114	Paryani	213				•	
115	Pilwa	100			:	} •	1 1
116	Pipla	1,099		One	One	••••	
117	Pirnagar	318					· !
118	Ramnagar	142			}		i 4 1
119	Rund Bansi Khurd	10			1		
120	Rund Ikran Kalan	Deserted					
121	Rund Ikran Khurd	6					
122	Rund Kasoda .	Deserted			}		† :
123	Rund Rara	,,					
124	Rund Shey	٠.			: 1 -		
125	Sadpura	81					•
126	Sehnauli	137					
127	Sehnawali	260			} }		
128	Sendrauli	81					
129	Senthra .	242	•••	One			******
130	Sewar Kalan	1	ani.		0	Committee	Old Palaces & Cen-
131	Sewar Khurd	3,142	Thana	One	One	Dispensary.	
132	Shamspur Kalan,	493			!		situated here.
133	Shamspur Khurd,	6 9					
134	Sheorana	1,616					
135	Simpini	360					

		1					
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village	Population.	Police Thans or Chawki	Customs post.	School	Disperisary, efc.	. Other information, etc
136	Srmagar	208					
137	Sukhawali	232					1
138	Sunarı	661					I
139	Suti	376					1
140	Tanda	121		į			
141	Teharki	158		1	į		
142	Tera Ghom Ban-	Descried	1		; 1		
113	Tera Lodha .	295		i			
144	Tetamar	231	•		1		
145	Thei	179	:		i J		
146	Tonga	221					
147	Tontpur	108		:			
148	Tuhiya	901	1	! 	İ		
149	Uchangaon	253		!	1		
150	Undra	159		;			
				1	į		
•			•		1	i	
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	and the state of t		1	 	ļ		
t			}		ļ		
			!	1		ļ	
		!	1	!	1		
	i !	!		1	1	!	
			ĺ	!	!		
i						į	
	Tehsil population (excluding City),	51,438		-			

-			The Real Property lies				
Serial Vuniter.	Name of Town or Village	i Populaten	Police Phana or t - Chanki	Customspost	School	Dependent etc	Other information etc.
	Tehsil Rupt	as:- Con	tarus 14	: Villa	918		
1	Ahlow	185			1	1	!
2	Andhiari	681			1		į
3	; Aundel Gadeb .	301		One			:
4	Aundel Jat .	. 410			;	1	
5	Bahera	540	'		i	1	
6	Bansi Bagii .	. 415	;			1	
7	Bansı (paharpur).	291	. Farkı	One	One	3rd class Dis-	Contains P.W.D. quar-
8	Bara	. 390				pensary.	to s and offices and bungalow. Dispen- sary kept up by P.
я	Bargha	. 609				1	W D
10	Barkolı	. 186			ı		
11	Baroli Kanjar	. 26				:	
12	Barwar	233	:	1		<u>'</u>	
13	Basai	530					
14	Baseri	543	:	,		! •	
1.5	Baseri	273	. :			¦	
16	Behraulı	., 385				;	
17	Bhainsa	1,014	,	,			
18	Bhawanpur	698	1			,	
19	Bheriani	Deserted	, .			,	
20	Bhot	. 643		!		· •	
21	Binua	497	:				
22	Birua	160	1	į	,		
23	Bokoli	285	. :		į	1	
24	Borana	193	:	;	1	:	
25	Bosoh	360	I	:	i	!	
26	Chandanpura	191 -	ì		!	•	
27	Chandoli	296	!	:	!		
		1			1		

	<u>- : </u>		·					
Sorial Number.	Name of Town or Village.		Population	Pofice Firms or Chanki.	Customs pass	School	Depensory, efe	Other infernation, etc.
28	Chekora	. }	773	•••	One			
29	Churari Dang	[310	;		;		
30	Churarı Gujar	:	362	;		:		• •
31	Dahana	. !	328			1		,
32	Dahanagaon		924	Chawki		One		
33	Daulat Garh		462	:				(
34	Deori		271					
35	Doharda	•••	426					To the state of th
36	Dumaria	•••	1,765					
37	Fatehpur		481				:	
38	Garhi	•	218					1
39	Gehlow	•••	166					
40	Gehnauli .	•••	3 51	•••	One		· · •••	•••••
41	Ghata		310	i !				4
42	Ghatoli .	•••	327	•••	One	•••	••••	
43	Gujar Bhalai	•••	359	<u>;</u>	i		i i [İ
44	Hardoli	•••.	595	:	, , ,	: !		1
45	Ibrahimpur	••••	1,226		One	; ! •••		
46	Jarela		246	Ì		-	v control of the cont	
47	Jarila	••	427	1	, , ,	, j		
48	Jaswant Nagar	••	9.5	!		!	1	
49	Jatwansi	••••	603	•	; -	!		1
50	Jecholi		461		1	1		;
51	Jotroli		513					
52	Kakrauwa	••	411			i		
53	Kanjoli	•••	490	1				
54	Karai	••	687	•••		One		
55	Karanpura	•••	60	1				t

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	fon.	Phana or wki	я розt.		Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
Serial N		Population	Police Thana Chawki	Custonis post.	School.	Dispens	
56	Kaudholi	203			į	<u>;</u>	
57	Kewasi	193	:				
58	Khajuri	335	: :			 	† †
59	Khansarjapur	1,183		One	One		*****
60	Khanwa	1,857	Chawkı	One	One	*****	·····
61	Khanera	315	; ;				
62	Kharka	35 L	1				
63	Khatipura	69					• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
64	Khenia Lodha	203			į	3	T per mana la
65	Khera	1.034			1	1	1
66	Khera	310	;		1		
67	Kheria Beloch	293	! ;			:	•
68	Kheria Jat	92	!		(
69	Kherli	362			:		•
70	Khorasa	867	;			,	
71	Khori	97	i		ĺ		₹ •
72	Kundanwara	35	;		t ,		1 5 1
73	Kundher	915	:				>
74	Kurka	1,308					
75	Lakhanpur Lodha,	750			į į	· •	
76	Madariapura	197	· .		1		1
77	Mahal	157	: 1		,	i	1
78	Mahalpur Chura	682			1		a sales
79	Mahalpur Kachi .	984	1		!		
80	i i	Deserted	} !		ì		
81	Malom	771		•••	One	, 	
82	Mamtoli	351					
83	Mandapur	955					1

Name of Town or Village Page Pa	
Mehertha	ion, etc.
86 Milsua 840 Chawki	
87 Moroh 490 One 88 Moroli 312 89 Mundhera 684 90 Nabhera 691 91 Nagla Bhagwantpura 14 92 Nagla Bija 571 93 Nagla-Gujar 196 94 Nagla-Gujar 117 95 Nagla Jahannagar 117 96 Nagla Jatwansi 477 96 Nagla Kallian 271 97 Nagla Pachandra 106 98 Nagla Teraiya (khalsa) 100 Nagla Teraiya 409 (mafi) 409	
88 Moroli 312 89 Mundhera 684 90 Nabhera 691 91 Nagla Bhagwantpura 14 92 Nagla Bija 571 93 Nagla-Gujar 196 94 Nagla Jahannagar, 117 95 Nagla Jatwansi 477 96 Nagla Kailian 271 97 Nagla Pachandra 106 98 Nagla Radhej 74 99 Nagla Teraiya (khalea) Nagla Teraiya (mafi).	
90 Mundhera 684 90 Nabhera 691 91 Nagla Bhagwant- pura 14 92 Nagla Bija 571 93 Nagla-Gujar 196 94 Nagla Jahannagar, 117 95 Nagla Jatwansi 477 96 Nagla Kallian 271 97 Nagla Pachandra 106 98 Nagla Radhej 74 99 Nagla Teraiya (khalsa) Nagla Teraiya (mafi).	
90 Nabhera 691 91 Nagla Bhagwant- pura 14 92 Nagla Bija 571 93 Nagla-Gujar 196 94 Nagla Jahannagar, 117 95 Nagla Jatwansi 477 96 Nagla Kailian 271 97 Nagla Pachandra 106 98 Nagla Radhej 74 99 Nagla Teraiya (khalea) Nagla Teraiya (mafi). 409 (mafi).	
91 Nagla Bhagwant- pura 14 92 Nagla Bija 571 93 Nagla-Gujar 196 94 Nagla Jahannagar, 117 95 Nagla Jatwansi 477 96 Nagla Kallian 271 97 Nagla Pachandra 106 98 Nagla Radhej 74 99 Nagla Teraiya (khalsa) Nagla Teraiya (mafi) 409 (mafi)	
pura 14 92 Nagla Bija . 571 93 Nagla-Gujar . 196 94 Nagla Jahannagar, 117 95 Nagla Jatwansi 477 96 Nagla Kailian 271 97 Nagla Pachandra. 106 98 Nagla Radhej 74 99 Nagla Tera i ya (khalea) Nagla Tera i ya (mafi).	
93 Nagla-Gujar . 196 94 Nagla Jahannagar, 117 95 Nagla Jatwansı . 477 96 Nagla Kallian . 271 97 Nagla Pachandra. 106 98 Nagla Radhey . 74 99 Nagla Teraiya (khalsa) Nagla Teraiya (mafi). 409 (mafi).	
94 Nagla Jahannagar, 117 95 Nagla Jahannagar, 477 96 Nagla Kailian 271 97 Nagla Pachandra. 106 98 Nagla Radhey 74 99 Nagla Teraiya (khalea) 100 Nagla Teraiya (mafi).	
95 Nagla Jatwansi 477 96 Nagla Kallian 271 97 Nagla Pachandra. 106 98 Nagla Radhey 74 99 Nagla Tera i ya (khalea) 100 Nagla Tera i ya (mafi).	
96 Nagla Kallian 271 97 Nagla Pachandra. 106 98 Nagla Radhey 74 99 Nagla Teraiya (khalea) 100 Nagla Teraiya (mafi).	
97 Nagla Pachandra. 106 98 Nagla Radhey 74 99 Nagla Teraiya (khalea) 100 Nagla Teraiya (109) (msfi).	
98 Nagla Radhey 74 99 Nagla Teraiya (khalea) Nagla Teraiya (mafi).	
99 Nagla Teraiya (khalsa) 100 Nagla Teraiya (199) (mafi).	
100 (khalsa) Nagla Teranya (mafi).	
10) Nagla Ticketa Described	
and Indiana in Indianated	
102 Nanagaon . 631	
103 Nekpur; 342	
104 Noharda 275	
105 Paharpur 842	
106 Pandri 434	
107 Panna 641	
108 Pasonda 83	
109 Patri Bara 165	
110 Patti Gilgilia 233	

			,					
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.		Pepulation.	Police Thing or Chawki.	Customs post	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
111	Patti Jungla							
112	Patti Tehya	•••	353		<u>,</u>			
113	Pichuna	••	1,932		One	One		*****
114	Pura	••	405					; !
115	Rahimpur		126		i I			1 1 1
116	Rajpura	•••	248			! :) } }	
117	Ranpura	•••	182				1	1
118	Rasilpur		311			•	[
719	Ratauwa		362			!	1	
120	Rudawal	•••	2,179	Chawki	One	One	•••••	**
121	Rund Kharka	•••	Deserted					
122	Rund Kherinjat	•••	٠,					
123	Rund Malo	•••	,,				4	(
124	Rund Noharda		,,					!
125	Rund Pura	•••	,,					!
126	Rund Rupbas		,,					•
127	Rund Samri		"					
128	Rupbas	•••	2,981	Thana	One	One	2nd class Dis- pensary.	Ruins of old Pala- ces and tank
129	Samahad	•••	223				pensary.	Head-Quarters of Tehsil.
130	Samesra	٠.,	367					204014
131	Samm		250					
132	Semra	•••	150					
133	Seri Kalan	•	165					
134	Seri Khurd	•••	268					
135	Shakarpur		465		7 17			
136	Shehna		425					
137	Sheopura	•	439					
138	Sikroda	•••	254					
-								

Scrial Number.	Name of Town or Village.		Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc
139	Singhauli		182		Cne	***		•••••
140	Sırinagar	•	143					
141	Sirrond		363					
142	Sonothi	•••	640				1	
143	Syedpura	•••	703					
144	Tohra	٠.	2:28	<u>:</u> !			1	
145	Tontpur	• •	96	1		1		1
146	Uchain	•••	2,534	Thana	One	One	2nd class Dis- pensary.	Formerly Head- Quarters of a Tehsil—nowabo-
147	Zindpura		423				pensary.	Tehsil—nowabo-
				manifest of the state of the st	manyangan propagation of the party of the pa	A vertical designation of the control of the contro		
	Total	•••	56,352					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawkı.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
	Tehsil-Biana	:Conta	ins 16 8	Village	28.		
1	Adda	. 296	,	}	!		
2	Agawli	340		į			
3	Ajnoli	293		1	1		
4	Alapuri	139	!	!	}		
5	Amadpur	186	1	i ,		1	
6	Ancholi	391			l I	<u>;</u>	
7	Arazi Nand Kishore	28				* **	
8	Arazi Zalim Singh	Deserted	i.	; i	ĺ)	1
9	Aroda	248	1]	1	4 2 2	
10	Bachhena	137	i	:	I		: !
11	Badwar	120	•		1		
12	Bagrein	1,351		•••	One		*****
13	Bagh Kanawar	Deserted					
14	Baisora	204					
15	Bajna 🐽	1,378	Thana	One	One		Contains an old fort (garhe) near Karauli
16	Bajoli	456					border
17	Bamuri	143					
18	Bangaspura	400					
19	Ban Kukra	105					
20	Bansrauli	127		i			
21	Barambad	2,392		One	One	••••	111 (10
22	∫Bareta	449		One	•••	pensaryexists	A large bund exists here which dams up
	Bareta Band	100				here chiefly for benefit of P. W. D sub-	water from the Ka- kund river forming a lake about 5 or 6
23	Bar Khers	1,118		1	}	ordinates em-	square miles in ex- tent—it was comple- ted in 1899 by the
24	Baroda	541				nection with the large bund.	State in connection with an important
25	Bavri	454					irrigation scheme.

								
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.		Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc
26	Bhagori		222					
27	Bhoja Morali	••	196					
28	Biana	•••	6,867	Thana	One	Two	Branch Dis- pensary con-	In the neighbourhood there exist extensive
29	Bidiari	••	499				tuning 12 beds for in-	grave-yards, contain- ing some handsome
3 0	Birampura	••	522				patients.	tombs testifying to the occurrence of severe battles near
31	Biskhori		49					in times gone by, a large for fort and en-
32	Bistranlı		150					closure wall are to be seen on the hill be- hind the town-eleva-
33	Chahl		112					tion 1,200 feet. Head-quarters of a Tehsil.
34	Champura		155					
35	Chaukhanda	•••	155					
36	Chekru .		359					
37	Dabhena		Deserted					
38	Damdama		289					
39	Darbarana		206					
40	Dehgaon		980		***	One	•••••	
41	Dewa Sarai		32					
42	Dhadrein	•••	712	•••	One	•••	••••	
43	Dhureri	•••	278					
44	Dumaria		161					
45	Entkera		486					
46	Fareu	•••	721		One	One	•••••	
47	Gajanua	•••	121	Chawki	***	•••		
48	Gazipur		274					
49	Ghenoni		450					
50	Gordha Dand	•••	276					
51	Gordha Nadi	•••	449					
52	Gotra	•••	Deserted					
53	Harnagar	•••	432					
	1		1	į.			<u> </u>	1

		,	1		·		1
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Pupulation.	Police Thans or Chawkt.	Customs post	School	Dispensary, etc.	Other information etc.
54	Hingta	 Deserted				!	
55	T 13:	115					
56	Jairora	746					
57	Jarwar	222					
58	Jarkho	81					
59	Jaspura Maroli Kalan					1	
			Chawkı	•••		4*****	
60	Jhamri	442			' : .		
61	Jhatola	199					
62 63	Jhil Kabara	116			,		
64	Kachera Kakalpura	450 264					
65	17.3	1.475		One			
6 6	V	384	•••		One		. ,,
67	Kani	125		•••	One		• • •
68	Kapura Dher	300					
69	Kapura Maluka	675		ł			
70	Karwari	378		i	1		
71	Keir	648		į			
72	Khan Khera	1,200					
73	Khareri	1,302			One		••
74	Khat Kar	181					
7 5	Khatnauli	843					
76	Kheria	256					
77	Kheri Dang .	469					
78	Kherli	1,019			ĺ	•	
79	Khora	736					
80	Khulauli	101		1	ĺ	İ	

	 						
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Poffee Thana or Chawkı.	Customs post.	School.	Disponasry, etc.	Other information etc.
81	Khunt Khera	484					
82	Killa Sikandra	8					
83	Kotha	Deserted	 -				
84	Kothi Khera	237	i				
85	Kot	1,176		One		,	·
86	Lehebora Kalan	336					<u> </u>
87	Lebchora Khurd	36					
88	Madanpur	517					
89	Mahrawar	428					
90	Malikpur	680					
91	Mamavli	233					
92	Mangrein	210					
93	Mangrein Khurd	293			j		
94	Mehmadpur	1,760			!		
95	Mehlom	543		}			
96	Mortalab	57					
97	Mundia	411					
98	Murkı	263	ĺ				
99	Naddigaon	761					
100	Nagla Bahadaria	80			ţ		
101	Nagla Chiman	234		ļ	i	1	
102	Nagla Chitaria		i	1		,	
103	Nagla Har Lal		i	į	i	1	
104	Nagla Honta	163	į	Ì	į		
105	Nagla Jhawra	128		İ	i		
106	Nagla Keshen Ballab	42		ļ			
107	Nagla Kharak Singh	66		1			

							,
Senal Number.	Name of Town or Village	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki,	Customs post	School.	Dispensiry, etc.	Other information, etc.
108	Nagla Khatka	207	:				
109	Nalagaon Khurd	111	1			·	
110	Nalgaon Kalan	198			.		
111	Nagla Khushali Ram	109		1	l		
112	Nagla Khush Febm	89		,			
113	Nagla Kurwaria	66					
114	Nagla Medsingh	198	1				
113	Nagla Nawaria	77					
116	Nagla Nirbhan	28					
117	Nagla Pirohit	79					
118	Nagla Rupram	81	!				
119	Nagla Sheo Lal	Deserted					
120	Nagla Sewa Kur- waria	82	1	i			
121	Nagla Tirkha	116	;				
122	Naroli	1.651					
123	Nauli	694					
124	Nehrauli	462	,				
125	Nethari	271					
126	Palı	679					
127	Paraua	938	Chawkı	••	•••		
128	Patti Lotwara	1,280					
129	Patti Malipura	31					
130	Patti Shehzad	Deserted					
131	Pidauli	520					
132	Pilupura	171					
133	Рірага	293					
134	Pipli	171				1	

Serud Number.	Name of Town or Village		Population.	Police Thama or Chawki.	Customs post.	School	Dispensary, &e	Other information, etc.
135	Popalpura		27	ĺ				
136	Pura Baikhera		1,600					
137	Pura Har Lal		210					
138	Pura Katama		160					
139	Raroda		515					
140	Raseri	•••	510					
141	Recholi	•••	159					
142	Sadhpura		531					
143	Salabad		489					ļ
144	Samogar	•••	647			One		·· ···
145	Samri		410					
146	Sanwanthgarh	•••	52					
147	Sarai Bhambo	•••	6					
148	Sarai Syed Ali	•••	Deserted					
149	Seola	••	3 03					
150	Sheikhpur	•••	636					
151	Sheopura	••	214					
152	Shergarh	•••	56 6					
153	Shobpur	•••	598	•••	Оде			
154	Sidpur		658					
155	Singhania	•••	300	•••	One			•••••
156	Singhan Dang	•••	Deserted					
157	Singhan Khera	•••	217					
158	Singhara	••	1,094					
159	Singhauli	•••	294					
160	Supa	•••	439	Chawki	• • •		•••••	
161	Sultanpur		137					
162	Sukha Sila		Deserted					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.		Population.	Polree Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Prepensay, etc.	Other information, etc.
163	Talimpur		136					
164	Tarsuma	•••	422					
165	Tarvıjpur		313					
166	Thakuria		387					
167	Thana Dang		435				,	
168	Turtipura	•••	444					
						l		
				6 L				
					1	i		
					1			
	Total		62,919					

Scrial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thama or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
	Tehsil Kumhe	r:-Conte					
1	Abhora	780			One		******
2	A ll.oya Kalan	104					
3	Adheya Khurd	232					
4	Ajan	2,254					
5	Ajau	512	! !		1		
6	Astawan Jadid	Deserted					
7	Astawan Kadim	937			One		
8	Awar	2,786			One		
9	Babani	637					
10	Badh	807	Thana		١.		
11	Banni	160			ì		
12	Banaroli	256					
13	Barero	722			One	••••	
14	Barawai	476					
15	Bartai	570					
16	Belahra Kalan	3 51					
17	Belahra Khurd .	106			1		
18	Bhainsa	1,420	Chawki				
19	Bhatsuli	961					
20	Bhatpur	102					
21	Bilauti	87					
22	Borai	266					
23	Chimni	87					
24	Darapur	Deserted					
25	Dehra	933		}			
26	Dehwa	262					1
27	Dhansoti	156					1

Serral Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Poly e Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Diapensuy, etc.	Other information, etc.
28	Dhanwara	376			One		
29	Didwari	431		One			
30	Gadauli	416		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
31	Gangarsoli	221					
32	Ghana Sarkari (Ghana Bhander),	Deserted					
33	Ghunsara	1,587	Chawki	One	One		
34	Gohawli	101					
35	Helak	1,395	Chawki	One	One	····	
36	Hıngolı	234					
37	Jahangırpur	317					
38	Jaorera	7 ŏ					
39	Jeh	167		1			
40	Jundila	119					
41	Kanswara	295					
42	Karremua	238					
43	Kawardia	73					
44	Khera Karoli	222					
45	Kumher	6,248	Thana	One	Two	Branch Dispensary.	Cantains extensive Earth-works and fort
46	Kurwara	479				postatiji	inside—also ruins of old Palaces. Head- quarters of a Tehsil.
47	Lanki	324					•
48	Mehrawar .	561					
49	Morauda	75					
50	Mukandpur	70					
δl	Nagla Ajau	41					
54	,, Bagha .	23					
53	" Bhangra	16					
54	" Bohra	3 3 0	1				

						·	
Nerial Number.	Name of Town or Village	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
55	Nagla Budh Singh	Deserted					
56	., Dhakas	23					
5 7	., Donda	490					
58	,, Ganga	62				1	
59	", Godhaira	98					
60	,, Indarpura,	Included in Kum- her.					:
61	" Indu	314				[
62	" Jiwana "	366					
63	" Jodh Singh	171					
64	,, Karali	72					
65	,, Khan	405					
66	"Khuntela	140					
67	"Kuma	820					
68	,, Lokhan	668					
6 9	" Maharat	10					
70	" Maithra	73					
71	,, Majı	28				i	
72	,, Mallu	Deserted				, 1	
73	,, Manna	199				1	
7ŧ	" Sawai Ram	22		1			
75	", Soman	147					
76	Niagri	244					
77	Obar	949	•••		One		
78	Pachaura	256		[
79	Pachgain				1		
80	Pahua	1		!	!	!	
81	Palla	224			1		!

							سد بهد شد هر ح	
Sernal Number.	Name of To or Villag	own L.	Population.	Pohee Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School	Dry ensury, etc	; Other information, etc.
82	Parala	•••	128			1		
83	Pehri		292			One		•••••
84	Pichumra		347			1	į.	
85	Piprera		1,003		l i			
86	Pooth		247				İ	
87	Ram Nagar		44					
88	Randhirpura	· ···	24			'		
89	Rara	•••	551	Chawkı	One	Onc		····
90	Rithothi .		268	1			1 13	
91	Rund Bhato	ulı	46	i]
92	Rund Helak		Deserted	il		•		; ; !
93	Rund Sakith	ıra	Deserted					•
94	Sabora		936					-
95	Sainth		236					
96	Sainthri		87					
97	Sajola	•••	â0					T ₁
98	8akithra	•••	80					
99	Sakrora		278					7
100	Sakrori		894					1
101	Santhruk		1,442	Chawki	•••	One	***	••• ••
102	Sarata		528					
103	Seh	•••	463					and the second s
104	Sehi	•••	411					
105	Seinthi	•••	122			İ		
106	Sirseya		Included in Kum- her.					
107	Sitara		260			;		
108	Sogar	•••	1,021	•••	One			100.75

Scrial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Unawki,	Customs post.	School.	Dispensiry, etc.	Other information, etc.
		<u></u>		<u> </u>	7.		
109	Sunari	181					
110	Sunora	161 184				:	
111 112	Supawas Takha	1,590		Опе			Recently added to Tehsil.
113		758	•••	One	•••		1
114	Talphura Tamrer	548	•••	0.00			
115	Therawar	659					
116	Umri	1,090			One	,	
117	Usrani Maichak	404					
118	Usrara	37			4		
	Į.						
					8		
	Total	5 4 ,9 6 9					

	1		1			ł	1	
Serial Number,	Name of Town or Village.		Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc
	Tehsil Di	g:	-Contain	s 130 V	tillayes.		İ	
1	Abaide Dig	. • •	ı l		1			Population included in Dig Town.
2	Achalpur	•••		•••		 .		Do. do.
3	Adhauli		434					
4	Alipur	•••	261					
5	Amchera						***	Since transferred
6	Anjari		44					to Akhegarh Teh- sil.
7	Ankholi		424					
8	Aow		796					
9	Behyari		230					
10	Badangarh		201					
11	Badesra		432					İ
12	Badri	•••	754					1
13	Bahtana	•••	237					
14	Baldeo Bass		347					
15	Bandha Chauth	۱	362					
16	Bandh Khalsa		202					
17	Baraoli		214					
18	Barie		443					
19	Baroli Chauth		261					
20	Bedhum			***				Population included in Dibaru.
21	Behaj		2,302	•••	One	One	•••••	******
22	Bhalwara		216					
23	Bharaki		231					
24	Bhilamka		146					
25	Chaumeda		20					
26	Chulehra	•••	581					
27	Daher Khoh	•••	Deserted		- 0			
			1	1	L	1	<u> </u>	

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.		Population.	Police Thana or Chawkı.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensity, etc.	Other information, etc.
28	Dangika		54					
29	Dant Lothi		816					
30	Dig		15, 40 9	Tha na	One	Three		Head-quarters of a Teh- sil District Jail. Pos-
31	Dhanwari .		533				pensary (lat class.)	sesses a large pukka Fort and extensive earthworks round the
32	Dibara		1,301					town, also famous Palaces and tanks, re-
3 3	Didawali		3 64					sorted to by pilgrims from all parts of India. Connected by pukka
31	Digehouli	•••	Deserted					to the South Kaman
35	Dirapur		252					on the North, and Gobardhan and Mut- tra on the East.
36	Eklehra		416					2.000
37	Gadhi Lodha		309					
38	Galena		104			•		
39	Garhi mewat	•••	497					
40	Garoli	•••	416					
41	Ghana Girseh	···	Deserted					
42	Ghanawli	•••	607					
43	Gharbari		242					
44	Girseh Chauth	٠	712					
45	Gohana	•••	310					
46	Hayatpur	•••	121]		
47	Hingota		320					
48	Januthar	•••	1,765	Chawki	One	One		
49	Jateri Bharawa	ıt	375					
50	Jatoli Kadim		125					
51	Jatoli Thun	• •	775		1	l		
52	Jhulka	•••	Deserted	ı				
53	Kaheri	•••	107					
54	Kakera	•••	550					
55	Kalianpur		195					

- A Common	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Рімреняагу, etc.	Other information, etc.
5		1,356			One		
5	7 Khera Birahman	473					
5	8 Khera Chauth	325					
5	Kherea Gujar		•••			•••••	Population included in Mohamadpur.
60	Kherea Pirohat	192					
61	Khoh	2,835					
62	Khori						1
63	Kishenpur	}				••••	Population includ-
64	Konrer Jadhi	1,167		}	One	*****	ed in Dig town.
65	Kuchauti	154					
66	Malipura	131		1			
67	Malpur					•••••	Population includ-
68	Mandhera	206		1			ed in Dig town.
69	Matoli I	Deserted		1			
70	Mohamadpur	261					
71	Monaka	65		1	1		
72	Morauli	687	- 1		1		
73	Mowi	63 8	ĺ	ĺ	- 1	ĺ	
74	Nagla Baraoli	93					
75	Nagla Bhawani Singh	21					
76	Nagla Chena	12					
77	Nagla Deswar	175	1			}	
78	Nagla Gangi D	eserted			-		
79	Nagla Harsukha	.7	1			1	
80	Nagla Januthar	121					
81	Nagla Khuman	18					
82	Negla Madanha .	70		ł			
ļ	1	1	1	1	(,	

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or (Tawki,	Customs post.	Selvol.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
83	Nagla Mehrania	141					
84	Nagla Moti	218					
85	Nagla Radhey Chaudhri	88					
86	N ahara Chauth	362					
87	Nahroli Thakur	221					
88	Naraina Chauth	690					
89	Naraina Katta	252					
90	Nehroli Deswara,	221					
91	Nigoi	854		}			
92	Niswara	232					
93	Padra	313					
94	Pahar Tal	1					
95	Pahnori	1,056					
96	Parmaudra	822	•••	One			******
97	Pasopa	747					
98	Pasta	1,141	•••	One			
99	Ponchri	225					
100	Raibka	127			}		
101	Rambagh	177	. 1				
102	Rund Gharbari	,,					
103	Rund Khoh	60					
104	Rund Naraina	,,				1	
105	Rundow	Deserted					
106	Rund Parmaudra,	,,			†		
107	Saharie	525				1	
108	Salwain	718			One		
109	Sargaon	319					

BHARATPUR STATE.

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.		Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	X-hool	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc
110	Seswara		1,021					
111	Sow	•••	178				İ	
112	Shahpur	•••	287					
113	Sheopura		723					
114	Sheorawli	•••	717					
115	Shiam Dhoka		Deserted					
116	Sınsini	••	2,772	•••		One		Whence the family of Sinsinwal Jats take
117	Suhera		257					Whence the family of Sinsinwal Jats take their origin, to which class belong the Bha- ratpur Chiefs.
118	Tankoli	•••	129					
119	Tora	•••	461					
120	Udepuri	•••	222	9		'		
121	Umra		340					
	Total .		62,051					

_								
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.		Population.	Police Thana or Chawkı.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
	Tehsil Kar	na	:-Contai	ns 122	Village	8.		
1	Agman	•••	Deserted			1		
2	Akata	·•·	896					
3	Akbarpur	•••	54					
4	Angrawli	•••	253					
5	Arazi Satwas	•••	Deserted					
6	Auland		179					
7	Ausuka	•••	74					
8	Badipur	•••	518					
9	Badli		99					
10	Bajhera	•••	204					
11	Bambali	•••	83					
12	Bamni		531					
13	Bansra Laduka		49					
14	Bansroli	•••	237					
15	Barbarya	•••	Deserted					
16	Barnaul	•••	125					
17	Baroli Dhao	•••	723					
18	Bhandara	•••	707					
19	Bhoraka		74					
20	Bilang	•••	770					
21	Billaund	•••	935					
22	Birar	•••	718					
23	Bolkhora		1,358					
24	Chicharwari	•••	391					
25	Dahana		217					
26	Dahlauti	•••	534					
27	Dandra	•••	167					

-						1		
Serul Number.	Name of Town or Villago.		Population.	Police Thana or Chawki,	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
28	Dantka	•••	161					
29	Dharamsala		525					
30	Enchwara	•••	394				{	
31	Fatehpur	•••	Deserted)	
32	Gaonri	•••	515					
33	Garh Ajan		399					
34	Ghata		200				1	
3 5	Ghoghour		206					
36	Gundgaon		265					
37	Gurguria	•••	137					
38	Indroli		536					
39	Jajanka		52					
40	Jhanjpura	•…	294					
41	Jhil Patti		211		'			
42	Jurehri		711					
43	Jurera		3,237	Thana	One	One	•,,	
41	Kadam Khundi		6					
45	Kalaota		81			- 11		
46	Kama		13,083	Thana	One	Two	Branch Dis- pensary (1st	Head quarters of a Tehsil. Possess a sa- ered tank to which
47	Kanwara	•••	652				class.)	large numbers of pil- grims resort. Con-
48	Kanwari		118					nected by a pukka road with Dig and Bharatpur to the
19	Khanichatan	•••	101					South.
50	Kherli Gumani	•••	234					
51	Karmonka	•••	557			ļ }		
52	Karota	•••	17					
53	Khanpur	•••	173					
54	Khera	•••	217					
55	Kherli Jallu	•••	94					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Pohee Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
56	Khora	102					
57	Khuntpur	203					
58	Kolri	Deserted					
59	Kotka	40					
60	Kulwana	108					
61	Ladlaka	216					
62	Lalpur	121					
63	Lewra	468					
64	Lohesar	733		ļ			
65	Manchi	68					
66	Morouli	38			1		
67	Mullaka	263			1		
68	Murara	50				ļ	
69	Musipur	297					
70	Nadola	114					
71	Nagla Badipur	39					
72	,, Baldeo	57					
73	,, Banchria	63					
74	,, Basai Dehra	199					
75	,, Bhatki	203				}	
76	" Bhongra	234					
77	,, Chahra	135					
78	,, Dabhukar,	75					
79	" Dandu "	. 57					
80	,, Dhansahai,	47					1
81	,, Harnarain,	100					1
82	" Harsukha,	21					
83	" Isri Singh,	111	1				

Seried Number	Name of Town or Villago.	Population.	Pohee Thana or Chawka.	Customs post	School,	Dispension, etc	Other inform to be eee.
81	Nagla Jasram	60					
85	,, Kalwana	136					1
86	"Keshor Singh".	153					!
87	, Kundan .	77					†
88	,, Mukarab	204					1
89	". Sabalgarh,	267					
90	" Sanokhar	81					
91	" Shezad "	244					ļ.
85	" Sits Ram	Described					
93	,, Zalım .	15					
94	Naudera	592					1
95	Naugawan .	964	Chawki				
96	Naunera	1,752	Chawki	One	One	••	
97	Nemla	341					•
98	Netwara	293					•
99	Niski	Deserted					:
100	Oudan	356					
101	Pa1	597	and the second				i
102	Palla	249					
103	Palsi	317		,			
164	Parchi	241					ı
105	Pathwari	406					
106	Radha Nagri	288	1				
107	Rasulpur	1 4 1					
108	Rawatpura	Descried					·
109	Rosiaka	378					
110	Rund Kanwara	1					
***************************************			1	1			m. all a til a membhinint de tils in

		_						
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.		Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensity, etc.	Other information, etc
111	Rund Nadola	•••	Deserted					
112	,, Sahlana	•••	,,					
113	Sablana	•••	1,206			į		
114	Samdhana		98					
115	Sinokhara		238					
116	Satwas		674					
117	Sehera		249		One			••••
118	Suhnera		427	•••	One		•••••	•
119	Takora	••	Deserted					
120	Tobraki	••	,,					
121	Udaka		723	1				
122	Unchera		251					} !
								1
								} { {
;								
								<u> </u>
	Total	••	48,169					

Settal Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki,	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
	Tehsil Akheyg	arh:—a	Contains	112 Vi	llages.		
1	Aganpura] 153]]	1		
2	Ainehara	716					
3	Akheygarh .	2,411	Thana	One	Two	Branch Dis-	
4	Alipur	202			One	pensary 2nd class.	when buildings are
5	Arouda	1,087	Chawkı	•••	One		complete, which will then be the future head-quarters of this
6	Atari	561					perguinali (cale No 50, page 140.)
7	Badhwari Kalan	410				3 1	
8	Badhwari Khurd,	275					
9	Baikra .	194					
10	Bajhera	145					
11	Baranwda	682					
12	Barha	473					
13	Barolı Chuahan	1,126					
14	Baroli Ran	1,017					
15	Barwara	371				1	
16	Basya	52				:	
17	Basaya Abhey .	15					
18	Basaya Kalan	462			}	1	
19	Bazidpur	79		ļ			
20	Belara	1,068			1	!	
21	Bhadera 🔐	1,594			j		
22	Bharko	229		1	ĺ	·	
23	Bhosanga	833		Ì			
21	Bichaundi	1,613			One		*** ***
25	Bilaut	459					
26	Binwan	227					
27	Bodawlı	541					

Serial Number	None of Town or Village	Population	Police Rona a	Customs post.	School	Dispunsary etc.	Other internation et.
20	Chairpur	185					
29	Chandrawa	7 3					
اار،	Chatai pur	431					
11	Cintaber Eliot- pura	201					
32	Chitaheri Kasla	23					
53	Dhampur	li i					
31	Dhero	6-6					
35	Diawh	500					
:36	Esapur	305					
37	Gabroa	45					
38	Gadauli	(116			One		
39	Gagwana .	Sete					
40	Gangrauh,	499					
41	Gazıpur	243					
42	Gobra	714					
43	Hantra .	1,116					1
44	Haranhera	211					
45	Hassinpur .	546					
16	Honta	393					
47	Jarkai	670				**** 12	Recently added to Televil.
48	Jhangn pur .	ñ24					Lensil.
49	Jharel	:324					
50	Kabai	1,506		***	One	•• •	
51	Kaisra	675					
52	Karabi	526				v.	
53	Karauli ,	244					
54	Karelı	មភិថ					

Searth Number.	Name of Town or Village	Population.	Police Thana or Chawkii.	('ustoins post.	Nchwol.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information etc
55 56 57	Karo Meo Kasba Nadbai Kasganj	162 3,221 163	Chawki	One	Two	Branch Dis- pensary 2nd class.	ii with letter with it
58 59	Katara Kathauti	734 401					will be transcerred from Akhev such on completion of build- ines—Station—on Rajoutana-Malwa- Rulway, 17 miles from Bharatpur (cat No.3, page 17.)
60 61 62	Khangri	483 1,536 1,000			One		
63 64 65	Kheria Brahman, Kheripura Khiriajga .	190 54 216					
66 67 68	Khurnampur Kolahpur Kotheni Kalan	171 7 57					
69 70 71	Kotheni Khard Lakhanpur Jat Lal Chak	162 763 108	10.00				
72 73	Lalpur Lohasa	448 520		One			
74 75 76	Lulhara Maie Malikpur	258 893 133					
77 78	Manjhi Manoharpur Kha- waspur	576 194			One	••	·····
79 80 81	Medcholi Mehranpur Nagla Bakhta	136 101 278					

Serial Number	Name of Town or Villago.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Custons rest.	School,	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112	Nagla Bhua ,, Gopal ,, Inderman, ,, Khantauti, ,, Maie ,, Pahar Khan, Nam Neotha Niabas Nurpur Oneh Pahasar Papro Parswara Pinghora Ronija Raisees Rena Ronija Salempur Sandana Sawanpur Sawla Shahpur Sirsa Tilchara Tohla User Utarda ., Inderman,	60 732 116 1,026 875 456 732 608 2,226 906 373 1,475 315 949 256 635 581 300 284 44 183 522 233 548	 Chawki	One	One Two One		A flourishing town inhabitol chiefly by Wolaunchans of the Syndsort
	Total	50,687					

-			-				
Serial Number	Name of Town or Villago.	Population.	Pola e Thana or Chawki.	Curtons Jast.	School	Disposany, etc	Other information, cre
	Tehsil Nagar	:—Contains	171 Vi	llages.			
1	Akbarpur	. } 310					
2	Akbarpur	69					
3	Alam Shahka	485					1
1	Albi	Deserted				4	
5	Alghani	138					
6	Arazi Esnaka	Described					1
7	Arsi	226					
8	Bagaka	188					
9	Bahawli	302					
10	Bajahera	228					
11	Baldeobas .	238					
12	Balraka	. 131					
13	Baneni Chanda .	192					
14	,, Dhokla	391					
15	,, Garhi .	.]					
16	,, Khoja Ratr	na Deser- ted.					
17	,, Toda .	. []					
18	Barguan	. 244					
19	Barka	. 176					
20	Barkhera	390					
21	Barkhera	. 268					
22	Barsana	21		-			
23	Bas Sabat	138		Ì			
24	Begpahari .	. 59			1		
25	Bela	. 348		-			
26	Beru	556	Chawkı	One			
27	Bhanakpuri .	174	Total Control				

Name of Town or Village.
29 Bhatpura
30 Bhuapur Garhi . 222 31 Bhuraka
31 Bhuraka 76 32 Bhuraka Jatmal 36 33 Bhutka 210 34 Biari 184 35 Birthala 274 36 Budli 1.015 37 Bunchaka. 79 38 Chappar 80 39 Charawal Gujar . 103 40 Charawal Mali 184 41 Chok Chelwa 62 42 Dabak 870 43 Dabhanwali 375 44 Danialpur Khera, 120
32 Bhuraka Jatmal 36 33 Bhutka 210 34 Biari 184 35 Birthala 274 36 Budli 1.015 37 Bunchaka 79 38 Chappar 80 39 Charawal Gujar 103 40 Charawal Mali 184 41 Chok Chelwa 62 42 Dabak 870 43 Dabhanwali 375 44 Danialpur Khera 120
33 Bhutka 210 34 Biarr 184 35 Birthala 274 36 Budli 1.015 37 Bunchaka. 79 38 Chappar 80 39 Charawal Gujar . 103 40 Charawal Mali 184 41 Chok Chelwa 62 42 Dabak 870 43 Dabhanwali 375 44 Danialpur Khera, 120
31 Biari 184 35 Birthala 274 36 Budli 1.015 37 Bunchaka 79 38 Chappar 80 39 Charawal Gujar 103 40 Charawal Mali 184 41 Chok Chelwa 62 42 Dabak 870 43 Dabhanwali 375 44 Danialpur Khera 120
35 Birthala 274 36 Budli 1.015 37 Bunchaka 79 38 Chappar 80 39 Charawal Gujar 103 40 Charawal Mali 184 41 Chok Chelwa 62 42 Dabak 870 43 Dabhanwali 375 44 Danialpur Khera, 120
36 Budli 1.015 37 Bunchaka. 79 38 Chappar 80 39 Charawal Gujar 103 40 Charawal Mali 184 41 Chok Chelwa 62 42 Dabak 870 43 Dabhanwali 375 44 Danialpur Khera, 120
37 Bunchaka
38 Chappar 80 39 Charawal Gujar . 103 40 Charawal Mali 184 41 Chok Chelwa 62 42 Dabak 870 43 Dabhanwali 375 44 Danialpur Khera, 120
39 Charawal Gujar . 103 40 Charawal Mali 184 41 Chok Chelwa 62 42 Dabak 870 43 Dabhanwali 375 44 Danialpur Khera, 120
40 Charawal Mali 184 41 Chok Chelwa 62 42 Dabak 870 43 Dabhanwali 375 44 Danialpur Khera, 120
41 Chok Chelwa 62 42 Dabak 870 43 Dabhanwali 375 44 Danialpur Khera, 120
42 Dabak 870 43 Dabhanwali 375 44 Danialpur Khera, 120
43 Dabhanwali 375 44 Danialpur Khera, 120
44 Danialpur Khera, 120
45 Doursla 231
10 1000000
46 Dhandaka 100
47 Dhandholi Descrted
48 Dhanouta 338
49 Dhanwantpura 45
50 Dumraka 301
51 Dunawal 552
52 Dwarkapur Suketi 290
53 Esnaka 35
54 Farashka 10
55 Fatehpur Kalan 267

_					-		
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population	Police Thana or Chawki	Customs post.	Selve of.	Dispuis 1y, etc.	Other information, etc
56	Fatchpur Khurd,	95					
57	Gangawak	363					
58	Ghamur k ı	11					
59	Ghankhar	232					
60	Gobindpur	Deserted			1		
61	Golki	113					
62	Gulmani	239]) 			
6.3	Gulpara	1,182	Chawki	One	One		
64	Haitpur	48					
65	Harrajki	Deserted					
66	Hussepur	189			; }		
67	Imlari	395			!		
68	Jagarka	253					
69	Jagir Gulpura I	Deserted	!				
70	Jaista	66	j	:			
71	Jaisri	561			One	•••••	•••••
72	Jalalpur	649	hawki				
73	Jaloki	231		1			
74	Jathas	172		-			
75	Jhanjhar	563		One	•••		ta
76	Jhantli	295		1			
77	Jhitreri	593		One			*** . **
7 8	Kakrola	593	-				
79	Kamilpur Patti[1]	egerted	ĺ	1	ļ	ĺ	
80	Kasoda	146		j			
81	Khainchka	15			·		
82	Khakhawalı	668		One		••	••• •
83	Kharkhari Teli	252	į				
					·		

					_		
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Than of Chawki.	Customs post.	School	Dispen ary, etc	Other information etc
84	Kherla Chajju .	189			!	:	
85	Kherli	162		!	į		
86	Khesti	414			1	i	
87	Kohari	748	A. ev kı			*****	** ***
88	Kolda Heri	Descrited			į		
89	Koliari	266			Í		
90	Kumar Heri	191]			
91	Kurkain	429					
92	Kutabpur	.] 171					
93	Kutabpur Patti	. Deserted					
94	Ladiyaka	. 305					
95	Ladpuri	98					
96	Leharwara	107					
97	Loban	51			 		
98	Loda Heri .	140					
99	Manapuri	146					
100	Manota Kalan .	469					
101	Manota Khurd .	359					
102	Maraipur	275					
103	Mondia	. 643					
104	Mondoti	. 297					
105	Moraka	166			1		
106	Mundera	518		One			*** **
107	Nagal	378				}	
108	Nagar Khas	3,614	Thana	One	Two	Branch Dispensary (2nd	I Then Connected
109	Nagla Bhongra	95		1		class.	by cood road with tel-distance 14 hales-pottery mak-
110	Nagla Bhuria	68					ing on red on large-
111	Nagla Inami	76					

			The state of the s		-			
Serial Number	Name of Town or Village.	1	Population	Pohe Thana e Chewit	Customs po t.	School.	Dispensions, ele-	Other information, etc
						!		
112	Nagla Sham		172					
113	Nanganwan		36					
114	Nematpur	1	81 -	! !				
115	Nimkhera		109					
116	Nimki	•••	28					
117	Pachlehri		33					
118	Padalwas		387					
119	Paindka		215					
120	Palka	•.	77±					
121	Paltu	•	141					
122	Pathrora		295					
123	Patka		348					
124	Piluki		1					
125	Piplu		351					
126	Piraka	•	285					
127	Ponai	•••	825					
128	Punchri		153					
129	Putka	.	302					
130	Putli		55	ļ				
131	Qasba Khosi		1,018					
132	Raipur		214					
133	Raipur Suketı		553					
134	Rampur Palki	•••	81					
135	Ram Singhp Palki	ur	631					
136	Ranota		161					
137	Rasia		433					
138	Rasulpur		287			11/		

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.		Populati 95.	Pope Thana (1 Chanka,	Custones post.	School.	Dispensity, etc.	Other information, etc
139	Ratha	•1	30			!		
110	Rehnala		303			f]		
141	Rojki		83	 			1	
112	Rupbas		62					
143	Rustampur		357					
144	Sadpuri		433			: 1		
145	Sarangpur	••	79			i i		
146	Semla Kalan		915					
147	Semla Khurd	•••	101	i				
148	Semli		750	(haw.ci	One		•••••	
149	Seydwara Patti		Deserted					
150	Sheikhpura	••	87					
151	Sikri	••	•••	Thana	One	Опе	3rd class Dis-	Ne ir large bind which irrigates a large area lahabited chiefly by Mens
152	Siti Rampu Dungri	r 	Deserted				pensary.	Inhabited chiefly by Meos.
153	Sirthala	•••	369					
154	Sirthali		193					
155	Sohalpur Patti		,,					
156	Sohanka	•••	209					
157	Sohawali	•••	£70					
158	Sojawalpur	•••	168					
159	Sundrawli	•••	907	•••	•••	One		100.00
160	Sumsi	•••	98					
161	Tajpur	•••	23					
162	Tarondar	••,	378					
163	Tazipur		81					
164	Teski	•••	772					
165	Thekri	•••	367					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Pohee Thana or Chawki.	Customs 1 mt.	School.	Depensary, ele.	Other information, etc
166	Thun	616					
167	Udeypur Nelaun,	474					
168	Udpuri	341					
169	Urkidola	315		j			
170	Urkey Nirbhey	114					
171	Urki Mohamadda.	215					
172	Wazirpur Kheri	134					
}					1		
					1		
1		ļ					
	Total 5	1,646	1				

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki,	Customs post.	School.	Depensiny, etc.	Other information, etc
	Tehsil Pahai	i:-Contai	ns 134	Village	28.		
1	Abhepur	235					
2	Alampur	232					
3	Amroka	149					
4	Ardonka	. 392					
5	Badh	. 88					
6	Bahadarpur .	78					
7	Bamanwari .	630					
8	Barkhera	. 93					
9	Baroda	. 165					
10	Baroli	. 787	•••		One	***	•
11	Bhadaka	. 95					
12	Bhensera	369) -		
13	Bhojaka	. 206					
14	Bhojpur	. 184					
15	Bhounri	. 754		One	l		******
16	Bhuapur Khori .	Descrited					1
17	Biana	150					1
18	Bijasna	. 325					
19	Bukhshuka .	212					
20	Burana	278					1
21	Burani	242					
22	Chandapur .	. 425				1	
23	Chania Kalan	. 56			!		
24	Chania Khurd .	. 101			<u> </u>		
25	Chappra	803		One			•••••
26	Dabra	30			!		
27	Dahana	144					

Sernd Number.	Name of Town or Village.		Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customa yest	Schord,	Dispen- a.y, etc.	 - Other information etc -
28	Danishpur		£5					
29	Dantet	 .	273					
30	Dhimri		592					
31	Dhulet	••-	849		One			
3 2	Dundri		Descrited		i			
33	Ekhanka	•••	300				1 11	
34	Elwari	•••	206					
35	Fakharpur		177					
36	Ferozpur	• •	46					
37	Gadhaner	••	677					
38	Gadli		87					
39	Gandshora		246					
40	Gangora		828	111		'		
41	Ghagwari	•••	499					
42	Ghesra	•••	275					
43	Ghosinga	•••	511		One			
44	Gopalgarh		2,306	Thana	One	One		Formedy Herd-quarters of Tobsil, but
45	Haibatka		407					nor transferred to Nagur.
46	Harruka		Deserted					
47	Hultana		100			Í		
48	Husseyka		134		į			
49	Iklehra		172		1			
50	Jarla		Lieserted		[]		j	
51	Jaswanti		88			İ		_
52	Jatoli	•••	127					
53	Jhandipur		154		1			
54	Jirahera		281		ļ	!		
55	Jodhpur		371					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.		Population.	Police Thana or Chawkn.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
56	Jot Darya		Deserted					
57	Jot Golab	•••	206			i		
58	Jot Jaowanti							
59	Jot Kadar		Deserted					
60	Jot Pahra		8		0.6			
61	Jot Ruhella	•••	473					
62	Jot Sadruddın		161				}	
63	Jotri Pahari		112					
64	Jotri Pipal		171					
65	Kaithwara		1,760	Chawkı	One		••••	••••
66	Kakan Khori	••	155					
67	Kaliana	٠.	114					
68	Kanchanheir		250					
69	Kanour		499					
70	Kantarya	••						
71	Kanwari	٠.	135					1
72	Katkarka	••	72					
73	Kerwa	••	67					
74	Khalluka	•••	350					
75	Khampur	٠	155					
76	Kharawa	•••	247					<u> </u>
77	Khathal	••	897					
78	Khendeola		749		Í			
79	Kherla Nowaba	ıd	301					
80	Kherli Alimudd	in	63					1
81	Kherli Kazi	·•.	Deserted		ļ			
82	Kherli Manna	•••				ļ		
83	Kherli Nanu		289					
			, ,		4	,	1	

_							
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Populet.on.	Police Thama or Chawkii.	Custome post.	School.	Dspansary, etc.	Other information, etc.
81	Khori	. 89					
85	Kokalpuri .	. 187		1			i I
86	Ladamka	. 1,068					
87	Ladlaka	262					
88	Laona	. 412					
89	Lobasna	293					
90	Madhogarh .	. 62					
91	Mahamadpur .	239					
92	Maliki	224					
93	Mallaka	273					
94	Mandal Pahari .	Deserted	l				
95	Mandour	77					
9.,	Matoki	472					
97	Mothaka	. 127					-
98	Mungaska .	307					
90	Nagal	231	-				
100	Nagla Aram Sing	h 235					
101	Nakatpur	383					
102	Naoda	. 60					
103	Nimkhera .	. 451					
104	Obhaka	209					
105	Pahari	3,023	Thana	Ono	Two	2nd class Dispensary.	Head-quarters of a Tehsil 14 miles from
10ժ	Pali	. 245				bispen any.	Kam or
107	Patleki	. Deserted					
108	Pandeka	448					
109	Papra	1,086	••	One			
110	Pathrali	697					
111	Pelsu .	490		1-3-3-5-E			AP-A-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.		Population.	Police Thana or Chawkii	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc	Other information, cte
112	Pipalkhera	•••	1,262			One		
113	Piprouli	•••	319					ļ
114	Piruka	•••	73					
115	Raibka	•••	134					
116	Ramp	•••	841,					
117	Rawalka	•••	57					
118	Sahalpur		22					
119	Samtalka	•••	Deserted					
120	Sarwarka	•••	69					
121	Satwari		864					
122	Seyson	•••	1,741	Shawki	One			
123	Shedongar		445					
124	Sheikhpur		43					
125	Shehzadpur	•••	18					
126	Sholaka		151					
127	Sohalpur Patti		114					
128	Somka		739					
129	Sonoler		1,256					
130	Sudpura	• >-	Deserted		i			
131	Sutpura		138					
132	Thalehhana		537					
133	Tilokpuri		506					1
134	Unchki		73	24				
	Total	••	41,141					

	i i	1	7	1			1
Serial Number	Name of Town or Village.	Population,	Police Thana or Chawka.	Customs post.	School.	Disponsary, etc.	Other information, etc
	Tehsil Weir:-	Contains	155 Vill	ages.			
1	Aipur	267	ļ	1)		
2	Ajronda	255					}
3	Alipur	995	Chawki	One			
4	Amoli	481					
5	Anjanhera	250					
6	Arazi Bhabkar	29					
7	Ataripur	207					1
8	Atrampur	149					1
9	Babhekar	521					1
10	Bachhreen .	949					i i
11	Bai	523					1
12	Bajhera Kalan	484					
13	Bajhera Khurd .	387				1	
14	Balabgarh	1,750	Chawki	One	One		Situated in hilly country and contains a
15	Bansi	221					Fort—the chief town in a jagn of same name, owned by
16	Barha	139					Foundhar Devi Singh.
17	Baroli	1,052					:
18	Beri	414					•
19	Bewar	245				1	
20	Bhagwanpur	167					
21	Bhasina	606		!			
22	Bhogora	335					
23	Bhopar	230					
24	Bhundgaon	251					
25	Bhusawar	66,90	Thana	One	One	2nd class Dispensary.	Formerly the head- quarters of a tehsil.
26	Bhutoli	836		Cne		,	
27	Bichpuri Patti	•••				•••••	Population included in Weir town.

-								
Sertal Number.	Nune of Tow or Village.	u	Population,	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School,	Dispensity, etc.	Other information etc
28	Bijwari		486	-				
29	Bohari .		161		1			
30	Boraj		209					
31	Chak Bansi		Deserted			ŧ		
3 2	Chak Dharson	i	Deserted					
33	Chautoli		532					
31	Chhonkarwala lan	Ka-	1,082			One		
35	Chlionkarwala Khurd		241					
36	Dayapur		195					
37	Dharsoni		837					
3 3	Diwli .		361					
39	Foujipura		77					
40	Gangroli	••	251					
41	Garhi I		370					
42	Garhi II		91					
43	Gazipur		151					
44	Ghantri		215					
45	Gothra	٠	335					
46	Guthakar		383					
47	Halena	•…	2,038	Chwki	One	One		An important irriga- tion Slince exists
48	Hasonwanda	•••	687					here.
49	Hathori	•	459					
50	Hatinjar		873	ļ				
51	Hayyat Patti	•••		į				
52	Henden Patti	•••		•••	•••		*****	Population included in Wen town
53	Hingota		261				j	
51	Irnian		152					

·			i.			ું	
Serial Numbor.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Pohee Thana or Chawki,	Customs post.		Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc
Serial		Popul	Pohee Ch	Custo	School.	Disper	
55	Jagjiwanpur	317					
56	Jahaj	763	!				
57	Jahanpur	597					
58	Jaisour	268					
59	Jatbolai	218					
60	Jatpura	5	ı				
61	Jhalatola	623	:				
62	Jharki	•••					
63	Jharoti	628					
64	Jiwad	416					
65	Kaluhar	106					
66	Kamalpur	652					
67	Kamra Moroda	41					
68	Khadraya	6L6			i		
69	Khanpur	530					
70	Kherera	171		One			
71	Kherli Brahman .	274					
72	Kherli Gujar .	781	į		,		
73	Kherora	249					
74	Khirni	147					
75	Khohera	272					
76	Khori	114					
77	Kirawli	639					
78	Kotha Patti				 		
79	Kotki	71			İ		
80	Lajra Patti	65					
81	Lakhanpur	296					
82	Lalpur	65		 			

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thans or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
83	Luhasa	353					
84	Madie Jat	380					
85	Maharajpur	151					
86	Mahtoli	343					
87	Maidpur	471					
88	Majahadpur	412					1
89	Makhena	964					
90	Malahera	103					
91	Maloni	570					
92	Malpur	189			İ		ĺ
93	Mandia Gandhar	38					
94	Mandia Lulta	1,059			Опо		
95	Mohamadpur	122					
96	Mohanpura	911					
97	Mokhroli	246					
58	Moroda	120					
99	Mundia Sadh .	462					
100	Musipur	110					
101	Nugla Band	40					
102	" Ballu "	25					
103	. ,, Bhaola	95					
104	,, Hetram	56					
105	,, Jodha	15					
106	,, Kothiari	63					
107	" Makhan Singh	Descrited					
108	,, Nathu Ram	91					
109	Naiwara	656					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Villago.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Disponsary, etc.	Other information, etc
110	Nargawan	400				: 	
111	Narherpur	453					
112	Naroli	370					
113	Xaswara	355					
114	Nawalpura	61					
115	Nawar	278					
116	Naya Barkhera	69					
117	Naya Gaon Khalsa	253					
118	Naya Gaon Mafi	445					
119	Nematpur	633					
120	Nethar	1,646		One			
121	Nimli	137					
122	Niwari	452					
123	Pali	469					(Contains remains o
124	Pathena	2,615	Chawki	One			an old Fort—reduced in time of Mahnajal Jeswant Singh.
125	Puria Patti			•••			Population included in Weit town,
126	Rahim Garh	353					
127	Raipur	203					
128	Raj Garh	179					
129	Ram Nagar	87					
130	Randhir Garh	1,014	Chawki	One			
131	Ranwanspur	79					
132	Rund Niwara	30		}			
133	Salempur Kalan	1,640			}		
134	Salempur Khurd,	661		One			
135	Samraya	1,068					
136	Sangrawli	295					
137	Sarsena	1,472			One		

						,		
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	***************************************	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
138	Sawantpura		195			One		
139	Sendhli		576					
140	Shahpur		45					
141	Shahzadpur		151					
142	Shor Singhpura		25					
143	Sirs		1,012			1,1		
144	Sita		121					
145	Suhans		479					
146	Suhari		297					
147	Tajpur		168					
148	Tilchhahi		201					
149	Tudupura		251					
150	Twhari		449					
151	Ullu		693					
152	Umrend		€60		One	One		
153	Utoonda		1,013					
154	Weir		5,711	Thana	One	Three	2nd class Dispensary.	Head-quuters of a tehsil. Possesses a
153	Yonapur	••	37					powerful pickka fort. Residence of a local rajah relation of rul- ing Chief Ha, some pretty gardens and handsome buildings, one of which, Lai Mahal, is of some re- nowr.
	Total	•••	74,159					

SANITATION.

Till quite recently little or nothing in this matter was done, and even now as regards some of the larger towns in the State sanitary measures are conspicuous by their absence, and I fear that until education has been more diffused amongst the people as a whole, we cannot expect much improvement in this line.

In 1869 Surgeon Harvey (the late Surgeon-General R. Harvey, M.D., C.B., D.S.O., Director General of the Indian Medical Service), the Agency Surgeon at the time wrote: "With the exception of Bharatpur itself, the sanitary condition of the large towns and of the district generally, is one which usually obtains in India, in places where hygienic measures have never been carried out. There is the usual crowding together of houses regardless of ventilation in the villages, the same collections of decaying rubbish, the same carelessness as to the purity of the water, the same mangy pariahs and fæcal-eating pigs." With one or two marked exceptions the above remarks are, I regret to say, in most instances as true to-day as they were in 1869, especially as regards village sanitation, where, I fear, little improvement can be looked for until education has been spread amongst the rural population, and this State, I regret to note, is most backward in this respect (vide remarks under Educational Department).

As a means of diffusing elementary sanitary principles amongst the rural folk, a small Sanitary Primer (entitled "Hidyat Sehat") was written in 1897 by Captain H. E. Drake-Brockman, I.M.S., (the President of Sanitary Board, which had then just been constituted for the city of Bharatpur), and circulated amongst the villages throughout the State, through the agency of the officials of the Revenue, Police and Vaccination Departments, by whom the lumbardar of each village was furnished with a copy. It treated of the importance of safe-guarding the water supply of a village, vaccination of all newly-born children, and contained a simple description of the agencies by which disease is

spread in India, and the measures necessary to prevent such, the pamphlet being written in the most simple and

popular language in both Urdu and Hindi.

The staff of the Vaccination Department during their work in the cold weather months, also take the opportunity of instructing ignorant villagers regarding such matters. From personal observation, I am sure that a change in this respect is apparent, and the eyes of the people are gradually being opened as to the necessity for exertion on their part in this most important matter, and I feel sure that this is the only agency by which any appreciable change can ever be effected, and is worthy, I think, of imitation in other districts.

Water Supply.—The water supply of the city of Bharatpur is and has always been a source of anxiety to the P. W. D. and to the Medical Department of the State, as it solely practically depends upon the flood waters of the Banganga River, the water of which is stored up in the Ajan Bund for irrigation purposes, only so much of it as is necessary being allowed to pass through Keylodeo, &c., into the Atal Bund for the filling of the Fort Moat, rin. the Kunj Behari Mori, in order to keep up the water level in the wells of the city during the hot months. As long ago as 1869 Dr. Harvey remarked regarding the water supply of Bharatpur, that it is "chiefly from wells, and in some places from tanks; from superficial examination, I should say, that almost all the water used for drinking purposes is highly charged with various salts, chiefly common salt. The well water is generally brackish, and often so salty as to be utterly unfit for drinking."

In some districts of the State where the ground is free from saline impregnation the water is potable, but in the majority of places the wells all contain brackish water, even in the city of Bharatpur, where there is large suction underground of pure rain water from the Fort Moat, and the water in the wells becomes contaminated and highly charged with saline as well as organic matter in its percolation through the soil. As regards the city of Bharatpur the wells containing the sweetest water are to be found, as one would have expected, in the immediate vicinity of the Fort Moat, but even there chemical analysis shows it to be charged with.

in some cases, such a large amount of organic matter

as to render it prohibitive for drinking purposes.

During my tenure as President of the Sanitary Board (recently constituted into a Municipality), I have had regular periodical analyses of the water of all the important wells in the city made and kept for reference in my laboratory, in the Victoria Hospital, from which it would appear that by far the purest and most potable water from a chemical standpoint is to be found in the Hospital well. in the Imperial Service Infantry lines at Khanjoli. By far the majority of the wells in the city contain water unfit for human consumption, certainly both chemically and bacteriologically far below the standard. It is so highly charged with organic matter as to render it unfit, and in some cases actual facal and urinary contamination have been found by me, bacteriological examination revealing countless myriads of bacteria, the majority of which, though harmless in themselves, tend to show the enormous extent of organic pollution that must exist! There is no doubt that the impurity and scantiness of the water supply of the city of Bharatpur has a very direct baneful effect upon the public health, and renders the mortality high; this latter is materially enhanced by the enormous facilities for the breeding of Anopheles, in the shape of depressions and excavations in the ground which exist at every turn, in such quantities within city limits as to almost render any measures for their remedy impractic-As regards this most important matter of the dissemination of malaria, the environs of the city have been recently extensively drained, and this has mitigated, in a great measure, this scourge; regarding this point, however. I shall have a word more to say later on. It is contemplated, provided that the funds are forthcoming, to try and arrange for a supply of pure water to the city of Bharatpur, and with that idea in view it has been suggested to bring in the water from the Bareta Bund, at a distance of 25 miles away in the Biana Tehsil, by pipes, and pass the water through filter beds, ultimately supplying the city by hydrants at suitable spots. I have made an official note regarding this most urgent need, and trust that the scheme may assume definite shape in the not distant future. An analysis of the water of some of the more important wells of the city and

vicinity is given at the end of this section, showing the variations which occur; an accurate and complete record of all these several analysis has been kept in my laboratory at the Victoria Hospital for future reference, from which a number of useful deductions may be made, as regards the presence or absence, increase or decrease of organic matter in relation to the rise and fall of the sub-soil water, into which it is needless for me to enter into any detail here. It is hardly a matter for surprise regarding the brackish nature of the water in the wells in the State, when we consider what a very important industry, the manufacture of salt, used to be in this State in past years, till the monopoly was taken over by the British Government many years ago. The continual abstraction of water from kutcha wells dug for the purpose of withdrawing brine water from the salt-bearing strata, annually removed from the soil tons of brine which now, owing to the suspension of salt manufacture in this State, remains in the soil and contaminates the water with enormous quantity chiefly of chloride of sodium, which mainly table accounts for its brackish nature (vide analysis, page 192, et seq).

The question of the presence of the Fort Moat and its yearly filling are of vital importance to Bharatpur, in that by so doing the level of the sub-soil water is raised to such an high level within the city, and that too suddenly, as to materially affect the public health. This is borne out by the fact that diseases such as rheumatism, phthisis, &c., are unduly prevalent. The too early filling up of the Fort Moat is to be strongly deprecated on this account; it should not be done before the end of the month of October, by which time all organic silt has been deposited on the flooded lands and the supernatant water is fairly pure, and then only allowed very slowly to run off so as to prevent a quick and sudden rise of the sub-soil water. This is now carried out at my suggestion by the P. W. D.

Sanitary Board.—In the year 1895 a Sanitary Committee was formed in Bharatpur to look after the sanitation of the city of Bharatpur, in the time of the late Dewan (Kumar Shri Harbhamji Rawaji). Its scope of work, however, was small, and owing to want of proper supervision and interest on the part of its members, not much was

done till I was asked to take over charge and thoroughly re-organize it; this was in the year 1897. A new Board was then constituted, upon which influential residents in the city were asked to sit as members, in order to enlist the sympathy of the local folk. The Board's work increased by leaps and bounds, and from that time it has continued to do excellent work for the public health. It has been instrumental in clearing up many insanitary sites, filling up uneven ground which afforded any chance of Anopheles breeding, protecting the water supply in the way of covering in wells whose water is fit to drink and whose supply is likely to become contaminated by the passing down of private utensils, leather buckets, &c.; to prevent this also hand-pumps have been fixed upon masonry platforms, the wells being provided, with trap-doors to allow of cleansing when necessary, and moreover these wells have been provided with circular drains communicating with some other channel by which all the sullage water may be carried off and prevent accumulations likely to provide breeding grounds for mosquitoes. This is a most important sanitary measure which should always be provided in places where there is a pipe-water supply by hydrants, a sanitary precaution which has been found to be so wanting in some of our large towns as Agra, &c., where the mortality has not shown any signs of diminishing, with reference to fevers, since the introduction of a pipe supply owing to this one defect, which doubtless provides for the sustenance and propagation of all kinds of mosquitoes throughout the year.

Amongst other important measures carried out by the Sanitary Board since its constitution may be mentioned the erection of latrines at suitable spots throughout the city, the cleansing and scavenging of all the roads within Municipal limits, the erection of vegetable markets and slaughter houses at suitable sites in the city, the construction of a sanitary tramway for the removal of excreta to a distance from the city, where all such is incinerated in kilns.

Municipal Board.—The Sanitary Board has recently been amalgamated into a Municipality, lately constituted by order of the Durbar, at my recommendation, and consists of a Sanitary Sub-Committee composed of six members and a President (who is a qualified medical graduate and acts in

the capacity of Health Officer to the city) who control and manage all matters connected with the sanitation, of the city and its environs, under the general directions of this Board. The city of Bharatpur is unfortunately situated, being down in a basin more or less, its position being doubtless selected years ago on account of strategic reasons; a more unfortunate selection from a sanitary point of view, could hardly have been made, as all the flood water for miles round during the monsoon is likely to gravitate towards it. Many measures have been taken to prevent this occurring by the State P. W. D. in consultation with the Medical Department, and with the most satisfactory results from every point of view. The city can, however, never be really a healthy one for many reasons; first and foremost is the one above given, which of itself renders the soil water-logged during the greater part of the year, a fact which not only conduces to the incidence and prevalence of phthisis and respiratory diseases, rheumatism, &c., but what is perhaps worse, owing to the large number of mud habitations which exists, and for which ground has had to be excavated in order to build them, allows of so many catchment areas for rain water during the monsoon which become practically Anopheles traps, and so we have a most extensive ever-prevalent and immediate source of propagation and dissemination of malaria amongst the residents of this city, and for which, I fear, it is almost impossible to effect a complete remedy by any prophylactic sanitary measures. The question of the dissemination of malaria and the many facilities afforded locally for the propagation of the genus Anopheles. which is so intimately associated with that problem, is one of great interest to the city of Bharatpur, which, by reason of its unfortunate situation physically, enjoys an unenviable notoriety in the matter of prevalence of fevers of malarial origin, in that these latter cause more than 40 per cent. of the annual mortality. With a view to mitigating this scourge for the last few years, since the institution of a Sanitary Board in the place, many measures have been taken in order to prevent the soil being water-logged, and draining any low-lying areas within or in close proximity to the city: these have resulted in benefit to the public health in many ways. Still much remains to be done, and more still remains regarding which no measures, however drastic, would have

any effect, owing the electronic mately low-lying situation of the city, so that I fear the only really feasible method by which this problem can be successfully tackled, is by means of cinchonizing the entire population and destroying the plasmodium primarily, aided and seconded where possible with other means of extinguishing the Anopheles mosquito, such as drainage and filling up of low-lying land, and where this is not possible, by treating the water where these pests are found to breed, by drugs, disinfectants, kerosine oil, &c., according to circumstances.

It is most important that the geographical distribution of the various species of the genus Anopheles be ascertained, and is a work in which every medical man should be active-I have been making careful observations on ly interested. this subject in my own particular sphere of work, and have made up a map yearly showing the pools, &c., around the city of Bharatpur where I have found the ova, larvæ or pupæ of Anopheles, out of which I have hatched out the imago and identified the species chiefly found here as the Anopheles Rossii, an observation which I have since had verified at the Research Laboratory at Bombay; other varieties have been found in small quantities, such as A. Barbirostris, A. Theoboldi, A. Culifacies, &c. The various Anopheles, breeding pools around and within the city of Bharatpur have been indicated in the accompanying map (q, v_{\bullet}) , from which it will be noticed that nearly all the pools selected by this insect for breeding purposes are located on the south and east portions of the city, the reason for which it is difficult to account, except perhaps that it may be to avoid the fierce hot west winds which blow during the greater part of the year, and that the west side of the town is very bare and entirely devoid of shade or vegetation, and further that all along the east and south sides of the city outside the ramparts are situated small bustees consisting of collections of mud-walled and thatchroofed huts in close proximity to stagnant water during the greater part of the year, and inhabited by chamars, sweepers, &c., in the seclusion and darkness of which huts the adult insects of this species lie up in safety during the hot dry months, thus avoiding the hot winds, only to come forth at the advent of the rainy season for the purpose of breeding, the pools for which, as observation has shown, being found in close proximity to these dwellings.

I have found during my observations that this species of mosquitoe selects almost any collection of water for laying its eggs, and that no collection of water is necessarily an unlikely place in which to find its ova, larve or pupe; the most unlikely places often turn out to be the most fertile, and it is curious how often they will select pools of water which collect in the small excavations along the public roads made by coolies, &c., of the Public Works Department employed in the work of repairing roads in India. As far as my experience goes in Bharatpur, such places, especially if adjacent to fields, have afforded certain finds for the larvæ of this insect. I have written very strongly to the authorities concerned, requesting that such practice may be discontinued as much as possible in future. The first appearance of the ova of this insect in Bharatpur is usually about the middle of August. from which I have successfully reared many adult insects. and identified in my laboratory as belonging to the species before mentioned. The several pools in which larvæ, &c. were found were treated with kerosine oil as soon as the larvæ had reached to within a few hours of the pupe stage (this I consider important in order to ensure hatching out of all the ova present and before appearance of pupe stage). and were in all cases destroyed in about five minutes, care being taken to see that a continuous film of the oil was kept up for three days afterwards or until the oil had evaporated. This method is open to a few objections, and having tried coal tar in one or two instances I am inclined to think that this article answers just as well, if not better, is much cheaper. and can be used in much smaller quantities with nearly equally beneficial effect, and moreover does not evaporate like kerosine oil certainly does. By the above means many pools have been treated in which larvæ, &c., of Anopheles have been found by me to exist, and I have been able to account for many crores of these pests, I trust with corresponding benefit to the residents of this unfortunately-placed and The institution of a pipe water supply fever-stricken city. as above mentioned will go far to solve this difficult problem, in that it will do away with the necessity for allowing the filling up of the Fort Moat, at present an urgent need and necessary for keeping up the level of the water in the wells of the city: it is a dangerous source of supply at the best, but under present circumstances is the only feasible one.

The Municipal Board consists at present of the following:--

A President, who is a legally-qualified medical man and acts in the capacity also of Health Officer.

The present establishment entertained by the Board to carry on the sanitary duties of the city consists of Secretary (paid), English clerk, vernacular clerk, draftsman, hindi clerk, cashier, daftri. These comprise the office establishment.

The establishment for supervision of the sanitary work of the city is composed of one sanitary inspector, one assistant sanitary inspector, jemadar peons, peons, bhishties, one carpenter, one blacksmith, and sweepers.

The city is marked off into districts for purposes of sanitary administration, to which a Jemadar peon with so many peons and a sufficient number of sweepers is allotted, together with bhishties according to the dimensions and needs of the particular ward; these are again under the general superintendence of a member of the Municipal Board, under whose orders the above officials act, the Sanitary Inspector and his assistant exercising a general supervision over the whole lot; by this means responsibility is shared, and I feel sure greater individual interest is taken in his ilaka by each member of the Beard having his own ward to look after.

The godowns of the Board are situated within the Fort to be in as central part as possible, where all the rubbish and conservancy carts are stored, and where godowns for storage of disinfectants, &c., are located.

Dig.—In the year 1898, at my recommendation, a Sanitary Board was instituted at Dig on the same lines as at Bharatpur, which consists of a Board composed of local residents taking an interest in the matter, and presided over by the Tehsildar of the district. Though at present in its infancy a great deal of useful work has been done by this Board, and the town presents a very different appearance to what it did a short time ago. As this town is frequented annually by lakhs of pilgrims from all parts of the

country, it is distinctly advisable to have an organization such as this, capable of coping with out breaks of epidemic disease in an independent manner, and relying on its own resources.

SQUARE MILE DENSITIES OF 1881 AND 1891 COMPARED.

, ci		Area in	Portl	ATION.	Square Dens		Diffei	RENCE.
Serial No.	Unit.	square miles.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
1	Bharatpur	1,982	645,540	640,303	325.7	323·1		-2.6

STATLMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CERTAIN CASTES INHABITING THE DISTRICTS OF THE BHARATPUR STATE ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1891.

REMARKS.													
Charan.	:	፥	:	:	:	÷	:	:	:	:	:	:	
.irgn8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Moghia.	;	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	÷	:	:	
Jat.	16,507	8,720	14,076	4,178	12,801	52	14,851	3,445	2,190	14,470	595	2,394	
Mina.	1,137	558	1,:67	1,190	4,399	œ	192	14	341	313	503	573	
Gnjar.	3,012	3,365	815	17,594	6,290	850	5,095	1,571	2,680	1,364	1,474	2,952	
Bhil.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	i	
Сратат.	12,254	8,478	7,257	14,473	14,446	2,536	9,470	5,011	4,773	8,782	3,659	3,478	
.nsisdsIZ	8,245	2,646	2,416	3,725	5,261	662	3,687	1,560	2,272	2,279	1,811	1,276	
Rajput.	1,750	622	510	1,097	102	109	504	2,297	1,521	301	195	305	
Brahman.	16,537	6.049	6,041	10,134	11,927	177	7,033	4,648	4.018	5,909	1,906	031,3	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		:	:		:	
TRECT.	:	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	÷	:	÷	
r D:	÷	:	:	:	:	÷	:	:	:	E	:	:	
Name of District.	Bharatpun	Ucham	Akhaigath	Biana	Bhusawar	Pahari	Dig	Rupbas	Kaman	Kumher	Gopalgarh	Nagar	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF VILLAGES, AREA AND POPULATION OF BHARATPUR STATE ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1891.

REMARKS.		1													
	Chris- tians.	1	ପୀ	÷	:	:	:	:	÷	:	:	:	:	:	31
íS.	Jains.		1,733	18	327	449	556	27.1	131	234	564	8	195	1:	5,000
Religions,	Musalman.		18,472	2,512	461'f	4,239	4,969	2,461	7,013	2,790	14,888	18,072	21,587	5,910	107,135
	Hindus.		87,777	27,656	70,605	43,017	77,138	42,957	55,283	58,056	28,606	9,566	19,009	17,986	527,686
Popu n.	IndoT oitul		107,984	30,186	75,126	47,735	82,663	45,695	62,725	51,180	41,058	27,737	10,791	23,913	639,823
Sexes.	Females.		48,718	13,835	34,480	22,150	38,529	20,060	28,410	23,702	20,614	12,699	19,196	9,957	202,350
SES	Males.		59,266	16,351	40.616	25,585	44,131	25,635	34,315	27,178	23,414	15,038	21,595	13,986	347,173
to 196	dmu7 enod		17,916	3,150	8,277	6,302	11,322	1,541	9,291	7,345	5,526	4,414	6,449	2.781	87.317
ni erre sa.	rerA sup2 elim		257-12	115 87	300.98	129-24	214.87	141.36	81-161	161.59	131.74	101.50	173-29	52.75	1974-79
to re	dmuN galliy		178	71	160	97	143	66	116	106	106	†S	61	1,	1,359
			:	÷	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Timetra.		Bharatpur (Deorhi)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Total
E	ā		Bharatpu	Rupbas	Biana .	Uchain	Bhusawar	Akhaigarh	Dig	Kumher	Kaman	Pahari	Gopalgarh	Nagar	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE POPULATION OF BHARATPUR STATE ACCORDING TO THE CLASUS OF 1901.

	Rlmarrs.							
	Total.	59,351 51,530 66,650 71,287 74,071	322,889	45,911 48,130 51,645 61,952 52,263	259,102	582,791	43,472	626,263
Port LATION	Females.	27,781 23,162 30,667 32,945	149,397	21,935 22,818 24,748 28,488 24,206	122,195	271,592	19,832	291,424
<u> </u>	Males.	68888	173,492	23,976 25,312 26,893 33,461 28,657	137,707	311,199	23,640	334,839
Area in Number	houses.	7,12,249 7,249 8,90,1 9,036 4,034	40,657	5,351 6,237 18,177 8,010 7,233	45,108	55,765	8,566	94,331
Area in	square			.oldulinva toX				
·ċ	Total.	112 200 147 168 155	18.5	134 172 172 116	799	1,444	-	1,445
VILLM-ES.	Unin- habit- Total ed.	01 F X = 31	30	<u> </u>	33	83		8,8
<u>i-</u>	fuha- bited.	110 193 153 153	55.	45125	600	1,361	_	1,362
			:	:	:	:	:	
	Name of Tehsils.	Akhaigarh Bkaratpur Ruphas Biana	Total	Pahati Kamau Nagar Dig	Total	Total of Tehsils	Bharatpur City	GRAND TOTAL
	Divisions.	Arzamat Bharatpur.		.gia tamaziX				

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The registration of births in the mofussil, like other vital statistics, is extremely faulty, and consequently very unreliable from any scientific standpoint. In the city of Bharatpur, however, supervision is exercised over it by the Sanitary Board, which though far from being perfect is more or less reliable. Tables showing birth rate per month for the last few years are appended. It is interesting to note that the actual birth rate is greatest in the month of September, showing that conception takes place more frequently about the month of January. This fact is what one would expect, as the vitality of the people is probably greater in the middle of the cold weather, with attendant increase of sexual activity, together with the fact that at such season, owing to the inclemency of the weather, as well as the fact that the bulk of the population owing to the cessation from harvesting operations, &c., are living together at their homes, so that greater opportunities for cohabitation are afforded, with the result noted. A reference to the appended tables will show that the honours are shared by the autumn months of the year in this matter. The birth rate of the city of Bharatpur is, I regret to say. not what it should be, though allowing for faulty registration, for if compared with the mortality, it will be noted that the latter is usually at a higher rate per mille than the former, and this, from my intimate acquaintance and the knowledge of the place, I believe to be actually the case! For this alarming state of affairs there are probably good reasons, foremost amongst which is the fact that a very large mortality occurs annually during the latter end of each year from malarial fevers, which latter are directly attributable to the low-lying position of the city and its environs, so much so that when I first came to the place they were inundated for miles, and remained so for many months of the year, practically the whole of the cold wear ther, affording endless facilities doubtless for the propagation of Anopheles, with resultant dissemination of malarial fevers, most of which are of a very severe type. During my residence here I have been able with the co-operation of the Public Works Department of the State to so arrange

by drainage and judicious treatment of the flood waters of the Banganga (which were chiefly answerable for the excessive inundation of the environs of the city in former times) to prevent this, so that little or no flooding now takes place, with a marked beneficial effect on the general health of the population of the city. A glance at the table appended will help to show the marked benefit which has occurred to the public health since the introduction of suitable and efficient drainage of waterlogged localities in the vicinity of the city, in that since the year 1896, that in which the Sanitary Board was instituted, the mortality from fevers, which are nearly all of malarial origin in this city, has markedly decreased, and this too notwithstanding the fact that the population of the city from immigration has increased greatly every year since then.

Mortality.—The registration of deaths like that of births in the districts of the State is extremely faulty, and mostly unreliable; the returns for the city of Bharatpur being under the supervision of the Sanitary Board are, however, fairly reliable.

A reference to the table appended shows forcibly what havor malarial fevers have played amongst the population of the city of Bharatpur, the mortality under the head far out-balancing the totals from all other causes put together! It will be noticed too on reference to the tables that by far the greater portion of the general mortality takes place as one would expect at the latter end of the year, showing that the greater bulk of the people suffer from malarial fevers during the autumn months and appear to succumb to it a month or two later, that is about November. This fact may be also verified by a reference to dispensary statistics, where it will be seen that by far the larger number of cases of fever commence in the month of September. excessive mortality seems to be more or less shared by the three last months of the year. The mortality from this cause has, however, been much decreased (vide Note on Births) by the efficient drainage of the environs of the city, &c., and filling up of, where possible, low-lying spots in and around the city, for reasons above stated. In the year 1892 a very severe epidemic of cholera swelled the death

roll, but both small-pox and cholera, owing to efficient vaccination operations within the city and the institution of sanitary measures, protection of the water supply, &c., and measures taken for early notification of disease respectively. have in recent years been more or less conspicuous by their absence (vide table attached). If ear that little or nothing more can be done in the way of improving the public health of this city owing to its very unfortunate situation, around which all the flood water for miles collects, rendering the soil water-logged to a degree, the remedy for which, I fear, would be nothing short of removing the entire city, which of course is impossible. There is no doubt that were a proper and efficient supply of drinking water brought into this city by any means it would be a most powerful factor in benefiting the health of its inhabitants, who at present labour under great and grave disadvantages in the present bad as well as unprotected water supply from the wells. is hoped, however, that something may shortly be done to remedy this great want, as I have on many occasions brought the urgency of this matter before the notice of the Darbar, it being one of vital importance to the capital of the State and its inhabitants.

BRTH RLTURAS FOR BRARATHUR CITY FROM 1892 TO 1899.

Menthe	2		~	1802.	Ĩ	1893.		1594.	77	1895.	ã	1896.	£	1897.	Ξ	1898.	~	1899.	<u> </u>	Total.	ATE	Average.
			2	. 4	2	P	2	1	a	9	n	9	; z	9	2	h	2	12	2	l l	=	9
January	:	:	21	=======================================	=	210	-	262		208	6	128	2	172	9	73	1-	164		1,331	1	166.93
February	÷	:	· ·	182	10	216	rC	231	1-	190	Ç	SS		106	7-	52	=	118	15	1,193	15	12 149·13
March	:	:	G.	164	G.	055	-3.	55		214	Ξ	116	9	153	10	4]	12	95	11	1,224	=	11 153.00
April	:	į	Ξ	131	эc	955	31	⊼9 .	71	211	20	136	1~	108	x	47	10	121	Э.	1,269	5.	9 158-63
May	:	:	1-	18.1	21	202	:0	212	4	Š	10	126	x	108	11	23	G	133	Ē	1,229	10	10 153.63
JI 110	:	:	1.	ź	ů,	269	Ξ	-12	6	176	1.	174	1	66	12	53	00	140	L	1,275	20	8 159 30
July		÷	125	199	≀ -	257	7,	23.8	11	141	4	203	7	173	C.	43	ro	186	9	1,440	9	6 180 00
Nu 211-1	:	:	70	30.0	+	284	21	207	9	1.07	31	211		525	ıo	91	63	278	67	1,702	Ĉ1	212.75
September	:	:	÷1	51 1	2.0	293	17	225	12	101	77	204	2/	205	<u></u>	173	ಣ	276		1,720	-	215.00
October			Ξ	111		514	ဗ	226).C	<u>1</u> 0		225	ಣ	178	ĆΊ	176	4	227	ന	1,095	ಣ	212.00
November		:		5.	ा	206	æ	524	90	189	9	198	=	104	4	109	7	291	4	1,692	4	212.00
December				÷ ?i	ယ	695	2	216	01	16	າລ	203	12	69	_	191	9	174	33	1,530	10	5 191 -00
					İ				1		1				İ		-	1			T	
			17	2,196		3,085	CI	2,768	-4	2,202	-9	20,20	1~	1,700	œ	1,126	co	2,201	:	17,300	:	2,163

(α) Order of months.

(b) Order of hirths

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ORDER OF THE MONTH AND BIRTH RATE FOR BHARATPUR CITY, FOR EIGHT YEARS, FROM 1892 TO 1899.

Month	š.		Order.	Number of Births.	REMARKS
January		- -	7	1,331	
February			12	1,193	
March · ···			11	1,224	
April			10	1,269	
May			8	1,329	
June			9	1,275	
July			6	1,440	
August .			2	1,702	
September .			1	1,720	
October			4	1,691	
	ı		3	1,692	
December			5	1,530	
	Total			17,396	

MORTALITY TABLE, BHARATPUR CITY, FROM 1892 TO 1899.

Years.		Uholera.	Small- pox.	Fever.	Bowel Com- plaints.	Snake- bites.	Injuries.	All others.	Total.
1892	-	523	25	1,162	52	2	1	1,022	2,787
1893		8	56	1,545	156	3	10	322	2,100
1894			137	1,579	304	10	1	289	2,320
*1895		8	98	1,219	337	3		284	1,949
1896		5	185	546	142	2	25	792	1,697
1897		+157	§3	696	198	2	31	2,160	3,247
1898			1	577	154	10	38	1,212	1,992
1599			21	435	79	4	39	1,636	2,214
Total		701	526	7,759	1,422	36	145	7,717	18,306

^{*} Similarly operations started, showing the marked imbigues for good on the death rate which pains treath of reportation by pulsarised registration of stal statistics from the call reserved to report truth, by pilsarisms from Metric Securition Department recongulated this year and operation have heavened also showing marked diministrant of medicine of small-post in consequence.

Montality Table-Choldra-of Bharapper City from 1892 to 1899.

			1											
	Months			1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total.	Mean.	Order
														!
ժառույ	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	_					
February			:	÷	:	:	:		:	:		•	:	:
March ,	:	:		:	•	:				:	:	:	:	
April	:	:	:	297	ಣ	;	Ç1	:				- 97	.13	ۍ
Man .	:		:	219			2			:	:	303	37.87	_
June		:	:	7	4	:	:	•	1 02	:	:	12.7	28.38	23
duly.	:	÷	:	:	7	:	:) LG		:	191	20-13	
August	:	:	:	-)	:	:	0	97.	4
S ptember		;	:	:		,		31				2	. ;	
October		:			:		:	-		:	:	ν .	<u> </u>	ا ئ
November	;	:	;	:	:	•	:		:	:		-		1
December			:		:	:					•	:		
				*,-							-	:	:	
		7.4.1		ê		1				1				
		1000	-	670	ρ		x	ເດ	157	:	:	101	87.63	

Mortality Table-Small-pox-op Bharstpur City from 1892 to 1899.

Order of months in fatality.	Ċĵ	ಬ	9	er	4	1	ဘ	Ξ	0	21	51	~	
Mean.	9.13	6.37	00.9	7.87	7.25	2.88	79.4	1.73	3.50	1.75	2.13	9.20	67.79
8 years.	7.3	51	4	63	58	77	37	14	238	14	17	97	526
1899.	ଧ	2	67	90	64	;	:		:	:	:	:	22
1898.	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	:	ŧ	:	:	:	
* 1897	:	i	:	:		C)	:	:	:	:	:	:	200
1896.	65	4.1	40		=======================================	71	:	:	:	:	:	:	185
1895,	:	:	:	:	ઝ	:	19	21	C1	:	4	53	86
1894.	i	:	:	i	33	33	17	?1	26	11	07	13	137
1893.	9	:	9	18	:	21	:	:	:	ಬ	Ξ	10	56
1892.	:	:	:	14	က	œ	:	÷	:	:	:	•	123
	÷	:	ŧ	:	:	፧	:	፥	÷	:	:	:	: ;
	:	:	፥	፥	:	:	:	÷	÷	:	:	÷	Total
Months.	:	፥	:	፧	:	፥	÷	•	:	:	;	:	ľ
Z	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	÷	cr	÷	÷	: :	
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	th tobe	November	December	

* The year in which the Vaccination Department of the State was re-organized and placed under supervision of a European Commissioned Medical Officer.

MORTALITY FROM ALL DISEASES IN BHARATFUR CITY FOR EACH MONTH FROM 1892 TO 1899.

Percentage of total Mortality 18325,	98.3	98:-2	18.9	939.8	\$ 44]	7.115	5.315	7.105	8.175	10.025	12.316	10-450	100-010
Mean,	190-12	164.63	157.00	199.00	194 25	163.00	191-75	162.75	187-25	79.67	281.88	239.38	2,290.63
Total of 8 years.	1,521	1,317	1,256	1,592	1,554	1,304	£16	1,302	1,498	1,837	2,255	1,915	18,325
1899.	191	164	195	156	168	1111	118	134	852	297	280	272	 2,214
1898.	289	183	132	127	110	139	101	971	196	173	214	191	2,001
1897.	† 6	53	8.7	70	110	246	116	213	330	209	298	503	3,207
1896.	556	164	117	170	135	132	103	148	136	131	114	121	1,697
1895.	191	173	230	208	270	175	87	101	104	117	111	182	1,949
1894.	196	177	189	220	230	189	163	198	133	142	229	251	2,320
1893.	221	215	152	189	179	117	147	182	149	216	219	124	2,110
1892.	143	188	163	452	352	195	139	180	22 2	221	921	898	2,747
	 :	:	:	:	E	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Months.	÷	:	:	:	÷	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Total
Mor	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	Angust	September	October	November	December	

MORTALITY TABLE-CHOLERA- OF BHARATPUB STATE FROM 1812 TO 1899.

The state of the s	Average.	3.37	1-63	7.50	62-00	111.88	53-25	16-25	12.00	7.75	5.00	1.00	1.50		283-13
	Total.	7.7	13	09	496	895	426	133	96	62	40	œ	21		2,965
	1899.	:	:	÷	i	5	-	:	:	:	:	:	:		_ m
	1898.	:	:	:	4	F1	-	:	i	:	:	:	:	-	9
	* 1897.	:	÷	÷	4	4	179	49	43	45	19	:	:		310
	1896.	:	:		ಣ	09	20	50	88	5	-	:	:		151
	1895.	9	:	ಣ	6	1-	:	C)	C)	9	:	:	41		39
	1894.	6	10	55	¢1	16	4	C1	7	Ċĵ	-	:	:		69
	1893.	1	-	5	4	4	13	4	C1	4	ဌ	7	6 0		58
	1892.	11	3)	23	470	801	208	53	10	9	14	-	:		1,599
		:	:	:	:	:	÷	:	:	:	:	:			:
	ths.	:	i	:	፧	፥	:	:	፧	÷	:	:	•		Total
	Months.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	፧	e.	:	÷	:		-
		January	February	March	Λ pril	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	Беешьет		

* The year in which sanitary operations were properly inaugurated and set on toot, rule year 1898-99 as result.

Analysis of Water of the most important Wells in the Bharatpur State, made in my Laboratory in the Victoria Hospital, Bharatpur.

The water in the wells throughout the State, with the exception of one or two, or those in close proximity to the Bareta Lake, is from a hygienic standpoint unpotable, as the soil itself, quite apart from the large chances present of organic contamination, is so impregnated with inorganic matter of all kinds, especially Chloride of Sodium, &c., that it is for man and beast not only extremely unpalatable but undrink-Such large amounts of inorganic contamination must. and undoubtedly do, have a most deleterious effect upon the digestive organs of those drinking it, which in time must result in mal-assimilation, and thereby great deterioration in health. To anyone having the least knowledge of the people in this State, it is exactly the state of affairs which presents itself, and in the large towns of course this is most marked, so much so, especially as regards Bharatpur, that it has become imperative on the administration to most seriously consider the subject of introducing a pure water supply into that city without delay, as the want of such at present is working havor on the people. It is a factor which will have to be faced in the near future, and there is no source within the State which can compare with that of the Bareta Lake, not only as regards efficiency, but sufficiency of supply to a large community, moreover its catchment area, all upland surface, leaves little or nothing to be desired, and has few, if any, villages in it, a most impor-The analyses speak for themselves and require little comment from me!

ANALYSIS OF WATER FROM DIFFERENT WELLS IN THE BHARATPUR STATE.

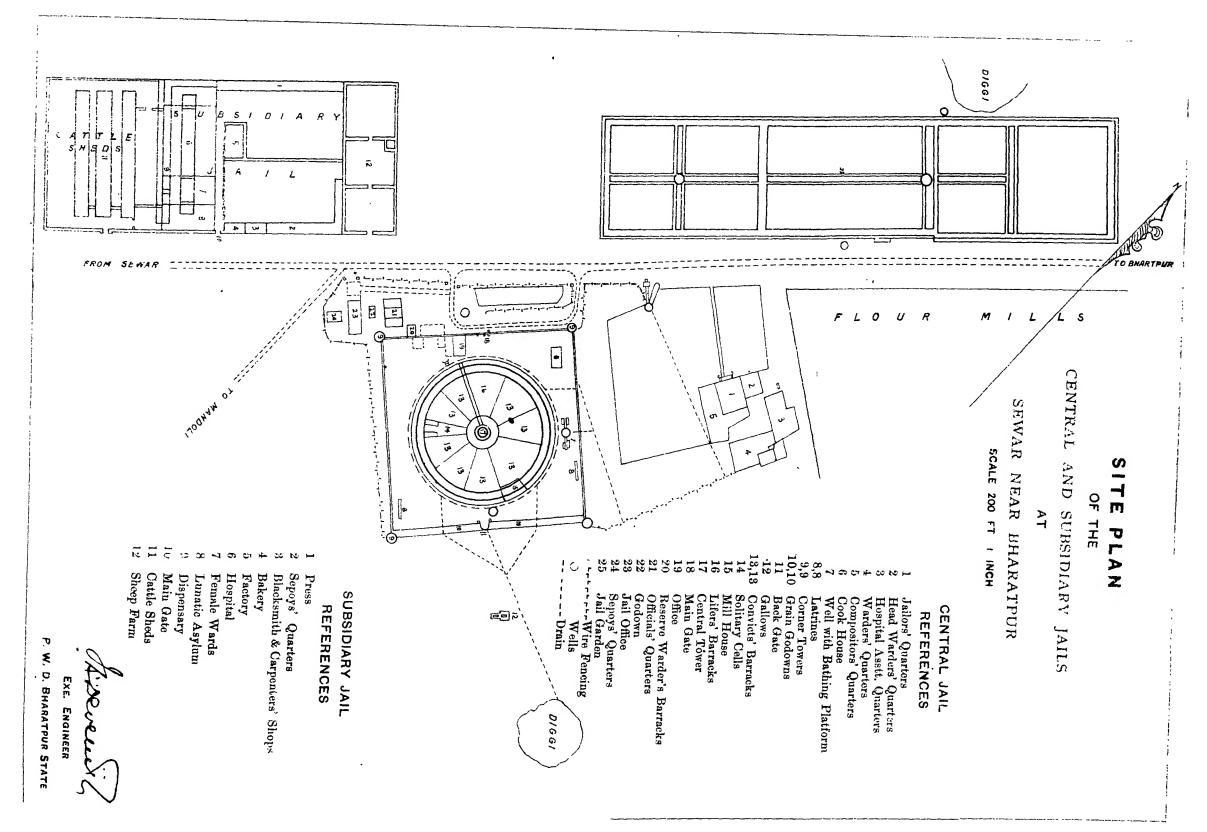
ni b I o t	alrosda nogyzó As fa milk él	ē	50	ğ	"	70.	Ę	; 	\$: 	ş	ë		3
юdd	Zine, Iron & Cop	Nil.	:	:	=	=	=		î	=	Trace of hon.	N ₁ l.	:
	J.ead.	N. H.	:	:	=	- 2	ŗ		*	:	2	:	-
3	TetoT	x	·c	က	737	ಣ	T.	co.	9	373	**	es	က
II vrdvesa,	Temporary.	:	:		:	:		:	:	:		Н	1
=	1 чтинянить.	:	;	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	ന	21	31
	Nitrates,	Nii.		£	\$	ï		*		•	Distinct.	Nil.	
	Nitnlos,	Faint traces.	Very faint trucos.	Distinct.	£	£	Fint traces.	Distinct traces.	Very dis-	Nil.	Very faint traces.	Faint traces.	Nil.
-шоЭ	Equivalent of instant	22 2 gr.	:	:	:	13°8 gr.	13.8 .,	11.0 ,,	45.0 "	163 ,,	13.22	5.5	5.5
	Chlorine.	13°3 gr.	Consider-	amenint.	Excossive	8-3 gr.	8.3	o.y	2.5 11	10.0	18.3 ;;	3.3 ,,	3.3
	Free Ammonia.	N11,	÷	Faint traces.	Nil.	Faint tracos.	\$			Nil.	7	Very faint traces.	
Eva-	Residue left on poration.	* 49.2 gr.	, 215-0 ,,	:	:	* 250-0 gr.	:	:	:	:	:	* 157-9 gr.	:
	Odour.	Nil.	2	2	:			2	;	:	=		
	Tm bidity.	Nil.		:	=		:	2	2	:	:	=	:
	Colour,	Transpa- ront clear.	=	2	=	τ,	=	5	2	2	i	Trans.	:
	, NVMI ,	[kran wel]	Tarvalla well (Agency Com- pound).	A well at Pahan (sweet water well)	A well at Palana (alkalme wa- ter well	Sirsai well (Kumher).	Maharkoi well (Brana)	i Gandory well da,) Daniel do do	Kadan, Khandi well	to Checkagh Pump do	Jaghina Gute do	12 Hospital well Kanjauli Lines.
	Ferri Zimber					- ,-		· .				11 J.	= -;

		홝	훰		ģ	ģ	Ģ	.0.	ģ	-0.2	70	60	ģ	ģ	 	
	Iron trace.	÷		Nii.	Iron ,	Darce.	=	Nil.		=	\$:	=	Faint truce of Zinc.		
		:	:	;	:	:	÷	-	•	:	:	:	;	<u> </u>		
	7	ಣ	æ	¢.	7	: 7		-			9	x	:5	67	 	
	C1		13	45	÷1		:	÷1	:	£1	4	-	:	:		
	e1 	÷1	es	-	71	21	- - -	Q1		21	21	-7		ກ		_
		:	=	2	"	٦	n	:	÷	Very very lamt traces.	Nii.	:	Faint traces,	a a		
	Distinct.	;	Nul.	-	Distinct.	Nal.	Distinct.	Nai	:	•	Very faint.	Distinct.	Nal.	Distinct.		
	139.,	\$ 5 ,,	66.6 .,	;;	125 0	55.5	: s. v&:	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	30.5	1116,	:		:	:		
	8.3 ,,	50,,	10 0 "	16.6 ,,	: 0 E	35.3	233-3 .,	15.3 .,	18:5 ,,	x :- :	17.,	пз.,	6.7 %	10 0 %		
	Nii.	Very faint traces.	Faint.	£	N ₁₁ .	135.8 ,, ' Very famt.	Nal.	•	Very famt.	Nat.	Famt traces.		ς.	Nii.		
	;	:	137-9 gr.*	* " 8.00	- " 1. S95	135.8 ,, .	:	76°3 gr.	. 7.4.7	252.0 ,,	į	ı	!	:		
	=	=	2	=	:	:	2	\$	2	2	÷	:	:	2		
-	2	•	=	=	:	:	=		:	£	Present.	Nil.	:			_
_	2	:	Transparent and clear.	=	:	=	=	:	2	2	Hazy.	Transparent	=	2		
	13 Left wing well do.	Right do. do.	Hospital well, Mandali Lines Transparent II. S. T.	Well between cast and north corner II. S. T.	New well between south and west comer H. S. T.	Jail garden well, water used for prisoners drinking pur poses.	Well in use for bathing purposes (Central Prison).	Panade well, Sewar,	21 Aligol do.	A well in Kumher Bund (bra-kish water).	Bacta Band,	Garden well, Bareta Bund.	25 Latoois well do.	Well near Bareta village.		
-	13	74	15	91	-	- <u>-</u> -		 8			23	2.1		2¢	 	-

* Inorganic salts chiefly composed of Chloride and Nithates of Sodium and Potussium.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

The present Jail at Bharatpur, now known as the Central Prison, is said to have been built some time previous to the Mutiny, about the year 1856, and was placed under the charge of a Mr. Arthur Sharpley. No records are available showing what changes took place after his incumbency, but it is apparent that the superintendence has passed through many hands at different times. 1895, when I came first to the State on special duty with its Chief, I recollect the prison a dirty insanitary place, the outer enclosure of which was surrounded with dilapidated chappears infested with rats, barracks over-crowded with prisoners, chiefly long term and livers, amongst whom there was not the lesst vestige of discipline, frequently shown by assaults of a serious nature upon the officials in charge. This state of affairs went on till 1897, when, upon the occasion of an official visit from the then Agent Governor-General, Sir Robert Crosthwaite, who was so displeased with the disgracoful state of affairs then prevailing, into which I need not enter here, I was asked to utilize any spare time I had to superintend and thoroughly re-organize the Prison. This matter I took in hand at once and after months of hard work and obstruction, both passive and active, the prison was placed upon lines similar to those in vogue in British territory, and has been in consequence a credit to the State ever since, instead of the reverse. As overcrowding was serious and the number of convicts daily increasing, I recommended that the State Chaoshalas on the opposite side of the Sewar road, which had lately been vacated, might with advantage be converted into a subsidiary Jail, providing accommodation for factories, female ward. Jail hospital, lunatic asylum, and warder's quarters, for which no provision existed in the old Prison across the road. The matter was taken in hand by the Durbar and speedily accomplished, so that there is now ample accommodation in this Prison; in order, however, to render the site a sanitary one. 3 feet of earth had to be removed and completely new soil substituted to that depth. A Printing Press in connection with the Prison has also been started,



which pays handsomely, and will increase its profits considetably on the advent of a larger and more modern type of machine, which will shortly be obtained from England. The factories started also oring in considerable profit yearly to the State recemies and the Prison is now a paying concern instead of as formerly a dead loss. The establishment originally maintained for the upkeep of this Prison was enormous, and there being a total absence of discipline in any form within its walls, rendered such perhaps necessary; it amounted to considerably over one hundred sepoys drawn from Raj regiments! Upon my taking over the re-organization, this number was at once reduced to 40, exclusive of executive staff, jailor, &c., which, when thoroughly drilled and taught their duties, I found to be ample for the work, both for night as well as day duty in the Prison. The Prison is now managed on lines exactly similar to those on which the Jails in the United Provinces are run, and the Jail Manual of that province is strictly adhered to here in the management of both Prisons of this State.

DETRICE JAP., Dr.

Owing to the difficulties and expenses attendant upon the constant transfer of prisoners from the State havalat at Dig to the Central Prison at Bharatpur, which is situated about 25 miles distent from Dig. it was deemed advisable to establish a small Jail there in the year 1897. At my suggestion an old building within the Fort was selected and put into a state of repair and security, and a prison for the accommodation of about sixty prisoners was established there. Only light sentence prisoners are allowed to undergo their terms of imprisonment there, all long-term prisoners are at once transferred to the Central Prison at Bharatpur. This Jail is conducted on similar lines to those prevailing at Bharatpur Central Prison, and beside other advantages forms a useful sanitarium to which to send siekly prisoners from the Central Prison if their health domaids it, as Bharatpur is a notoriously unhealthy place.

This Jail was opened on the 1st of April 1897, a competent jailor and menial staff appointed, subsequently a jail garden was made, and factory erected, so that prisoners should find employment and not eat the bread of idleness. This institution also returns profits to the State, which may increase from time to time as circumstances admit.

^{*} STATEMENT OF STRENGTH, ADMISSION INTO HOSPITAL, DEATHS, &c., AT THE BHARATPUR CENTRAL PRISON FROM 1897 TO 1899.

No.	Years.	Average strength.	Admission into Hospital.	Admission per mille of strength.		Deaths.	Deaths per mille of strength.
1 2 3	1897 1898 1 1899	329 to 0 293 (40 274 (42	289 297 136	878:42 753:04 495:59	9:65 14:52 8:12	12 8 8	36:47 27:26 29:15
	Average	298 94	210.66	700.02	10.76	9 33	30.96

^{*} Records only available from the date from which time re-organization of the Department was seriously taken in hand by me.

TABLE OF DAILY NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN THE BHARATPUR CENTRAL PRISON, FROM 1897 TO 1899, SHOWN IN MONTHS.

No.	Months.		1897.	1898.	1899.	Total.	Average of 3 years.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	January February March April May June July August September October November December		10,614 9,749 11,129 9,904 10,260 10,300 10,048 10,221 10,135 9,961 8,756 9,008	8,964 8,210 9,037 8,861 8,526 8,330 8,793 8,982 8,983 9,593 9,425 9,370	8,923 7,911 8,386 8,193 8,749 8,926 9,191 9,594 9,615 6,861 6,410 7,405	28,501 25,870 28,552 26,953 27,565 28,032 28,797 28,733 26,415 24,843 25,631	9500·33 8626·33 9517·33 8946·00 9174·33 9188·33 9344·00 9599·00 9571·06 8805·00 8281·00 8510·33
	Total	•••	120,085	107,092	100,164	327,441	109,163.64

Table of Attendance of the Sick in Bharatiur Central Prison from 1897 to 1899.

No.	Mo	nths.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total.	Mean of three years.	Total of Deaths.	Mean mortality.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	January February March April April June July August September October November		 175 68 31 20 86 79 69 168 501 709 709 3,183	756 463 521 331 306 348 369 388 263 436 363 485 5,029	253 281 194 246 329 303 368 341 214 140 171 126 2,966		394·67 270·67 248·67 199·00 240·33 213·33 268·00 299·00 326·00 425·33 371·00 440·00	2 1 2 1 1 4 3 6 8	**************************************

Table of Number of Prisoners in the Dig District Jul from 1897 to 1899.*

	Mont	hs.		1 1 3 2	1897	1898	1899	Total.	Average.
January			•••	!		14	17	31	10.33
February						16	8	24	8.00
March	•.•				6	13	9	28	9.33
April		•••		• .	6.5	24	18	107	35.67
May					22	21	26	72	24.00
June	•••	•••		•••	24	23	35	82	27:33
July				• }	16	26	19	61	20:33
August		•••	•	•••	34	21	29	84	28:00
September		•••			23	15	20	58	19.00
October	•••	•••	•••		12	17	28	57	19.00
November	•••	•••		}	5	15	31	51	17:00
December	•••	•••	•••		20	16	27	63	21.00
_		ŗ	Fotal		227	224	267	718	239.33

^{*} This Jail was created in 1897.

TABLE OF ATTENDANCE OF THE SICK IN DIG DISTRICT JAIL FROM 1897 TO 1899.

Mont	hs.		1897.	1808.	1899.	Total.	Mean of three years.	Total of Deaths.	Mean mortality.
January	•••	•••		 130	27	157	52.33		
February				162	21	183	61.00	 1	
March			İ	204	41	248	82:56		5
	. •	٠	***				-		•••
April	•••	•••	28	241	65	334	111:33	•…	•••
May	•••	•••	69	192	54	315	105.00		
June		•••	13	119	82	214	71:33	•••	
July		•••	65	161	167	393	131.00	•••	•••
August	•••		73	73	77	223	74.33	•••	•••
September		• • •	140	52	88	310	103:33		
October			39	84	45	168	56.00		
November			76	20	34	130	43:33		
December	•••		31	38	32	101	33.66		•••
	Total		534	1,506	736	2.776	925:33	1	5

Statement of Strength, Admission into Hospital, Deaths, &c., at the Dig District Jall from 1897 to 1899.

Years.	Average strongth,	Admission nuto Hospital.	Admission per nully of strength	Average daily Sick.	Deaths.	Deaths per mille of strength.
1897 1898 1899	5 8 58	86 107	1482·76 J844·83 1034·48	1:76 4:57	N ₁ I, N ₁ I,	Nil. 17:24 Nil.
Average	58	84:33	1454·02	277	-33	5:75

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, &c.

Like the majority of the departments, the Education Department of this State was organized during the late Agency administration. Before that period there was only one "Sadar Madaisa," in which Hindi, Arabic and Persian were taught on the old "maktab" system. In 1856 Major Morrison, the then Political Agent, appointed two teachers from the Agra Normal School to teach Vernacular, and in 1858 an English class was opened in the Sadar School. In June 1862 Colonel (then Captain) Walter appointed Babu Bhola Nath Dass, the then Medical Officer, to be Superintendent of Schools also. The Sanskrit branch of the Sadar School was also opened for the first time in the year 1867; students were not prepared for any

University examinations.

No actual change was made in the general administration of this department during the reign of the late Maharaja Jeswant Singh, and apparently no proper supervision was exercised over it. In his Report for 1895-96 the Dewan writes, "Education is very much neglected and is consequently backward in the State. Again in the Report for 1896-97, he writes, "There seemed no properly fixed standard for the schools, and the masters taught any book they liked, and have classes arranged according to their fancies." To give an idea as to the state of the teachers employed. the following remark made by the Dewan may be quoted: "Of the Moffussil School Teachers, I can safely say that many of them cannot write a common letter without blunders, cannot work out sums in rule of three, and their knowledge of geography is so limited that they do not even know the difference as to whether Asia is a continent or an Their pay was five or six rupees a month, and under the circumstances perhaps more could hardly be expected of them. Such was the condition of the department when the late Dewan undertook the task of re-organizing it. In January 1897 an Inspector of Schools was appointed, and in July 1897 a competent Head Master, first standard, and a Deputy Inspector for the Moffussil Schools were appointed. At the present time the working of the department is carried out on the same lines as the Educational

Department of the adjacent British districts of Mathura and Agra. The same curriculum of studies is adhered to as is prescribed by the Director of Public Instruction of N.-W. P. and Oudh. Scholarships and prizes are awarded to deserving candidates, the annual expenditure on Scholarships being Rs. 2,304.

Teachers who have passed the Middle Class or Normal School Examinations are now appointed, and are paid at the rate of Rs. 8 and 10 respectively, as a minimum salary. Constant inspection has effected a marked improvement in the department, but it will take expenditure of money and time to bring it up to a higher state of efficiency. At present the Sadar School is divided into three departments namely:—

- I. English, which prepares students for the Entrance Examination of the University of Allahabad and is affiliated thereto.
- II. Vernacular department, teaching up to the Middle Class Examination in Hindi and Urdu.
- III. Sanscrit department, the aim of which is to prepare students for the Oriential Examination of the Punjab University.

The Staff consists of English Teachers ... 14 Hindi and Urdu ... ,, ... 14 Sanscrit ... ,, ... 4

The University Examination results for three years are given below:—

			1897	-1898.	1898	-1899.	1899-1900.		
			Sent.	Passed.	Sent.	Passed.	Sent.	Passed.	
Entrance	•••		6	3	8	1	7	5	
English Middle			6	4	7	2	13	1	
Vernacular Middle	•••	•••	6	4	7	3	4	1	
Pragya	•		2	1	3		3	2	
Visharad	•••				2		1		
Т	otal		20	12	27	6	28	9	

Department of the adjacent British districts of Mathura and Agra. The same curriculum of studies is adhered to as is prescribed by the Director of Public Instruction of N.-W. P. and Oudh. Scholarships and prizes are awarded to deserving candidates, the annual expenditure on Scholarships being Rs. 2,304.

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			1897	-1898,	1898	-1899,	1899	-1900.
			Sent.	Passed.	Sent.	Passed.	Sent.	Passed.
Entrance	•		6	3	8	1	7	5
English Middle	•••		6	4	7	2	13	1
Vernacular Middle			6	4	7	3	4	1
Pragya	•		2	1	3		3	1 2
Visharad	•••	•••	•••		2		1	
T	'otal .		20	12	27	6	28	9

	**	
•		

* C-PNNET CHANNEL \[\frac{1}{2}\] BHARATPUR RECREATION GROUND SCALE 400 FT I INCH PLAN OF THE TONVHE OHS 0 Lawn Tennis Courts Foot Ball Ground REFERENCES Wire Fearing Racket Court Cricket, Pitch Band Stand Gymnasium Pavilion Wells

A'seveus.

EXE. ENGINEER P. W. D. BHARATPUR STATE In the Tehsil schools students are prepared for the Vernacular Middle Class Examination.

Village Schools teach up to the upper primary standard. There are three English Classes in three of the Tehsil schools, viz., Dig, Kumher, and Bhusawar. They were opened by the late Dewan in 1896. At present they are in a rudimentary stage. The annexed Statement A. shows the working of the department on 31st March 1900. Statement B. shows the number of Hindus, Mohamedans and others receiving education in the State.

To encourage education among the Kothri Band Thakurs, the Dewan awarded from the State, Scholarships of Rs. 5 each to the Thakur boys who were willing to receive education in the Sadar School. Eight such Scholarships are now given; schools are also started in villages for the benefit of the Thakurs in their villages. In 1897 a gymnastic master was appointed to teach gymnastic exercises to the boys of the Sadar School, the staff of which appear to take great interest in the welfare of its boys, who are encouraged to play cricket and football on the State Recreation Club ground recently made. Students are sent up to compete at the Annual School Tournament at Ajmer. Drill is taught in many of the mofussil schools.

Recreation Club.—A Club in order to encourage manly sports was started in 1898, at my suggestion, by the gift on the part of His Highness the Maharaja Ram Singh of a cricket ground. Since then a pavilion and racquet court have been built and tennis courts and a football field laid out. The Club receives financial support from the State yearly, and is much patronized and appreciated by the people, who also contribute towards its maintenance. This club as regards cricket has made a name for itself in India, and can hold its own against most clubs, and has been the means of fostering friendly intercourse amongst the inhabitants as well as contributing materially towards their physical development and health.

Kothi Khas.—Kothi Khas is one of the four branches of the Shagird Pesha Department. Its functions are to look after the State guests and State property, i.e., palaces, bungalows and furniture. To this end it keeps a

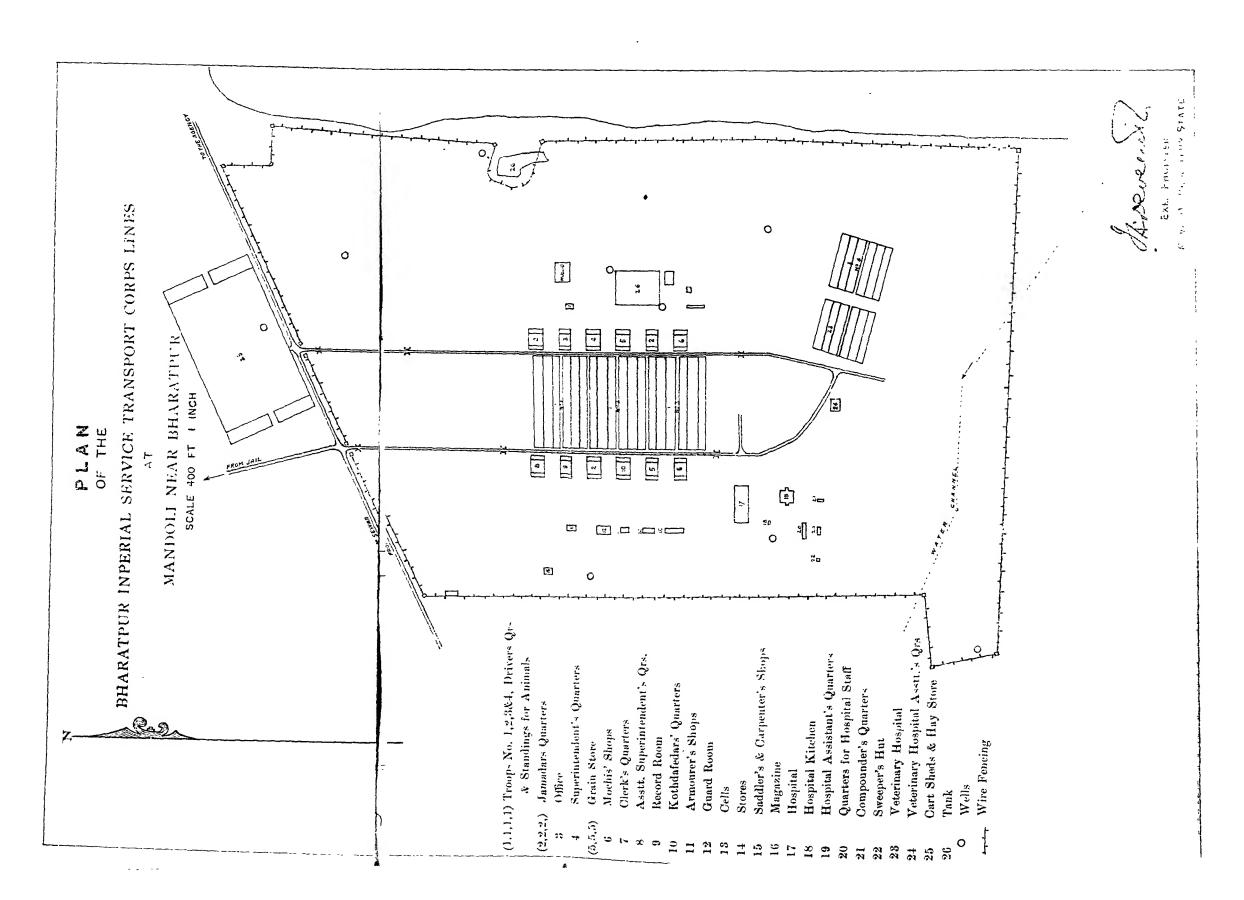
good number of menial servants, such as khansamas, cooks, khidmatgars and farrashes permanently employed. It keeps also a large stock of furniture and stores, &c., for the supply of the various other departments of the State, and for the State officers going on tour in the district.

The other three branches of the Shagird Pesha are the kahars, chaprasis and farrashkhana. Kahars are waterbearers and chaprasis do duty as office peons for all the

State departments.

The farrashkhana contains a large number of farrashes, and tents, &c., ready for the use of State guests and State officials.

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IMPERIAL SERVICE TRANSPORT CORPS.

BRIEF HISTORY.

During Sambat 1895 (1888) Major Beatson (now Brigadier-General S. Beatson, C.B., Inspector General of Imperial Service Troops in India), then Inspecting Officer of Imperial Service Troops with the late Maharaja Jaswant Singh, G.C.S.I., selected nearly 600 men with horses from the 1st and 2nd regiment of Raj Cavalry, and established a regiment of Imperial Service Lancers, calling it the 3rd Cavalry Regiment. It was composed of the following:—

E	stablishme	nt.		Number.
Horses Colonel Captains Rassaldars Jamadars K. Daffadars Daffadars Lance-Daffadars Trumpeters Trumpeter-Major Farriers Farrier-Major Sowars				600 1 4 8 8 8 64 64 64 8 1 8 1
		Total	•••	608 Non-commissioned Officers and men and 600 horses.

This regiment was by order of the Government of India during Sambat 1955 (1899) disbanded, and an Imperial Service Transport Corps ordered to be formed in its place. Major J. G. Turner, the then Inspecting Officer of Cavalry and Transport, prepared a scheme for the formation of this corps, and estimated the total cost of maintaining it at Rs. 1,50,000 a year, and an initial cost of Rs. 2,08,475, which were approved of by the Government of India.

The strength of the Transport Corps is as follows:—

	R	ank.			Proposed.		
Superintendent					1		
Assistant Superinter	ident			•••	1		
Jamadars		•••	•••		4		
Kote Daffadars	• • •		• • •	•••	1		
Daffadars			•••		16		
Lance Daffadars		•••		• • • •	32		
Trumpeters	•••	•••	•••	•••	2		
Drivers			•••	•••	320		
Salootry			•••	•••	1		
Assistant Salootry		•••		į	1		
Major (Farrier)	•••	•••	•		1		
Farriers	•••	•••			4		
Hospital Assistant		•••	•••		2		
Clerks			•••		2		
Munshies		•••	•••		· <u>·</u> 1		
Cashier				•••	1		
Weighman			••	• • •	1		
Daftri			• • •		1		
Artificers			•••	•••	14		
Followers	• • •		•••	•••	104		
Transport Carts			•••	•••	300		
Ponies		•••	•	•••	7		
Mules	• • •	• • •		***	600		
Tongas		•••	***	•••	7		

The services of Rai Sahib Ghamandi Lal, Commissariat Transport Agent were lent to the State by the Government of India for the organization of the corps in November 1899, and it is hoped that the corps will be complete by the end of the present year. Nearly 100 transport carts are employed daily on State work or duties which in time of peace save the State a great deal of expense and in time of war will afford valuable aid to the Imperial Government should necessity arise for their employment on Field Service.

The corps is located at Mandholi, about 4 miles from Bharatpur, in the lines formerly used by the Imperial Service Lancers. They are provided with workshops, &c., and a regimental hospital replete with equipment, which would do credit to any British corps.

Attached will be found maps showing disposition of barracks, &c., at Mandholi.

SITE PLAN OF THE BHARATPUR IMPERIAL SERVICE INFANTRY LINES AT KANJOLI NEAR BHARATPUR SCALE 800 FT. I INCH --- TO BHARATPUR 0 00 00 00 18 -----

RFFERENCES

- 1 Hospital
- 2 Hospital Assistant's Quarters
- 3 Hospital Kitchen
- 4 Hospital Followers Quarters
- 5 Sweepers' hut
- Infections Diseases ward (Temporary)
- 7.7 Half Company Barracks (12 Nos.)
- 8.8 Do. Do. Cook Houses (1 for each Coy)
- 9 Commanding Officer's Qrs.
- 10,10 Native Officer's Qrs.
- 11 Stables for mounted Officers
- 12 Regimental Bazar
- 13 Quarter Guard & Office
- 14 Solitary Cells
- 15 Regimental Stores and School
- 16 Armourers' Tailors and Cobblers' Shops
- 17 Rifle Range
- 18,18 Followers' Lines
 - O Wells

REGIMENTAL TRANSPORT

- 19 Transport Risaldars Qrs. (To be built)
- 20 Standings for Transport Animals
- 21 Transport Drivers Lines (In progress)
- 22 Harness Rooms
- 23 Well and Trough
- 24 Guard Room (To be built)
- 25 Store Room and workshops

Sperent

EXE! ENGINEER

P. W. D. BHARATPUR STATE

IMPERIAL SERVICE INFANTRY REGIMENT.

BRIEF HISTORY.

This regiment was first enlisted by Dhao Gulab Singh, the then Mukhtyar of this State, during the dark days of the Mutiny in the year 1857, with a view to increase the forces of the State in order to protect Bharatpur territory from the mutineers, being called the Maharaj Paltan. The command of the regiment has been held successively by Bakhshi Ganga Ram, Chowdry Ganga Bakhsh, Faujdar Mukand Singh, Pandit Kirta Kishen, Azim-ud-din Khan, Sardar Mukand Singh, and Sardar Girdar Singh Bahadur, which latter is the present Commanding Officer.

Towards the close of the year 1889, 800 sepoys were selected from this and other Raj regiments by Captain E. A. Kettlewell, the officer nominated by Government for the purpose, and formed into a regiment for Imperial service, the pay of the sepoy being raised to Rs. 7 per mensem. Captain Kettlewell was then appointed by Government as Inspecting Officer, and the whole regiment was armed with the Snider rifle from the Allahabad Arsenal; these were, in 1894, replaced by the Martini Henry rifle supplied by order of Government.

The regiment was reduced from 8 to 6 Companies after the death of the late Maharaja Jaswant Singh, which took place in December 1893, and is now constituted as follows:—

No.	1	and 6 Companies	Jats.
,,	2	Company	Brahmans.
,,	3	,,	Gujars.
• • •	4	,,	Mussalmans.
"	<u> </u>		Miscellaneous castes.

The following officers have at different periods served with the Imperial Service Infantry as Inspecting and Assistant Inspecting Officers, viz., Majors Cox and Conran, Captains Kettlewell, Crawford, Watson, Drake-Brockman, MacLachlan, Walker and Burke.

Detail.	Number in 1901.	Detail.	Number in 1901.
Commandant Assistant Commandant Adjutant Subadars Jemadars Havaldar-Major Kote Havaldars Havaldars Yaiks Lance Naiks	1 6 1 6 6 1 6 24 24 24	Armour Havaldar , Naik , Naik Quarter-Master Havaldar Bugler-Havaldar , Naik , Lance Naik Buglers Drummers Sepoys Hospital Assistants	1 1 1 1 1 16 3 524 2

The present strength of the regiment is as follows:-

Besides the above there are followers, Regimental and Transport, as well as Hospital establishment attached to the regiment.

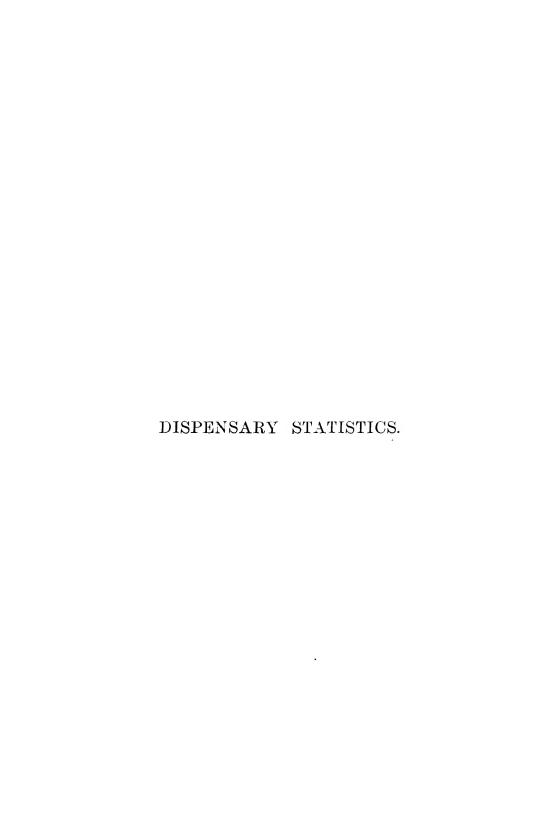
In 1897 the Companies were re-organized according to the castes as under:—

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stes as under:—

1st Company
2nd , Jats.
3rd , 4th Company, Mohamedans.
5th , Brahmans, but now Brahmans are not being taken in service but Jats in the 5th Company.
6th Company, Gujars.
```

The regiment was detailed for garrison duty to Poona in the spring of the year 1901, owing to pressing needs on the part of Government, upon whose army a good deal of extra work, in connection with the war in South Africa and China, was thrown at the time.

This corps has excellent barracks situated on the most sanitary site about Bharatpur, and is provided with a most excellently-situated and equipped regimental hospital, which would do credit to any corps in an Indian Cantonment. A great want is felt for a set of married sepoy lines, which I trust, in the interest of the corps, will shortly be provided by the State (vide Plan attached).



RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE CITY DISPENSARY AT

Months.	Small-pox.	Cholem.	Dyscutery.	Mahufal Fovers.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhea.	Sem vy.	Worns.	Debility and Anemia.	Rheumatic Affections.	Tuberculous Diseases.	Leprosy.	All other General Discuses.	Diseases of the Nervous System.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Ear.	Director of the Nose.	Diseases of the Circulatory System.
January	2		155	1262	88	73	84	4	5	174	440	10	3	61	311	863	611	23	7
February	3		86	1000	77	75	86	5	7	154	404	10	4	37	351	958	621	21	11
March	1		162	1521	97	146	87	3	8	139	414	23	6	147	477	1715	735	56	10
Aprıl	1	11	192	2323	117	142	102	1	8	137	430	4 0	16	63	411	2468	933	92	19
May	1	25	214	1634	125	138	114	G	5	163	423	29	ó	470	451	2309	1010	95	32
June		52	161	1170	122	109	129	8	16	159	412	20	7	56	302	1656	995	96	6
July			269	1126	71	139	119	11	24	132	363	24	10	57	380	1940	1386	37	7
August			577	2206	78	104	124	19	34	134	394	2 2	10	47	383	3004	1529	70	18
September			430	3957	68	116	88	11	43	190	404	14	2	41	339	2205	1229	79	10
October	3		290	4584	95	109	102	1:	26	218	403	15	11	101	387	1425	898	77	15
November			365	3475	69	119	85	4	5	257	370	6	9	78	284	1145	661	52	10
December .	•••		255	1991	76	79	90	- 6	6	219	340	13	б	69	346	914	595	25	8
Total	8	-88	3 156	26247	1083	1348	1210	94	187	2076	1 797	217	87	827	1432	20602	12103	69 6	153
	·					R	ETUR	N OF	PAT	IENT:	5 TRE	ATED	AT	Maj:	i Sai	uba I	DURYA	Kai	IR'S
January			25	251	9			!		22		[2		149		405,	4	10
February			21	157	9	35	1	•	4	14	368	1	2	5	175	400	248	10	1
March			27	225	17	46	2			11	421	1	1		214	484	272	7	11
April			44	189	7	33	6		1	12	436	2	2	2	163	4 63	233	18	14
May			42	202	33	37	3		1	19	339	5	***	-1	123	363	330	16	10
June		5	21	144	14	40	1	, 1	4	14	458		2	4	153	332	212	18	7
July			47	162	16	41	-1			20	538		3	1	161	368	313	17	3
August			65	243	14	56	3	1	3	17	485	•••		1	202	412	367	11	6
September			54	502	7	42			6	19	378	1	2	7	204	399	451	40	20
October			50	75 3	15	44	3		7	29	304		12	8	165	415	350	18	23
November			73	605	22	36	2		1	23	391	3	2	7	181	517	433	18	19
December.			56	403	27	28	4			22	383	1		7	138	484	442	11	10
Total		3	528	3836	190	482	32	:	27	22:	4960	14	28	51	2028	5030	4056	188	134

BHARATPUR, FROM THE YEAR 1890 TO 1899.

Sam the Langs	Other diseases of the Respira- tory system.	Dambaa	Dyspepsia.	Inseases of the Liver.	Other diseases of Digestive	Diseases of the Splem.	Office diseases of Lymphatic	Gottre.	Diseases of the Urinary system	Soft Chance.	Other diseases of the Genera-	Diseases of the organs of loca-	Discussion of the connective	Ches	Other diseases of the Skin,	All other local diseases.	General Injures.	Local Injuries.	Poisons,	Total.
36	1692	9.	2 342	49	1190	120	73		53	7	114	137	441	1027	981	ļ	16	89	3	8270
56	1335	74	32.	32	1075	113	78		44	5.5	97	131	403	916	1018		 53	122	7	8725
87	1517	14.	705	2.5	1240	123	81		4.5	4	123	153	117	1256	1303	•	26	167	4	10176
\ .5	1635	332	897	26	1384	135	110		44	3	119	160	607	1243	1140		18	159	4	10186
52	1674	213	913	36	1208	142	126		47	6	118	238	715	1394	1013		26	165	5	10094
33	712	218	694	37	1201	86	130		50	9	116	362	1363	1510	1155		24	165	5	10027
:2	925	389	722	29	1190	102	100	1	39	••• :	92	239	1695	2878	1506		35	226	9	12898
4.5	777	491	947	49	1368	140	135		54	1	62	152	154	3595	1715		39	176	10	13557
21	965	344	534	50	1324	149	103		41,	9	70	232	1127	27.55	1291		23	141	3	12769
28	1340	147	540	70	1292	160^{i}	78	ļ	63	3	71 _!	166	713	1205	910	.	13	143	2	10308
51	1456	174	525	57	1007	227	4.5	1	46	1	96	100	421	1130	765		16	108	2	8987
60	1812	175	418	62	951	:51	70		37	3	95	114	113	1183	741		18	103	4	8726
5.51	5210: 	2724	7.5' 6	523	14430 1	718 1	129	-2	563	101	1.76	2227	849	20724	13118	·	287	767	58	124723
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2	5,2	12	3.	9	416	48	23	3	10 5		122	6	72	108	259i		2	10	"	3183
3	561	39	1:	J	573	50	29	1	" :;!		132	3	70 ¹	92	90.3		j			4337
6	439	5	2:		541	60			5		128	22	71	98	352		2			4117
3	439	66	34	4	471	40					125	22	8.5	78	425		1	s		2899
., [417	2r	25 25	1	506	35	0.7		 -5,		100	i	158	125	2.0		2	16		3340
		4:3	34	2	526	40 [†]	281	1	-		112		152:	143	3-0	. i	1			3555
4,	867	- 1	32	4	Í				, 		129	2		161	416 .			24 .		42220
5	407	63	14		471	- 1	۔ انو		9		122	14	:	187	520 .	[8		4194
12	453	32	96	10	- 1		24		16	- !	111	13		160	472	į	2	29 .		4546
4	761	47	29.	1	ı				j	:		1	99		552	.	- 1	20 .		4629
3	814	14	30.		532	8	-	39,	-	1	,	191	i	112	203 ₁ 4			5		4193
14 6	277 5	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	 376			'-	- -	- -	_ ! ! !			330 1:			4646	-1-	12 1	72	2 9)5455

RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE DISPENSARY

		-		.,	7			,										-	
Мохчня		Small-pox.	Cholera	Dysentery.	Malanal Revoys	Pumay Syphilis	Necondary Nyphulis,	Gonorrhea.	Seury.	Worms.	 Debility and Angania.	Bheumatac Affections	Tuber dous discuses,	Lepansy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the Nervous system	Discusses of the Byc.	Diseases of the Eu.	Discussion of the Nose.
January				196	13:		1	12	2	. 2	17	7.3	1	ì	241	126	317	115	3
February				164	138	4	2	18		. 1	10	85		9	166	76	213	117	10
March				169	94	ŧ,	4	1:	1	1	lo	52	1	5	204	100	302	145	4
April		/		219	109	2			; 3		21	·	1		211	120	394	196	s
May			:	2 240	145	8	6	17			25	81	••		365	180	3 19 <u>.</u>	190	11
${f J}$ une	•…		i	257	117	6	: 7	1+		2	! ; =7	10	• ;	ŀ	27.5	116	375 _.	171	6
\mathbf{July}			•••	214	177	7	7	14	1	, , 5	19	126	2	3	180	$\frac{1}{152}$	122	165	
August				272	366	1	7	17	1	3	11	121		2	209	125	462,		
September			·	292	542	3	10	17	3		26	126	1	-1	268	102	398	230	
October				249	579	8	13	10	,	4	11	120	:	.5	215	108	374	195	
November			•••	207	417	3	9	19	1	:,	30	Si		:3	218	109	3.33		.5
December	•••			 255	255	2	1:2	14	.	.3	29	92	1	3	253	$142_{.}^{+}$	365	236	
Total	•••	· .	3	2734	2075	50	85	177	12	24	245	1116	- 	36] 28.55	' 1466	4357		
					·'	[;	!					·'	;	',		!		
Т		.,							ог P.			REAT	ED A	т гн	E D	ISP	ENSA	RY	AT
January	• • •	1	•••	56	605	34	1	84	1;	6		į	4	1	4.5	167	515	302	12
February	• •			6 0	595	43	80	(12)	i	3		327	2	11	2	160	531	312	8
March	٠.	1	•••	108	779	37	57 <u>1</u>	87!		10		370	6	2	118	25 ;	859	3:6	19
April	• •	•••		114	804	23	78	70	•••	1		250	2	6	7.4	199	1191	414	34
May	•••		4	99	727	26	81	87	•••	9	1	298	1	4	43	214	1048	463	31
June	•••	•••	•••	89	597	:33	77	101	3	1:2	40	303		7	64	205	806	504	10
July	•••			อร	607	25	77	70	1,	20	36	339	3	.5	63	170	1004	632	19
August			•••	278	1014	43	92	83	1:	i		312	7	8	50	175	1483	701	11
September	•••			305	1816	40	1	107		20	54	311	3	l	59	217	1151	714	27
October			••	175	1855	32	91	59	••	7	1	313		2	53	179	664	425	38
November	• • •			107	1215	26	≺3 ¹	-54	1,	1	5.	288	7	8	51	191	537	320	11
December	•••			82	797	35	92	6				!-	_ 5	!_	42	158	611	343	13
Total	•••	4	4	1571	11414	407	996	962	34	111	572	3867	4.5	56	6912	288	10403 5	466	233
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AT KUMHER, THOM THE YEAR 1890 TO 1899.

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of the Cuculatory	s of the Langs,	cas s of the Respina-			Discusses of the Laver.	ters of Digestive	Pease of the Sphen	are of Lymphatic		Docases of Uniony system.	 It.,	accol the General	Divase of the organs of loco	of the connective		Other dreases of the Skm,	All other local diseases.	punes	ie.		
Died.	District	Office discussion	Prantieet.	Distributed	Distable	Other dist	Brank a	orber desa	Gorthe	Distants of	Soft Chanca.	Other distant	Drease of	Diseases c	Ukers.	Other dres	All other le	General Injunes	Local Injuries.	Poisons.	ot 11.
	4	108	91	164		94	17	3		1 2			4	. 4	- ' 6, 37	\$ 80	3 .	<u> </u>	3 11		2220
		297	26	173	(;	.58	1/)	7	į	<u>.</u>			3	. 2	0 [†] 33	0, 118	3 .	! :	$ \mathbf{s} $! .	1679
	7	238	25	155	4	$126^{!}$	b	8	. !	Ű			1 2,	.5	$\frac{1}{4[-3.5]}$	S; 111		:			
	3	277	32	239	6	115		ā	!	7			, 5,	1 .	1	$rac{!}{8 ~127}$	1	1	7	1	1
•••	8	359	49	293	9	138	13	21		$\overline{2}$; }	9	4] 416	 ; 9§	·	1 2	21	1	ļ
	3	311	51	313	8	150	19	25		6		;		166	 43]	1 117		ı	24	}	
•••	12	312	927	332	8	232	11	23 .		11		11.		260	561	229	ļ	 17	21	4	3324
1	4	312	163	305	5	229	9	18		4	1			237	703	241	; j	16	20,	6	3809
1	6	228	7.3	202	7	191	12	27 .	••	6	1	4	:	3 154	467	310		8	8	6	3378
)	7	337	20	185	13	178	13,	21 .	•.	4	1	12	. 1	147	418	122		6	19	4	3134
••	9	463	19	189	6	133	\tilde{i}_{\parallel}	\mathbf{s}^{i} .		3		.5		110	462	101		14	19	1	3838
	14	528	42	213	p	12!	12	s,		1	1	9	• • • • •	94	442	159	1	. 5 !	14		2899
3	774	130	6022	813	80/1	795	1:34	178		57	4	81		1462	5265	1519	1	81	187	29	34816
AT D	iG,	FROX	THI	E VE	or IS	90 ru	189	19			1								!	—— <u>,</u>	
3		683]	65,		31 -		82¦	12 .	. 1	15	14.	74;	23	247	562	661		18	146]	5(4686
3	- !	581	51, 3	i			58 [']	10,	1	14	4	50		237		618	4	12	111	4	4198
อั	2	570,	85	i	39±3		56 56	17		14	6	39		292	i	703 ₍	. 1	- 1	149	5	4508
2	4	- 1	117		19 (50	33		31	10	48		331	- ;	-	1		177	7	5018
7	2		- 1	531	17 7	- 1	1	32		21	11	46	13		579		3.		191	5	5280
	;	321 1	65. :	i	21 0			35	1	17	4.	35.	23		621	7.10		16	180	9	3526
4	2 ;	36 2	i	- 1	27 5	- 1		49,		18	4	45		857	891	823	1,	21	230	12	6221
9 .	- 1	305 2		1	_ 21; 6			3.5		17	4	37		728 1	- 1	1	6	13	219	17	6991
7	2 :	- 1	\$6 J	1	34 6		1	21 .	1	20	.5	52	32	502/1	228	S31 _.	9	1.	202	5	7108
1	1, 3	IS3	ດ ຍ໌ ລ	63	36 .		•	 23	1	17	3	5f.	23	115	772	602	4.	16 1	71	5	5609
1	5	_	77 L		.'4' 5	- 1	1	 19¦ :	1	40	1	17		317	1	1	9	8 1	10	18	4747
1	7 6	33	56 ,	- 1	$\frac{1}{43 4!}$	İ		21		2;	;;	70	21	287 ₁ :	537	502	1	17 1	42	5	4880
47	12,74	3.4150		!	,	1	· 31	-	24		(3) - (3)	., ,	15.1	118	- 130 _, S	116	37 1	74 20	28 1	$\frac{1}{6}$	3102
				1	!	j		1	Į						:	1		!		ì	

MOSTHLY ABSTRACT OF OUT-PATIENTS TREATED AT THE

Months	Stadll-pov.	Choleta	Dyscritery	Malanal Pevers.	Primary Syphilis	Secondary Syphilis	Gononthea	Source	Weims	Debility and Aucenta	Bheumatu Abetions	Tubercilous diseases	laprose.	All other general diseases.	Diserse of the Veryons system	Diseases of the Dye	Diseases of the Ear.	Diseases of the Nose.	Discusses of the Circulatory system.
January			401	2027	36	1	69	1	15	ь	36 -		-2		8	137	80,	7	
February			463	1749,	30	5	52		1:	9	294		4		13	17.	23	-	
March		¦	432	1945	30	4	5	4	7	5	266	!	2		7	- 1	7.3	10	
April		4	111	5505	33;	4	60	2	18	6	278	Ì	4	. ,	í	501		1:	
Мау		66	456	2431	43		50	2	7	2,	315		1	ì	7	627	104	(,	
June		12	โลรส	2027	41,	5	63	-3	15	8	295		4	. ,	11	475	112	13	
July		34	466	2100	39	4	49	3	20°	6	310	•	1		ζ,	370	110	11	
August		46	505	2503	31	1	God	2	Π^{\dagger}	9	342		5	•••	15	410	127	11	
September		4	535	2957	31	6	55	3	8	4	281			'	16	395	104	1:	
October		•••	504	316-	22		50	1	14	5	317		1	!	8	29_	10.5	-	
November			574	2414	46	5	59	3	13	7	293		7		6	151	91	15	
December			408	2030	2.5	4	51		.5	6	294		J		!	1 31	66	,	
Total		166	5469	27637	110	.251	157.4	24	147	7.5	3 6 51		35		125	- 410: į	 (080	 118	
		,			,			3 F			 .		·		-	;	-		
January			74,	480	21								ОСТ				ATI,D	ΛT	THE
February .		""	45	347	17	4	20	ņ	.;	1	157	1	6	40	51	174	77	7	2
March	2	i	19	405	-) 5	13	6	2	1	121	2	5	97	7:1	229	49	3	į
April] -	i	 	367	18		20	ti n	6	7	199	3	2	1.36		2<-	81	1	-2
May		24			23	4 3	22	2 2	2	9	13.	1	2	100		315	6.)	1	2
June			53	304	17	ە 5	29 21	2	4	7	134	:		137		274	79	10	4
July			7.5	211	20	ű	21	••	.3	12	1.3	1		136		:2-	85	6	4
August		•••		522	14			٠.		۶ .	145	6		124		314	101	9	3
September	"	111	117		20		15 16,	9			135			101		423		4	
October	!				20				12		147			76		30 :		4	• •
November							25				111		··			239		1	3
December	;		· .				17									2111		2	_
Total									- -	11	14	 		/1 133:2	·,	"	7	- 4	- :
		magaratings:	-	·		T. Branch			.,,			* .	25	CH2	716	3240	1014	52	23

DISPENSARY AT KAMAN, FROM THE YEAR 1890 TO 1899.

Applica.		·																		
Para the Cina	Other diseases of the Bespire tores ston	1950) by t.	Dvspyra	Diseases of the Laver	Offer diseases of Digestive system.	Design of the Spleen.	other discuss of Lymphatic	tudbe,	De assed the Umary system.	Soft Change	Orbit dis is a of the General	Ditroduling also form	Disconsisted a man that for the	-		Nº 4, then be as	6 send hear.	- Contractor	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
.;	1115	61	23	1	1408	111	ş		2	2			3.	11	992			31		7700
	91)	7.1	47	8	1197	94	4	·	4	7		:	,20%	- 125	953			40	.5	6745
ā	232	71	30	Υ,	1360	88	1.	• • • •	1	6		1	337	117	10.,5		• • • •	<i>o</i> 1	1.	10427
] (805	102	42	.5	1142	8.7	7	•••	••	8			; 06	358	9.7		4	"	6	7626
6.	7 113	107	9	4	104.	105	7	••	5	G	•••		31:	417	ti . 2	•,	1	40		s051
:	5 1	147	١٠:,	3	115:	103	7			l ₂			317	13 ,	814 <u>.</u>			_9	:	74.76
1	717	9.)	45	3	1087	100	:		4	11	•••		331	٠.,	1008		20	::	4	7.81
;	700	99	5c]	5	997	102	6	•••	2	7			317	565	[0]-		2	317	9	5065
1	633	82	$\mathbb{B}_{N_{j}}$	2	865	.11	7		3	;5			20%	46	105		1	. 6	1	(549
i	807	ōŋ	25	1	894	95	5		3	2			25:	452	551			25	- 0	< .91
1.	891	65	7.5	4	107.	98	G	1	4	12			271	374	9/3		1	10	:	7;00
	107-	57](<u> </u>	15.17	75							1	378	. 97			31	2	74.3
	954	963	530,	39	13761	1159	61	1	:34	76			36.9	5354	1057];	11-1	120	1501
DIS	SPENS	SARY	Y A	ГР	AHA	RI. 1	FROM	THE	YEA	R 15!)() To	o 159)),							
• • • •	290		162]	9	249)		4		11	3,	G			292	296		10	35	2	2748
-7.	204	70	130	7	25.	21	5		;	1	,	٠	: <	2;;	275		;;	24	1	2294
2.	20,	Sp	120	3	292	$-\mathbf{E}^{\frac{1}{4}}$	7	1	6		}.,	:;	112	3 .,	3 2		ţ	35	:	2794
10.	246		247	3	257 	1	2	;	7	٤	13	1	:::7	147	265	1	9	11,	i.	2781
7	165	137	177	5	351	$30\frac{1}{I}$	16]]0	٠;	11		114	345	257	3	-	37	4	2756
5	10-	99	222	в	343	20 °	.5	1	4	1	F)		101	312	25.6	,	:	4.5	Š	2811
(162	147	231	4	391	2.,	11	1	G	2	24	1	200	355	862	••	4,	3.	1	315-
ñ	161	16.	243	14	359	24	10	1	7	ē	;1;		199	Sen	3:3	1	4	٠,,	:	484
fı	16 -	129	200	6	336	25	8.	1	s	3	3		1:7	399	241	3	1	24	2	3500
17	177	111	-05	1-,	351_{+}	25)	1	2	4,	.'	21	;;	123	271.	-25	•••		.8		1200
}	157	11.3	150	·	4-1		2		F) T	-21	`		1_	21_	- '	-		٠.	•	. \$1.
1-	227				262	St	.'	٠.,	17		ŧ		η,	250	' 1		-	:. ,	ı	22-1
16	238 [1]	359 2	301	20	3725	 29-;	76	 	89	2,	1	13	7,63	471	3295	.5	69	}- ;	27	34844

RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE DISPENSARY

Moxins.		Small-pex.	Cholera,	Pysentery.	Malanal Fevers	Prince Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis	Conorbaca.	S. o. S.	Moras	D bildy and Anathua.	Blaumita Affections	Puber alors diseases.	Lynos	All other general diseases.	Disease of the Navous system	Diseases of the Eye.	Discussion of the Eur.	Diseases of the Nose.
January			.	4:	3.5	5,	-	14	:	4	13	103	3	2	12	75	187	50	1
February	•••	2		22	288	S.	8	۶.		1	b	65	اً ج	4	Š	68	250	42	6
Match		1,		4!	260	G,	٠;	1.	1,	:2	ā	56	3^{l}_{\parallel}	2	43	68	522	51	5
$\Lambda_{1^{q}}$ il	•••	¦	3	3:	29:	4	9	14	· 	2	6	4.5	1	5	29	65	613	33	2
$M_{i}y$	•••	1	11	62	232	4	Ω	1.5]	6	.)	72		.5	5	59	415	63	2
June	•••	1		57	254	10	11	16	٠,	G	6	82	3	2	84	62	300	97	3
July	•		::	64	266	6	2	14	::	9	7	106	4	3	37	63	420	126	8
August	••			145	4CC	G	s	1:		23	11	99	G	ı,	1.5	115	606	143	6
September	•••	.		۶7	706	7	3	!	.	25 <mark>1</mark>	10	86.	$6_{_{_{\! -}}}^{^{\dagger}}$	2	13	89	47 \	117	16
October				71	817	2		15	I	12	19	108	2	1	26	81	307	86	17
Nevember	• •		•••	$\mathbf{si}_{\parallel}^{1}$	550	13	r,İ	-9	'	;;	10	83	3		21	77	285	97	22
December	••		•-	67	485		4	1:		5	_ :3	90	3	3	24	~~	319	72	12
Total			17	775	1967	79 ¹	71	134	11	- 45	124	993	12	30	365	861	4708	982	100
							I:	1.11	ex o	,. P.v.	י אוז ב	TS TR	E OTE	[Dis	ene		
January		1		Si	376	51	8	24]	4:		212 _[,	1	95				
February		1		7.,	3.3	11,	3	11		j },	- ;	1.54	•••	1	7.		303	78	4
March		I	Ì	93	33	6	8	22	!	i	;	119		•	1		595 711	84	4
April			.	99	::::	4	5	17			1:		· · ·	. ,	176	81 81	787	72	2
May	_		381	5.	$315_{\rm r}^{\rm I}$	11	14	12	1,	6		12.		1	7.	1	ĺ	84	8
June			10	72	256	3	1.5	24		14	1	163	"		25	1	570 309	111	li
July			,	9-	29%	5	8	15		19		142		1	79	1	1	119 126	1
August	•.		2	17:	471	6			1	1		154		i	120	1	663		
September .		. 1			cos;	i			1	7		18%	- :	- ;	ţ	1	1	167	10
October ,	•			1	593	1	8	19		.:		175	,	- ;	- (- 1	159	1	
Novembet		?			5533		il.		1;	:	ļ	191]		- 1	150	1	3 2
Describer .		1	'		51			P	. 1			1.0					379 ₁		1
Total		4	51			7.	'	1111	÷.			94.				577		[-	- - 16
			1										•	Ťi		311		""	+0

AT UCHAIN, FROM THE YEAR 1890 TO 1809

_		-																			
Divises of the Chemisters	′	Office diseases of the Respira- tory system	Davi bes.	Dyspepsia,	Dr. ases of the Liver.	Other diserses of Digestive	Discusses of the Sylven	Other discuses of hymphatic system,	Gothe.	Dog 180 sof the Unitary system	Sed Che re	Offer disease of the Generalive setom	lysers of the organs of loco-	Diseases of the councetive	Ukas	Other diseases of the Skin.	All other load discuss.	Occessed Injunes	Lo d Dijmas	Perm	Total.
	7 13	405	53	270	: i 11	170	48			16		10	:	121	117	 - 257		19	61	;	5933
:::	s	309	40	218	11	14:	24	ļ 	!	le	7	1:	4	: 135	407	238]	61	· -	2770
	1 23	305	40	232	4	13.	- - 34			7	3	I×	. 1	1 100	405	226		12	77	16	2797
	2 8	24()	60	306	12	1 15:	28	7	I	!	ŧ	ò	1	130	1 407	156		18	11.5	22	3044
	5 5	200	77	35	1:	14	3_	. •		11	1	ِ اج		145	442	197		11	62	14	8852
	ာ် <u>ခ</u> ြဲ	205	69	257	; 7	23:	40	: '		15	5	1.		[253	:41	255		13	59	16	3238
	4 3 :	211	80	411	16	230	25	10		s	11	20	2	347	515	814		12	90	37	4309
	1 1	206	103	113	7	21!	200	6		16	1	20		320	803	372	•••	15	66	29	4455
	3' 3':	214	63	838	13	250	4	9		4	6	21	i.	211	635	371		11	55	13	4818
(6 :	219 ¹	28	268	17	191	63	7	• •	10	÷į	11	(i)	162	455	245	••	8	61	17	3737
:	2 1 :	11 (2)	56	313	14	15.	41	6		3,	i	21		149	457	22		13°	63	5	4272
	16 4	179	- 53 	317	19	160	4.5	(i)	 	<u>-i</u>		29		153	530	230	:	11	.57 	=:	3517
7'	$-\frac{94}{-}$	396	722	43.	110	ー - 5747	415	77	_l	111	5'	236	<u>2.</u>	2265 [†]	5947	3640		160	780	171	46632
RU	JPBAS	, F	ROM	THE	YEAR	ι 18	, 90 To	1899													
1				416;	6;				ا	1.	2			80	595	259,		4)	18	2	4197
٠.	40 3	98	28	336	8	64	17	15	:	6	5	2		70	129	211	•••	2	24	2	3972
1	35 3	16	3.5	396	12	67	15	1"		8				85	158	271		1	::1	:3	4778
•••	31 2	50	60	122	; 9'.	87	20	70		2		::		9	187	255		2	36	\mathbf{s}	5130
•••	30 2	83	72	457	6	138	22	15		3	•••	.;	1	109	.193	258	;	-	4	41	4590
2		- 1	7.5	50:	15	161	20	2.3		7	2	2		1:01	452	365	.	:	54	9	5038
•••	32 2	02	91	447	3_{\mid}	173	16	10		1	l	8.		219	567	371	٠,	-	go'	7	5383
•••	40 1	60¦			6	159	331	13,	1	1	1,	ľ	•••	164	714	.,3.5	1	1	1.5	6	0.123
1	16 10	66	74	392	\mathbf{s}_{i}^{l}	184	35	p_{\parallel}^{\perp}		9	2	115		123	550	257	• '	4	33	16	6933
•••	2 a	16	17	331	16	116	-11	;		::	4	1	1	128	514_1^{\dagger}	212	•••		10	:3	5826
•••	41 35	() 7	49	- 1	1.	1	7	11		4,	1	1;		121	550	222	!	1	1.5	2	4658
	50 60 	'_	14			92	í			8				!	795 :				21	1	39 79
61	431 .:7:	26	722 ¹ 4	925_{1}^{-1}	108 1	171	308,	134,		53	24 ₁	6.4	1:	17.30	337.3	307	•	-8	423	1,5	ы×2

RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE DISPENSARY AT

Months.	•	Small-pox.	Cholera	Dysentery.	Maha al Fovers.	Princip Syphilis	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonordan.	Scurvy.	Worths.	Debility and Amemia.	Bu um the Affections	Tuberculous disouses.	Lepwoky.	All other general discuses	Inserses of the Veryous system	Diseases of the Kye.	Discusses of the Ear.	Discusses of the Nose.
January	••	2		54	359	16	25	24		3	16	205	.5	4	3:35	168	403	171	16
February	•••	-1		49	299	11	2:	36	7;	2	14	165	3	4	273	167	440	211	32
March	•••			59	122	20	21	25	3	2	11	233	-	8	377	189	1033	197	23
April	•			85	351	25	20	1-][4	3	210	-1	2	28-	191	1542	260	28
May		2	2	85	343	1:	31	33	3	6	13	246	: 1	s	26	137	1089	279	32
June		,.	1	77	22	9	25	31	17	9	14	182	5	7	291	127	796	31G	25
July			25	118	266	7	12	26	1	16	10	226	3	1	307	151	1142	357	21
August			10	273	426	8	30	27	7	20	11	199	4	4	344	167	1623	42;	29
September	••			158	910	7	27	25	7	15	çı	218	2	(503	174	1137	387	20
October				135	874	ы	23	12	1	11	1.5	232	4	3	ŝI.	127	794	261	20
November	• 10			10.	631	7	36	18		7	14	211	1	2	565	148	694	262	24
Decembor				94	490	22	25	2^{1}	3	1	29	224	1	2	29n	186	521	273	24
Total	•••	8	38	1299	5 6 06	153	298	291	50	99	159	25~1	37	 51	4658	2912	11-34	3105	294
			. — —			;	err.	D	 Du				TA CL		- D	SDE	NSA	j	AT
January		i I	<u> </u>	62	509]			9	r 1 A 	7	.s 11			4					9
February	•••	••		52		$\frac{7}{2}$		23	1	15,	1	313	į	l	11		406	124 114	8
March .				53		11			1	3,	4	322	4	2	 	'	937	130	6
April	•••		17	70		10		7	1	1 }	-1	211	ļ	1		110	1:32	136	5
May			35			12				18	4			3	1	1	1032	Ì	9
June			1	64			, '			13	1			4		1	659		13
July				82	247	1	7	۶		12	1	240		2	'		1	15.	
August	•••			 128		ì		13	1	4:;		 225	:	1		100	1195		
September	•••		·		731	:	!	I		54		! - 257		1		100	1	20 ;	
October	•••			1	881		!		:	47).	303		::		18		151	
November		ļ		71	66	8	i 2	1		19,		164		:		9.7	1	13.	
Decomber	•••			55	532	7	; • 9			19		340	į.	2		119	į	115	10
Total	•••	;	5:2	920	5773	7.	76	14.		264	16	 3332 	1.	1	1.5	1270	9323		
			1				`					1				!			

BIANA, FROM THE YEAR 1890 TO 1899.

In case of the Chaptron	Diseases of the Langs	Other diseases of the Respira- tory system	Danhera	Бинуна		Other diseases of Digestive system	Diseases of the Splecin	Other diseases of Lymphatic system	Guitre,	Diseases of the Urinary system	Soft Chancre,	Other discuses of the Generative system.	P. C.	Diseases of the connective Tissues,	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the Nkm.	All other local discases.	General Injuries.	Local Injunes,	Роњин.	Total.
3	20	517	- 56	369	13	41:	33	22	2	20	1	81	1	233	621	528	473	19	93	8	3053
1.	37	495	151	341	15	339	4:-	27	4	26	8	20	3	228	725	507	•••	16	83	10	3061
-	2-	462	72	343	}6	465	22	30	3	10	2	14	1	238	545	532		17	118	14	2934
][38	371	92	508	21	560	25	14	3	9		15	45	318	617	524		18	86	24	3295
:	18	274	105	565	13	530	39	30	4	9	4	11	3	417	644	518	• •	ĩ	107	15	3320
1	14	209	86	532	31	467	28	14	4	14	12	22	.5	69 <u>2</u> 	750	530		9	75	24	3549
I.	.31	201	97	553	12	503	34	66	13	10	6	13	4	690	1265	572		17	117	19	4231
1;	13	277	118	516	12	606	21	:2	3	11	11	10	2	599	1402	759		15	105	22	4528
:	18	399	83	387	24	551	4 l	35	5	12	11	10	2	425	1216	538		12	87	13	4315
E	20	295	62	310	23	476	4.5	47	2	14	14	5	¦ 2	358	887	333			83	13	3010
	17	491	70	382	29	458	58	40	3	s	14	8	13	308	780	395	•••	1 4	64	ភ	3159
	27	615	60	364	20	4.54	45	27	I	20	7	9		265	763 	483	<u>.</u>	 9	61 		3251
35	292	5051	962	3170	239	5825	441	407	47	1.57	90	148	39	4719	10215 	ಗ219 ——	<u>.</u>	161	1077	171 ——	41709
WE	ir,	FROV	, TH	E YE	, AR 18	' 890-1	o 18	99.													
2		507	60		3		23			[7	20	13	4	301	856	447] 1	19	23		3004
1	ı	391	41	338	6	308	14	20		3	16	ę	3	225	788	374		19	29		2586
1	7	465	58	373	7	396	21	23		8	23	13	1	261	765	393		15	47		2877
1	2	469	92	316	7	400	9	18		6	16	10		240	765	384		16	44	10	2799
3	3	382	117	156	8	439	16	13		Ģ	14	5	1	301	691	339		5	53	16	2871
1	1	262	115	492	9	435	13	19		6	13	5	2	435	748	415	3	12	51	7	2012
	1	231	446	519	6	410	11	17		6	13	11	1	422	1012	478		12	5	8	3609
•••	4	191	121	419	9	414	9	21		5	16	5	2	322	1378	425		8	64	11	3127
1	1	183	97	414	2	284	12	25		4	14	2		245	1087	420	1	13	40	5	2650
	1	271	59	374	8	405	17	23		6	14	4		252	800	310		6	48	7	2605
3	1	391	64	356	8	325	17	19		4	12	7	!	170	886	307	••	12	43	3	2626
2	4	468	56	318	5	329	18	20		9	16	7		264	974	311		17			2×94
15	26	4211	1326	4702	78	1624	180	238		73	187	91	14	3438	9 6 00	1 631	3	148	194	71	35560

RETURN OF PATILITYS TREATED AT THE DISPENSARY AT

Моманѕ.		Small-pox	Chokra.	Бументегу	Malarial Fevers.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhea	Seurvy.	Worms	Debility and America	Rhennatic Affections.	Tubereulous diseases.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the Nervous system	Diseases of the Eye.		Discuses of the Nose.
January				90	611	$^{i}_4$	$37_{i}^{!}$	19	1	10	ō	1.5	2	5	21	318	579	198	10
February				69	499	16	22	28	1	б	12	128	6	1	21	10.5	665	235	9
March	• • •			6)()	657	5	24	17		18	{	147	2	5	26	304	1277	186	17
April	•••		6	58	671	5	15	17		17	3	108	4	2	17	273	1607	181	20
Мау	•••		9	66	557		25	22		14	1	100		4	32	272	1301	180	29
June				63	407	6	19	23		15	3	141	1	4	17	236	947	218	14
July			•••	129	428	4	13	22		10	9	104	2	••	45	296	1163	285	10
August .				237	446	+ 1	11	25	! 	49	2	7.5	2		77	529	1560	396	9
September		,		152	335	s	11	24		65	7	125	2	3	56	27	1287	350	21
October				21	1162	5	15	13	i I	47	, <u>,</u>	116	1	٠.	66	372	793	218	21
November	••		١.	91	784	5	14	11		:21	11	130	2	1	68	336	612	166	26
December				156	659	6	3.5	18		9	11	132		1	81	385	685	208	,
Total	•••		15	1115	7766	72	241	139		271	£2	1437	21	26	527	5945	12421	$\frac{-}{2821}$	194
			, — —		,		Рит	T-D-X	or I	'.\TI	\		PUD.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	~ · ·	·			
January	•••		ı	1 47	- 257	15						186					ENSA		
February	•••	"	!		2.33	l i				30	1			1	34				5
March	•			4"	1					9			1		40		200		
April				85		14	18	26		5	1	1		.2 1		25	340		, s
May				92						4				1		:34	460	!	
June				10:	!	i '	19	1		2		1		3	53 54		318	!	1
July					320	14	17		1	,	l		'	.3		<u>⊻</u> 9	298		l
August	•••			1	. 412		İ	!	İ	-	•	172		1	45			:49	
September				1	717		i		i	İ		147		1	53			196	
October	•••			1	6.7			j		3		192			266			187	
November				<u> </u>	450	17						178	. !		200 76		İ	132	
December	•,	١.			3.0							19.9			46	56 19		118	9
Total					 1763	:						2088	 	12	72			101	- 8 - 8
				ļ	j ,	j						}			,	***	4184	1919	33

BHUSAWAR, TROM THE YEAR 1890 TO 1899.

Deserve of the Circulatory System	Diseases of the Langs.	Other discuses of the Respura-	Darrhea	Dispersion	Diseases of the Laver.	Other diseases of Digestive	Precises of the Spiken	Other diseases of figurphatic	Gorthe,	Diseases of the Urmary system.	Soft Chancre.	Other diseases of the Genera- tive system,	Diseases of the organs of loca- motion.	Diseases of the connective Tis ucs.	III, ers.	Other diseases of the Skin.	All other local diseases,	General Injuries	Local Injuries,	Potsons,	Total.
10	4	947	125	657	30	325	31	7		21	1	23	2	192	717	59 ₋		7	61	ō	4356
12	6	729	119	637	14	307	4.5	8		9	•••	28	5	128	560	596		6	55	4	3756
10	3	658	104	654	17	310	32	12	٠	16		23	8	167	721	576	 .]0	96	۶	4154
7	11	429,	144	554	14	525	23	16		15	1	15	5	161	570	475		8	71	ត	2847
•	12	448	180	585	11	456	37	18,		16	2	21	2	264	601	4-1		:	102	ĩ	3256
16	6	326	151	579	11	44:2	21	23		23	-2	21	5	382	724	546	.	.1	96	11	3389
18	1	338	232	622	22	395	38	32	1	11	1	21	3)	339	1161	707		: '	71	6,	4024
9	4	354	212	708	6	332	14	25	•••	20	1	: 2	t.	335	1404	632	:	6	67	7	44(0)
\mathbf{s}_{i}^{l}	1	337	149	550	26	418	21	20		18	1	13	7:	272	0.8	545	:	4	6.	۶	3475
ς,	t	593	142	ช44	28	351	23	13		11	i	. 10	j	230	~i}]	\$60	1	$:_{!}$	70	E	3411
4	4	745	10:	625	19	219	34	2.2		15	2	10	7	144	719	-j × l	. !	14)!	2	3235
4		905	129	5 11	18	258	38	22		19	3	s_i^i	1	16.	~ N	501	:	11	73	1	35 <u>2</u> 3
113	53 (809	1820	7380	216	1135	357	221	1	19:0	14,	221	50	2885	.180	593 		77)	××2,	71	15826

AKHAYGARH, FROM THE YEAR 1890 To 1899.

1	16	260	37	259	, 1	[292	23			16	1	; 1	j	1 93	i 45 ₋ ,	;.;		. 8	40,	1	1837
	1.5	245	50	252	2	272	14		i !	12	3	; ::		91	351	28.		=	-9	ו	1603
•••	18	242	60	302	5	378	22			8	•=-	:		134	122	315		ь	5	3	2174
	29	229	9:	304	.2	355	15			9	•••	:		153	315,	321	;	2	38	3	1902
	24	197	133	424	10	:3<4	18			7	1			162	394	119		$-\frac{s^1}{1}$	30	-	2027
	2 ե	137	89	446	:.	145	21	1		9	4			238	426	33		5	39	۶	2241
	16	155	1:5	359	4	465	19	11		14	:	1		264	5 2	376		5	38	4	2402
	14	126	202	317		37.5	24	7)		11	!			229	640	363,		3	45	.3	2362
5				302		371	,	į		15	.	17	1,	192	54h	<u>-9</u>		6	14	6	2014
	19	232	89	294	4	408	35	2		7		51		170	500	333]	-	_6	1	2131
1	29	245	80	253		37:	i	4		12		14	1	162	500	257,	.]	:;	24	1!	1996
	15	335	64	283		321	1			9	2	12		127	527	299	1	1	$\cdot)_{i_{I_{j}}}$:	2120
				3795	~		258	34		129	11	64	2	2019	5701/3	×24		-0	165	40	24899
								1		1 1	- 1										

RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE DISPENSARY AT

		1		1	1				- 1			1	1			-			
Months.		Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial Fevers	Primary Syphilis	Secondary Syphibs.	Conorhest.	Seurvy	Worms.	Delahity and Angenna.	Rheumatic Affections	Tuberculous diseases.	Ілеричьу.	All other general discuss.	Diseases of the Nervous system	Discuss of the Ryc.	Diseases of the Ear.	Diseases of the Nose.
January	•	1		60	566	20	6	32		6	12	119	2	3	117	72	264	103	
February	•••	3		27	513	21	13	27		2	12	97	1		134	59	231	88	4
March	•••	1		45	530	19	13	27 _i		4	26	79	2		126	60	468	114	3
April	•••			84	545	20	6	29		2	26	84	5	2	72	80	615	92	6
May			-	82	445	28	13	39		4	8	108	1	2	95	85	475	124	16
June			21	56	337	12	11	27		2	4	96	3	1	60	78	340	62	5
July	•••			69	363	16	8	31	6	6	o ^l	83	1	3	50	81	314	9.5	10
August			3	158	371	25	.5	16	-	15	6	103	4	3	154	62	464	111	8
September				139	741	18	s	20	1	16	16	93	4	J	383	72	400	118	10
October	,			1347	796	34	6,	72	1	8	· 'y	99	1		334	76	294	93	8
November				109	561	22	6	31	1	2	24	128	1		287	60	377	93	4
December	•••			120	512	29	7	24]	20	11:	3	2	251	74	362	98	7
Total			31	$\frac{-}{2296}$	6230 _.	25.4	102	375	11	71	162	1203	58	1.5	063	859	 46 1 3	 [19]	81
				1			[— ;			1				·— -)				
T				เมอ	en			RN 0	F LA				,	,					AT
January February	•••	•••	• • • •	13	69	2			•••	•••	11	9	•.•		6			1	•••
Manak	• •	•	•••	2	42	1		•••	•••	• •	3]	•••	•	1	1			***
	***	***		7	61		2	•• !	•]	2	3	•••	•••	2				•••
April	••		•	11	74				•••]	1	5		••	•••	2	2	3	• •
May	•	-	•••	15	49	2		1	•	•••	2]	•••	•••	•	3	ĩ	•••	***
June	•••			12	57	•••	1	2	•••	•	1	4	•••	•••	1		3	1	•••
July	•••			33	:	:	1	1	••	•••	3	2	•••	•••	1	1	5	1	•••
August	•••		15	í	109			•••	•••	•••	2	7		•••	•••	•••	7	•••	•••
September October	••	•			194			•••	1		2		••		3	3	4	1	•••
	•-			41	1		1	1	•••	• •	4	- 1]		3	4	1	•••
November	•••			1	117		·	5,	•••	•	-1	7	•	• •]		••
December	•••			55				$-\frac{3}{10}$;	[[2	1	_ 1		···
Total	••	! .	1.5	325	107(10	11,	10	1.	2,	39	55	.	1	16	17	37	s	•••

GOPALGARH, AT $N_{\rm ACAR}$, From the year 1890 to 1899.

														7 1						1	الخبيد بيديون
Discusses of the Cheulatory system	Diseases of the Lings.	Other diseases of the Respira- tory system.	Danher	Dyspera	101	Other diseases of Digestive	Disease of the Spleen.	Otho diseases of Lymphatic system.	Gotte,	Disease of the Uning system.	Soft Change	Other diseases of the Genera- tive system.	Diseases of the organs of loco- motion	Diseases of the connective	Plas	Other discuses of the Skin,	All other local discuses.	General Injuries	Local Injuries	Potsotts	Total.
	14	399	7:2	221	30.	203	48	6	1	ا 5!	1	4	3.	98	332	160		2	28	$6_{ }^{ }$	3047
1	11	360	55	201	9	157	45	11		3		5	3	93	273	185		2	22	4	2672
		321	71	337	91	229	49	3		4		7		95	317	174		2	43	5	3228
		282	109	359	19	219	29	2	.,,	2		5	2	108	295	176			37	5	3325
	- 1	261	138	380	10	312	41	3		2		5	3	103	285	162	1	2	26	19	3287
	4	211	189	416	4		24	2		6	1	7		137	243	162	1	3	27	4	2927
	4	185	132	399	3	1	27			5		2)	151	331	237	3		40	7	2979
	ล	157	147		14	322	18	(j.		4	2	. 11	4	14	379	242	2	1	32	6,	8256
•••	6	149	126	ĺ	27	312	61	10'		16		1.		122	313	209		3	30	4	3710
	14	279	120	1	23	338	54	5		3	5	6	2	91	305	221		2	29	1	4696
	11	430	36	. i	1	259	49	3		s!		15		92	310	223	1	2	28	3	3434
	6	398	97		25	285	4 9	$\frac{2}{2}$	1	6	٠.	11	4	103	F64	327	•••	2	29	2	3526
 3	~ —	 3432			194	 3331	494	 53	2	64	- - 9	94	22	1207	3747	2178	17	21	371	7 6	40087
		—— _J						'				·	D 18	2011 те	189	9.	,		′ '	•	
TH	EC	ENT	ΓRA	L JA	λiL,					FROM	THI	4		1 9				١.	5		201
	15	18	6		2	1 1		3			•••	1		12	_	6	f		1		109
•••	8	3	6		2				•••			1		13		9	,	1	3	2	145
••	5		6		1		4	1						Q.		1		! . .	2		1.59
•••	7	3	9		2		2 1							16	14	2		•••	. 5		156
•••	1	3	19			3		: ~	:			2	İ	20	20	•••		1	4	2	176
•••	4	1	29		4	6		· ••·		3				28	2	5			2		180
***	16	3	14			.1	•						 •••	16	7	3		•••	3		298
•••	8	2	55 22			5	1					1		1 14	6	3			1		323
***	4	2		ļ	1	3		[1				8	8	1		1	1		307
***	3	2	20 22		3									8	6			•••	2	1	239
•••	9					1	_	:						. 7	9	4			5		199
	$-\frac{12}{-}$	9	17											160	131	39		2	34	5	2442

MONTHLY ABSTRACT OF IN AND OUT PATIENTS TREATED AT THE DISPENSARY OF

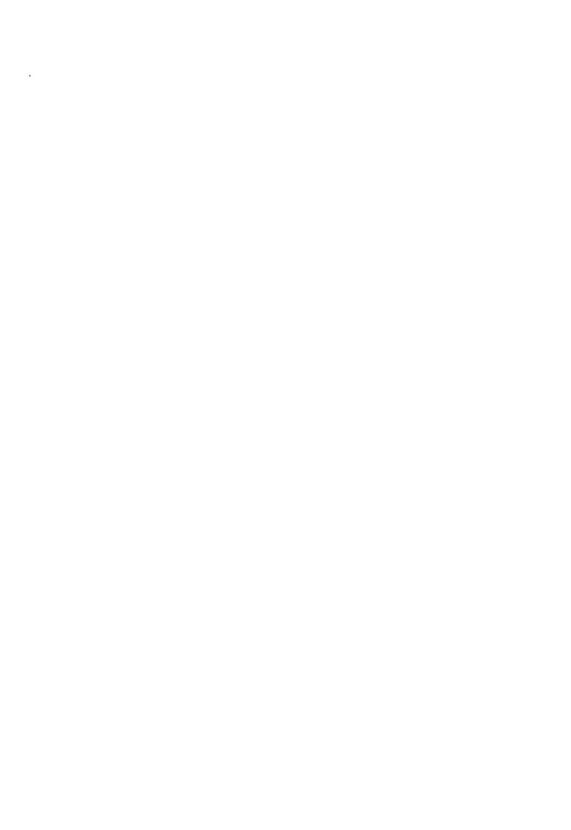
Months.	HTK		, and	Malamal Fovers.	Primary Syphüs.	Secondary Syphilis,	hert,			Debuty and Amenia.	Rheamathe Affections.	Tuber culous diseases.		All other general discuses.	Diseases of the Nervous system	Discusses of the Eye.	Discuses of the Ear.	Diseases of the Nose.
	Small-perc.	Cholesa.	Dysentery	Malan.	Primar	Second	Gonorrheet,	Sem vy.	Worms	Debiht	Rheum	Tubere	Lepmosy.	All oth	Disense	Discatso	Discuss	Discited.
January			25	386	5	13	10	1		7	36	•••		6	60	40	10	•
February	1		10	357	4	9	9	8		5	29	1		77	42	48	17	1
March	1		12	398	7	16	19	1		3	55			69	37	96	13	2
April		1	26	390	7	8	3	3		8	i	1	2	13	39	121	-11	ĩ
Мау		! . •• :	26	232	8	12	5	2		\mathbf{s}	24		2	71	44	11:9	16	.7
June			27	171	9	9	.5			6	22		2	18	38	56	16	l
July			40	221	6	61	8	3	3	9	28		•••	15	57	92	21	
August			69	479	12	12	11	1	3	6	2.5		1	14	26	128	4.5	
September			70	995	12	10	\mathbf{s}	2		5	33	2		77	37,	146	40	4
October	.		50	1795	13	12	11	7	1	14	36		1	17	3.1	120	32	5
November			79	1145	٢.	14	7	5		23	32		1	11	37	72	9	2
December			30	685	7	55	10	3		. 10	44			11	34	5 0	14	
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October		, 	36	896	8	1	10	•••		21	26				9	28	5	
November			52	540	\mathbf{s}		3	3		23) 4			$\mathbf{s}_{ }$	13	1.5	1	•••
December			30	328	11	2	8		٠.	26	23			3	18	20	t	
Total	3		287	3694	75	18	80	1	1	155	207		2	42	140	320	44	r

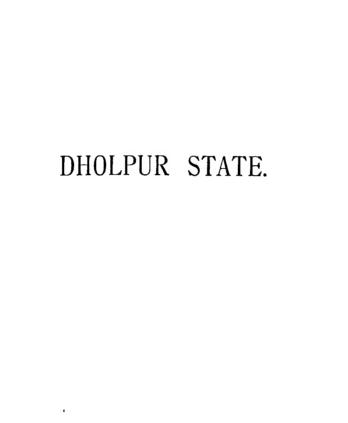
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IMPERIAL SERVICE INFANTRY, BHARATPUR, FROM THE YEAR 1890 TO 1899

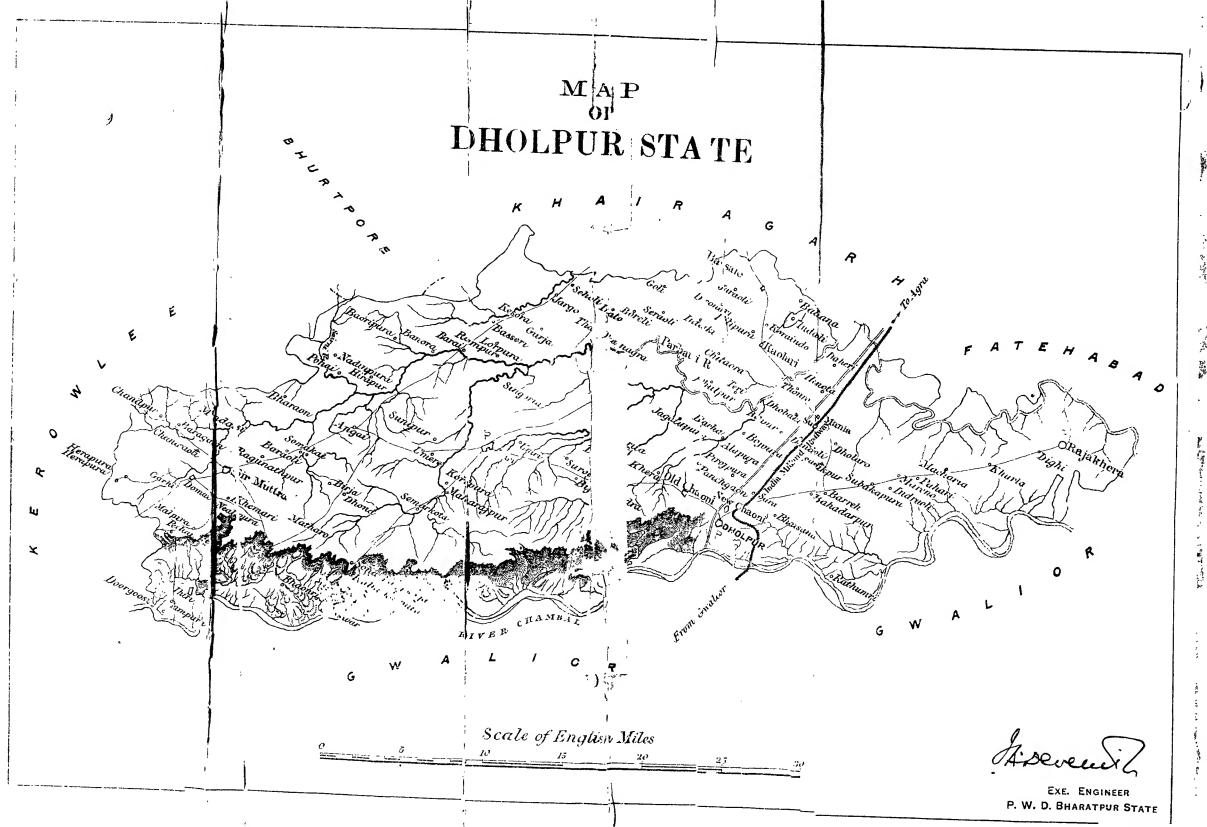
Diseases of the Circulatory system,	Insenses of the Lungs.	Other diseases of the Respur- tory system,	Danhen	Pyspepsin.	Diseases of the Liver	Other diseases of the Diges-	Discuses of the Spiren.	Other diseases of Lymphatic system.	Ciontre.	Discases of the Urmany system	Soft Chamere,	Other discussed the Genera-	Diseases of the organs of Toco-	Discusses of the connective Tasmes,	Pleers.	Other diseases of the Skin.	All other local diseases.	General Injuries	Local Injunes,	Potsons,	Total.
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3	5	33	37	97	G	102	3	3		-1	-4	;	1 1	17"	158	205			45		3487
9	3	77	59	103	2	92	-4	7		2		11	1	105	301	205		4	ļ 45	1	4388
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•	6]	32	24	18	3	32[2	3		4		(3		79	145	26		3	149	1	1457
	9	อิร	25	9	1	22	1	7		2	•••	1		81	123	26		4	72		1203
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	1	11	29	3	1	1:				1			•••	114	121	21		2	64	2	2036
•		14	13	1	1	21		3				1		60	114	22	•••	1	53	5	2177
	8	15	16	7	4	4.4	1	4		2		:		78	168	25	٠	1	95	.	2319
•	4	28	27	6	5	23	1	6		1		1	2	66	112	13		1	114	1	1846
	12	18	17	8	1	25	2	2		1		2		73	90	22		3	101	s	1530
1	6.	358	332	70	17	302	9	27		17	•	15	õ	920	397	241	•••	20	1060	35	37412

a regiment of I. S. Lancers.





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DHOLPUR STATE.

GEOGRAPHY.

- 1. The Dholpur State is an irregular wedge-shaped territory, situated between 26° 22′ and 26° 57′ North Latitude and 77° 26′ and 78° 19′ East Longitude; it is bounded on the north by the British District of Agra, on the east and south by Gwalior, on the west by Karauli, Bharatpur and the outlying Pergunnah Kheragarh of Agra. The Chambal River forms the southern boundary along its whole length. The greatest length of the State is 76 miles from east to west, i.e., from the Agra to the Karauli borders; its greatest breadth is 30 miles from north to south, or from the Agra boundary to the Chambal. Its superficial area is 1,193 square miles.
- 2. Physical Features.—Rising from the alluvial plain near the town of Dholpur, which is about 600 feet above mean sea level, a range of hills runs westward parel to, and from 3 to 5 miles distant from the River Chambal, meeting another range which passes along the western border; between these ranges there are many spurs and isolated groups of hills.

The formation of the rock, which dates from the pre-Cambrian Geological Era, is sedimentary red and white sandstone, in some places hard and crystalline, in others soft and laminated (these latter make an excellent stone for building and decorative purposes), overlying and interspersed with shales of the same period. The highest point of the range, within the borders of the State, is 1,075 feet

above mean sea level.

Another feature of the State is the vast number of ravines due to the friable nature of the alluvial portion of the soil, the depth of the river beds below the natural surface of the ground, the quick drainage can be the heavy slope of the drainage area and the arid chack of the hills, which are practically devoid of vegetation. These ravines are especially developed on the banks of the Chambal, whose low summer level is 150 feet below surface level and

liable to very heavy and violent floods; the record flood is said to have been 112 feet in the year 1857, but the highest of late years was 88 feet in the year 1900. These ravines, except where prevented from cutting further by the range of hills, extend for some miles inland and are yearly extending. Ravines also border the Parbati River, which rises in the Sir Muttra Talooka and flows through the Bari, Baseri, and Kolari Pergunnahs into Agra, where it is called the Banganga; these are nothing like so extensive as those of the Chambal.

3. Communications.—The Indian Midland Railway portion of the G. I. P. System runs across the State from north to south, parallel to the Grand Trunk Road from Agra to Bombay. A siding runs up to the quarries at Chandpur, a distance of five miles. There is a proposal before the Durbar to extend this siding to the Tehsil town of Bari.

With the exception of a short length of metalled road connecting the Munia Station with the Grand Trunk Road, and the Grand Trunk Road which runs across the State, the only other pucca roads are in the immediate vicinity of Dholpur. Good "fair-weather" cutcha roads connect all the Tehsils; these roads are more or less impassable after heavy rain, owing to floods in the numerous nullahs crossing them. In the hill tracts mule, and in a few cases, cart tracks are the only means of communication.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE.

The administration of the State has been usually carried out by a Council composed of men of influence in the State. under the guidance of the Ruling Chief, which for the last fifty years has been shared, in the first instance, by His Highness the Maharaj Rana Bhugwant Singh, and from the year 1873 by the present ruler, Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh, the grandson of the former. During the minority, however, of the late Chief the administration of the State was carried on from the years 1874 to 1883 by Colonel Dennehy, on whose departure a Council was superceded by the appointment of a Dewan, who until recently carried on the administration under the guidance of the late Maharaj Rana. Owing, however, to the death in July 1901 of His Highness, the late Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh, changes in the administration are likely to ensue until such time as his son is considered fit by the Government of India to be entrusted with executive authority.

The State is divided into six Pergunnahs or Tehsils: (i) Gird or the home Pergunnah in which Dholpur is situated, (ii) Munia, (iii) Kolari, (iv) Bari, (v) Baseri, and (vi) Rajakhera. Rajakhera lies due east; more west come Munia, and, south of this, Gird. West of Munia is Kolari, still further west and south-west are Baseri and Bari. Beyond this to the south-west are the Talookas of Sir Muttra and Rajhauni, which pay a quit-rent to the State, but are independent of the State as far as administration is concerned. Each Tehsil has a Tehsildar in charge, with the exception of Munia, which has only a Naib working under the Tehsildar of Gird.

APPROXIMATE	INCOME	AND	EXPENDITURE	OF	DHOLPUR	STATE	BY	AVERAGE
	OF	Five	YEARS FROM	SA	мват 1952	ļ.		

Income.		Expenditure.	
Principal Heads.	Amount.	Principal Heads.	Amount.
1 Land Revenue 2 Salt 3 Customs 4 Administration 5 P. W. D 6 Mint 7 Miscellaneous 8 Deorhi 9 Arrears of Revenue 10 Sanitary Board	60,000 0 0 20,301 4 0 40,557 15 3	5 Establishments, Stable, Elephants &c	1.87,200 0 0 92,203 7 6 2.69,141 8 9 1,31,025 9 0 43,931 0 6 2,673 9 0
10 Sanitary Board		11 Vakıls	1,688 15 9 44,854 11 3

5. Revenue.—The total revenue from all sources is approximately Rs. 10,00,000, of which about Rs. 8,00,000 are derived from land revenue and Rs. 60,000 from the Salt compensation paid by the Government of India. The rest is derived from miscellaneous sources.

6. Chief Towns and population:—

'---- (i). **Dholpur,** the capital of the State, is situated on the Indian Midland Railway, about 34 miles from Agra and Gwalior. The Grand Trunk Road also runs close to the town. It consists of four detached portions: (a) Shergarh and Sagapara or old Dholpur, of which very little now remains except the old fortified Serai. the rest having disappeared into the Chambal ravines; (b) The Shere or city, which is now being encroached on; (c) the Kothi or present Civil station, which contains the Cutcherry Hospital, the Agency, and the old Palace, and (d) Purana Chhowni, four miles distant, which contains a large Palace, part of which has hitherto been utilized as the Jail. Kesar Bagh, the residence built by the late Maharana, is situated on the crest of the hills, is about seven miles from Dholpur and three from Purani Chhowni.

Three miles from Dholpur is the sacred tank of Much Kund, said to have been made by the god Krishna. The tank, which is surrounded by temples, lies in a valley surrounded by hills. The population of Dholpur is 19,230.

(ii) Munia is a village with a population of 1,796, and is situated on the Grand Trunk Road to-

wards Agra, 10 miles from Dholpur.

(iii) Kolari is 13 miles from Dholpur: its population is 907.

- Bari. Next in importance to Dholpur, and (iv) situated about 18 miles to the west, is the town of Bari. Built in the time of the Moghuls, it is composed mostly of large and pucca houses. which gives it the appearance of a large and flourishing town. On the western boundary of the town is a large pucca-built Fort, which contains a fine Palace in a good state of preservation, in which the Tehsil is at present situated. The population is 11,603. Three miles to the south-east is the Khanpur tank. the largest lake in the State, which was built by order of Akbar; three large Palaces stand on the edge of it, which are all more or less in a ruined state, with the exception of one lately repaired. It contains the usual State departmental offices and a branch dispensary.
- (v) Baseri is a town of 2,735 inhabitants, situated 29 miles from Dholpur; it contains a mud Fort or Ghari, inside of which is the Tehsil and

Cutcherry.

(vi) Rajakhera is the third largest town in the State, with a population of 6,609: it has a mud Fort the same as Baseri. It is the head-quarters of a Tehsil, and contains a branch dispensary.

Sir Muttra, as has been before mentioned, is administratively independent of the State. The principal town of the same name has a population of 4,819. I hope that a branch dispensary may be started here shortly, financial reasons having hitherto precluded the realization of such; but times have changed, and it is to be hoped that the interest of the local Thakur will be enlisted in the matter and his active sympathy and accord obtained to the scheme, as at present his subjects are far removed from any chance of obtaining medical and surgical relief within his territory.

CENSUS OF DIFOLPUR STATE IN 1901 AS COMPARED WITH THAT OF 1891.

			Toral	Potal Population in 1891.	N 1891.	TOTAL	Total Population in 1901.	N 1901.	Total	Total
			Total.	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Increase in 1901.	Decrease m 1901.
Gird and Munia	:	:	76,773	45,631	31,142	67,826	36,716	31,110		8,947
Rajakhera	:	i	34,532	19,366	15,166	34,298	18,970	15,328	: :	234
Kolari	:	:	46,831	24,955	21,876	43,697	23,461	20,236	:	3,134
Baseri	i	÷	48,732	26,903	21,830	50,825	27,696	23,129	2,093	:
Bari	÷	:	54,564	29,989	24,575	54,999	30,021	24,978	435	:
Sir Muttra	÷	:	18,458	10,280	8,178	19,851	11,016	8,835	1,393	:
	Tota!	ŧ	2,79,890	1,57,123	1,22,707	2,71,496	1,47,880	1,23,616	3,921	12,315

Nett Decrease ... 8,394.

Square Mile Densities of 1881 and 1891 Compared.

	KEMARKS,	
RENCE.	Decrease.	i
DIFFERENCE.	Increase. Decrease.	5 .92
SQUARE MILE Density.	1891.	242.5
Squar Den	1881.	216·3
Population,	1891.	279,890
Popur	1881.	249,657
Area	in square milos.	1,154
	i	: :
	Unit.	Dholpur
Sorial	No.	7

Tuble showing Population of the different Terses in the Duglete State, as recorded in the Classe of the Year 1991.

	thensing)	1:	:	:	i	:	÷		! ==
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BILLEROY.	Chilbsoff.		201.	2 055	7.5	. 13	5		18.909
	աթագ	£ ()	31.476		726 1	67 J e.	- EZ 81	•	E 30,103
	Tottslingod IstoT	67,820	200 FC	13,097	50,825	71,99g	15. e.	***************************************	27.486
<i>i</i> .	Females.	31.110	17,328	085,02	87 S	X79.10	7887 7 7887 7		1,47,880 1,23,614
NEVEN	.~)[s](~.	36,716	15.970	23,461	27.696	3,021	13.016		1,47,880
1.,	esund to redund	14.915	6.836	x: x	10 658	11 618	£60°F		55,55
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·\59	sllt V to radian Z	.53	X.	35	ž	116	::	:	511
-		i	:	:	:	:	:		:
	Tehnes	63td	Rajakbera	kolati	Base)	Ban	Su Mutta		Fotal
	District.	Pholpur					- Physicantic		

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES INHABITING THE STATE OF DROLPUR, ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1891.

REVARES.							
Срагап.	:	:	;	:	:	:	:
.irgseI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Moghia.	:	i	:	:	:	:	:
Jat.	1,106	538	749	149	9	[83]	2,825
Mina.	20	3,432	33	:	4.794	4,316	12,593
Gujar	12,092	4,330	1,134	1,519	2,254	7,514	28,873
Bhil.	:	:	i	:	i	:	 :
Chamar.	7,617	9,098	7,000	4,182	2,480	997'6	39,643
Mahajan.	2,105	1,950	2,714	418	1,066	2,545	10,798
Rajput.	1,981	7,768	4,097	6,980	1,087	4,943	26,856
Brahman.	10,391	7,978	5,450	6,780	2,329	5,166	38,094
III.	:	:	:	:	:	:	 :
г Тепе	:	:	:	:	;	:	Total
NAME OF TEHSII.	Gird Tehsil	Baseri	Kolari	Rajakhera	Sir Muttra	Bari	r

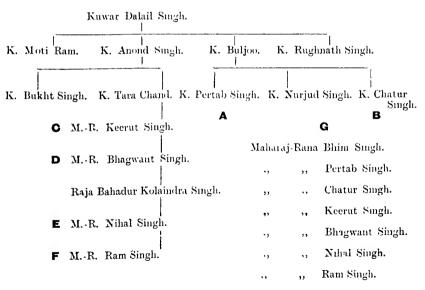
HISTORY OF FAMILY OF THE REIGNING CHIEF, WITH TITLES.

The Ruling Chief of the State belongs to the section of the Jat caste by name Bamroliya Rana. He is also related to the Bharatpur and Patiala Chiefs.

LIST OF THE REIGNING PRINCES OF DHOLPUR, WITH DATES OF ACCESSION AND DEATH.

N	DATE	OF		
Names.	Accession.	Birth.	Death.	REMARKS.
H. H. the Maharaj-Rana Keerut Singh.	Chart Sudi Chodas, Sambat 1845.	Sambat 1820.	Sambat 1892.	
H. H. the Maharaj-Rana Bhugwant Singh.	Aghain Badi Atham, (8) Sambat 1892.	Sambat 1880.	 Sambat 1 9 29.	
H. H. the Maharaj-Rana Nihal Singh.	Magh Sudi Ekadashi (11) Sambat 1929.	Sambat 1920.		

GENEOLOGICAL TREE OF THE RULING HOUSE OF DHOLPUR.



- References. -(1) Names having the title "Kuwar" are the heirs-apparent to the Dholpur Guddi.
 - (2) Names marked with letters A, B, C, D. E and F are those who have sat upon the Dholpur Guddi.
 - (3) Names marked with G. are those who ascended the Dholpur Guddi.

HISTORY OF MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

From information I have been able to obtain, it seems that in the year 1867 the late Maharaj-Rana Bhagwant Singh by the advice of a Mr. Martin, who appeared to have acted in the capacity of his Private Secretary, wrote to a firm at Agra for a compounder. The compounder came, bringing with him a supply of medicines. He was at first located in the Travellers' Bungalow at Dholpur, where medicines were dispensed and provided for the benefit of European travellers, but were not, it appears, given to residents of the place. This arrangement seems to have lasted for a year and a half.

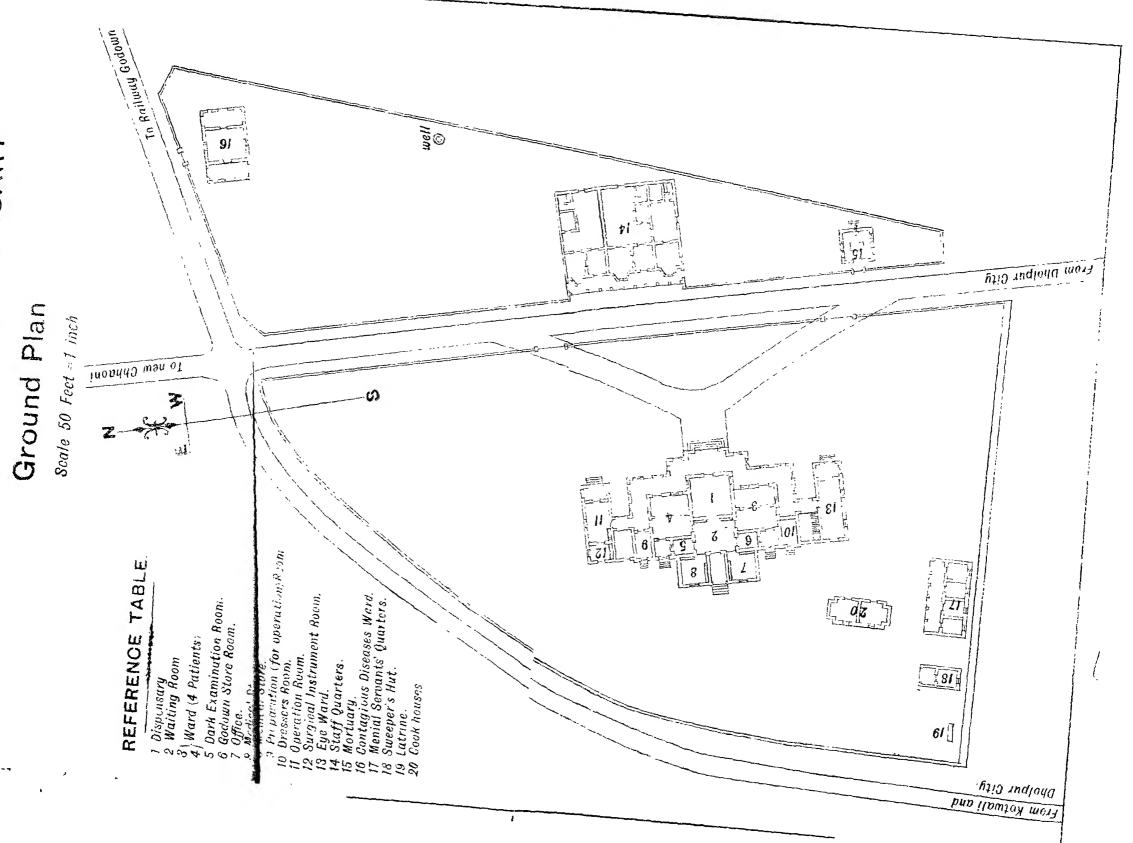
In July 1867 a latter was addressed by Colonel Eden, the Agent Governor-General in Rajputana at the time, to Major Walter, the Political Agent, advising the establishment of dispensaries in the State, to which suggestion the Chief willingly agreed; accordingly in the year 1869 a hospital was opened on proper lines, and establishment, &c., sanctioned in the time of Dr. Harvey, the Agency Surgeon. The original scheme provided for the institution of dispensaries at Dholpur, Bari, Rajakhera, and Sir Muttra. These were all eventually opened with the exception of that at Sir Muttra, where it was deemed inadvisable to do so, owing to the pecuniary difficulties of the local Thakur.

I will briefly describe the present institutions in order of their origin as far as possible.

Sadar Dispensary Dholpur.—The old dispensary building was situated on the city road, just opposite the Gird Tehsil Court, and which, as before stated, was opened in the year 1869. The present building is comparatively modern in structure, and was erected in the year 1894, in the time of Colonel N. C. Martelli, Political Agent. It appears to have been only partly completed then, in that no subordinate quarters or even compound wall were erected at the time, and the whole building seems to have been allowed to get into a state of disrepair, for want of completion and the entertainment of a staff sufficient for its upkeep. On my advent as Agency Surgeon 1 represented this state of

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DHOLPUR SUDDER DISPENSARY



affairs to the Durbar, showing what a false policy it was to have a building unoccupied and drifting into disrepair, simply for want of a little expenditure in the way of establishment, fixtures, or appliances necessary for the efficient treatment of the sick. My suggestions were at once taken up seriously, and upon them extensive alterations and additions for this purpose were sanctioned and have now been completed. They consisted of the following:—

(1.) Erection of a compound wall. (2.) Completion of quarters for medical subordinates and menial staff. (3.) A mortuary and ward for infectious cases. (5) A latrine for in-patients. (6.) An operating room. (7.) The supply of bods and bedding for accommodation of 12 in-patients, with the entertainment of an extra establishment, such as cook, kahar, &c., necessary for such, and the supply of some much-needed surgical appliances, such as operating table, and a few urgently-required instruments.

These latter have now not only all been sanctioned, but supplied, and I have the gratification of being able to perform a few operations at my visits, which I trust will open up a new era of usefulness for this institution. A more highly qualified medical subordinate was much required for the charge of this institution, which has since been provided and will, I feel sure, materially enhance its popularity with the residents, and be also of great help to the Agency Surgeon in the work of popularizing European medical skill and treatment in this State, which, I fear, has dwindled to a low ebb, owing to the inferior class of subordinates hitherto employed, who, for want of inspection for years, had lapsed into a very retrograde condition. A few words about the present hospital building will not be out of place here, for exact details of which I must, however, refer the reader to the excellent plan attached.

The Sadar Dispensary is situated on a metalled road midway between the old city and the Nai Chhaoni, on a piece of ground at the junction of two roads, the main building being to the west and the subordinates quarters. &c., on the opposite side of the road to the east, but facing the main building.

The hospital building consists of a central dispensary with two wards on the south aspect allotted to male patients, and those on the north to female patients, the verandahs of which are all protected from public view by erection of wire gauze screens. Accommodation is at present provided for 8 males and 4 females, but this is capable of extension, if necessity arises. At the extreme north, by itself, is the operating room, lately adapted and done up and provided with a supply of both hot and cold water from outside, thereby doing away with the necessity for the ingress of any insanitary menials, such as sweepers and bhishties! Attached to it is a small room provided with cupboards for storage of surgical instruments, the verandahs surrounding the operating room being provided with wire gauze screens to ensure privacy, as well as at the same time to provide for a free supply of fresh air during the performance of surgical operations.

The main building also contains, besides those abovementioned, a medical store room, a dark room for ophthalmic examination purposes, &c., and a consulting room, as well as an office, the two latter communicating with the main building, many alterations having made it suitable for the purpose of a dispensary, that one would hardly know it to be the same building as originally arranged!

Rajakhera is situated about 28 miles to the northwest of Dholpur, and is connected therewith by a kutcha road. It is the head-quarters of a tehsil, and contains a police thana as well as a dispensary. This latter is a kutcha-pucca building, and has a ward or shed for in-patients and was opened in June 1871. It is unsuited to its purpose, and I have recommended, when funds permit, to have an entirely new building erected for a dispensary, with accommodation for in-patients, which is necessary owing to its long distance from the Sadar and the difficulty and at times even impossibility of transit of the connecting roads at certain seasons of the year.

Bari.—A dispensary was opened here in June 1872, the delay occasioned being due to the fact that the services of a native doctor could not be obtained before. The town is situated adout 19 miles due west of Dholpur. The dis-

pensary is located in a pucca building, formerly a private dwelling, with the usual courtyard, which renders it so dark as to be unsuitable for this purpose. I hope here, too, that later on a more suitable building, for the purposes of a dispensary may either be built or another one allotted.

Purani Chhaoni.—Owing to the distance of this place from Dholpur and for the convenience of the inhabitants, it was decided to open a small out-door relief dispensary here in the year 1899. The State Jail being located here, the Medical Subordinate in charge of it was also in charge of the dispensary, as owing to the light nature of his work he was capable of the discharging the dual duties. Since, however, the erection of the new State Prison in 1903 near the city of Dholpur, it was decided to close this dispensary.

The hospital building consists of a central dispensary with two wards on the south aspect allotted to male patients, and those on the north to female patients, the verandahs of which are all protected from public view by erection of wire gauze screens. Accommodation is at present provided for 8 males and 4 females, but this is capable of extension, if necessity arises. At the extreme north, by itself, is the operating room, lately adapted and done up and provided with a supply of both hot and cold water from outside, thereby doing away with the necessity for the ingress of any insanitary menials, such as sweepers and blishties! Attached to it is a small room provided with cupboards for storage of surgical instruments, the verandahs surrounding the operating room being provided with wire gauze screens to ensure privacy, as well as at the same time to provide for a free supply of fresh air during the performance of surgical operations.

The main building also contains, besides those abovementioned, a medical store room, a dark room for ophthalmic examination purposes, &c., and a consulting room, as well as an office, the two latter communicating with the main building, many alterations having made it suitable for the purpose of a dispensary, that one would hardly know it to be the same building as originally arranged!

Rajakhera is situated about 28 miles to the northwest of Dholpur, and is connected therewith by a kutcha road. It is the head-quarters of a tehsil, and contains a police thana as well as a dispensary. This latter is a kutcha-pucca building, and has a ward or shed for in-patients and was opened in June 1871. It is unsuited to its purpose, and I have recommended, when funds permit, to have an entirely new building erected for a dispensary, with accommodation for in-patients, which is necessary owing to its long distance from the Sadar and the difficulty and at times even impossibility of transit of the connecting roads at certain seasons of the year.

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Cases of Poisoning treated in the Dholpur State arou 1890 to 1899

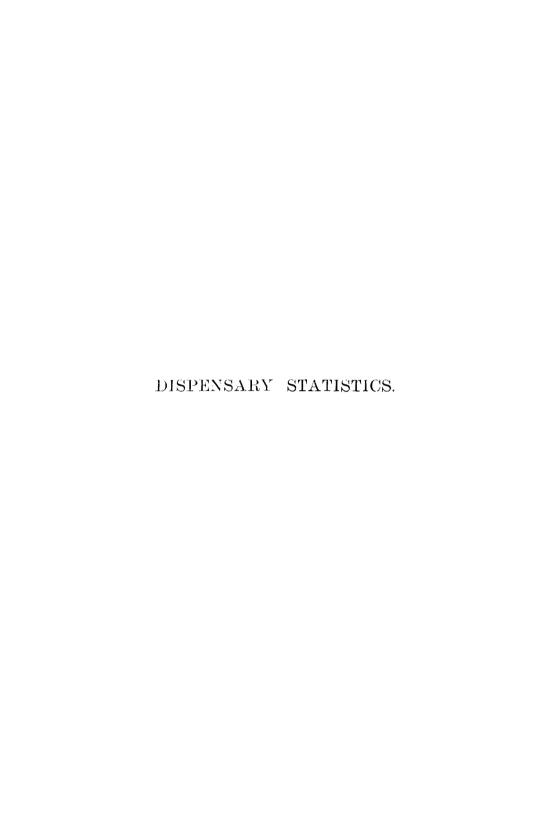
Name of 1	Poison.		Total No. of cases cured	Total No. of cases proved tatal.	Total No or cases meated
Arsenic Poison			1 18	' 5	6 29
Dhatura " Aconite	•••	•••	12	3	1-1
Strychinia	 Total		$\frac{1}{33}$	2 23	; ; ;;
		•••			1

Table showing when each Hospital was established in the Dholper State

Name of Hospital.	When opened.	Name of Chief.	Name of A. GG.	Name of Political Agent.	Name of Doctor,
Dholpur	1869		Col. Keatinge	Major Walter	Surg. Harvey.
Rajakhera	1871	Singh. Do.	Col. Brooke.	Do.	Do.
Bari	1872	Do.	Do.	Do.	Surg, Spencer
Purani Chhaoni	August 1899	Nihal Singh.	Mr. Martindale	Mjr. now Lt Col. Herbert	Cpt V. G. Drake-Brock-
Jail Hospital		Bhagwat Singh.	Col. Brooke	 - Major Walter	man, 1 M S. Surg Spencer.
Kesar Bagh					

Table showing Attendance at the Dholpur Dispensaries from 1890 to 1899.

Name of Dispensary.	Number of years.	In and Outpatients, i.e., new cases.	RIMARKS,
Dholpur Sadar Dispensary Bari Dispensary Rajakhera Dispensary Dholpur Jail , Purani Chhaoni Dispensary	10 years 10 ,, 10 ., 10 .,	$\begin{array}{c} 69,331 \\ 2,394 \\ 1,332 \end{array}$	This dispensary was opened in Aug. 1899.
	Total	2,49,708	



RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE SADAR DISPENSARY AT

Months.	Shall-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial Fevers.	Primary Syphilis,	Secondary Syphilis,	Gononthea,	Semvy.	Woms.	Debility and Amenaa.	Rheumatic Affections.	Tubereulous diseases.	Lamosy.	All other general diseases,	Diseases of the Netvous system.	Discusses of the Bye	Discusses of the Ear.	Discuses of the Nose.	Diseases of the Circulatory system
January			4	4 84	5	81	7 ã]	3:	10	28	8 -	3	62	77	380	289		
February			3	7 718	46	60	59	•	20	73	26	1 3	3 4	67	N2	295	213	6	2
March			4:	9 774	46	77	69		36	87	25	s	7	48	გი	183	287	19	1
April			43	936	49	78	60	•	38	91	200	5 6	3	7.5	79	701	349	14	
May			7:	959	61	80	96		30	151	230	10	4	72	69	639	343	9	
June			46	844	54	66	78	•••	37	122	318	3 5	1	94	94	491	308	20	3
July		:	3 114	964	63	75	104	2	57	145	381	2	۲	100	106	739	441	23	1
August		50	90	1369	63	88	77	1	55	153	357	1	.5	102	89	1055	5 <u>22</u>	18	1
September	•••]]	64	1617	49	59	72		44	134	374		7	97	85	915	440	22	5
October			57	1555	39	38	44		31	122	378	1	1	64	6 9	496	402	25	j
November	•••		61	1126	41	56	79	1	39	171	438	3	2	49	79	161	157	30	3
December .			42	766	31	54	77	2	36	112	415	4	4	49	59	430	317	26	2
Total		54	720	12470	599	812	890	7	455	1464	 3906	39	52	879	984	7055	4371	215	19
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January			20.	0.544	- 2			RET			ATIE	NTS T	TREAT	ED A	T TH	th RA	JAK	HER	A
February		•••	60	İ	22	30	37		7	32	301	11	16	108	157	166	70 _.	11	•••
Mana	2	••	49	836	16	20	27		6	17	236	6	7	119	115	168	39	7	•••
March	12	٠.	53	1080	18	30	37		15	39	244	8	16	121	110	271	37	71	••
April	7	• •	86		23	41	29		5	21	173	10	16	164	122	541	51	6	•••
May	23	•••	113	1335	16	32	29		8	24	167	11	11	117	125	403	74	10	***
June	14	••	90	926	18	28	25		10	31	188	5	13	151	115	276	77	5	1
July	3	•••	176	821	14	36	11	1	9	21	195	8	11	109	114	379	105	9	1
August	2	• • • •	333	i	16	26	24		14	19	196	8	11	98	115	616	82	13	
September	1	•••	274		20	24	25	1	20	17	215	10	11	108	105	429	79	12	•••
October .	2	•	163		16	29	26	1	16	29	220	9	14	119	102	262	65	16	1
Novem ær			99	964	19	32	21		15	17	242	9	10	114	110 <mark> </mark>	200	3s	4	
December	<u></u>		76		1.1	33	29 -	2	 	23	317	7	13	88	125	205	43	10	•••
Total	6 6	•••	1572	14357	212	361	353	5	134	280	694	102	1491	146 1	415	3916	760	110	2

DHOLPUR, FROM THE YEAR 1893 TO 1899.

												_									
	Diseases of the Lungs.	Other diseases of the Respura- tory system.	Damhen.	Uvsjupsta.	Diseases of the Liver.	Other diseases of Digestive system.	Diseases of the Spicen.	Other diseases of Lymphatic system.	Gottve.	Diseases of the Urinary system.	Soft Chancre.	Other diseases of the Generative system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective Tasaic.	Ulvers	Other diseases of the Skin.	All other local diseases.	General Injunes.	Local Injuries.	Poisons.	Total.
	40	622	103	214	4.5	142	50	77	ļ	 40	10	10		302	486	207	ន		100	2	4800
	18	516	อิซ	195	32	$\frac{1}{103}$	30	36		36	15	+	•••	279	425	259	11		94	4	4063
	19	502	101	284	54	161	43	70		23	19	6		402	576	349	10	1	123		5070
	19	551	155	270	58	185	48	74		33	17	5		506	570	457	11		140	2	5827
	9	605	189	242	67	241	64	68		53	7	11	ì	624	586	563	10		128	2	6298
	13	410	218	243	1 30	$\frac{1}{1}$	46	97		32	10	24	1	735	748	750	6	2	142	6	6293
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	15	492	470	2.6	! 62	283	65	90		37	27	21		703	1559	753	14		110	2	9085
	8	488	175	253	42	431	72	79	1	26	20	25	1	605	1297	494	20		125	2	8152
	14	608	103	230	42	218	81	70		25	18	5		467	673	509	22		121	4	6533
	36	702	149	165	44	234	75	96		25	9	5	6	386	364	314	28		80	1	5815
	41	723	109	164	 53	267	61	159		25	11	10		300	512	246	22		109		5238
•	249	r682	2156	2832	566	2715	709	986	1	377	200	139	13	6102	9125	5770	192	3	1417	27	75285
DISPENSARY, FROM 1893 TO 1899.																					
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	29	504	61	134	8	93	24	•••	•••	17				107	372	162	20		29		375 7
	22	541	84	183	10	105	29	•••		22		3		157	365	147	13	,	23		4153
	24	366 338	$\frac{119}{148}$	168 192	8	147	37	5		25	1	1		177	408	143	22		34		4238
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	24	261	201		8	105	17			17		3		321	567	206	16		34		4140
	15	248		327	9	116	18	4	•••	17		3		329	581	171	2		34	1	4857
	13	255		226		101	21	1		 		4		219	592	129			22		5392
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	17	459	71		13	90	23		•••	19		1		159	347	115			22		3386
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RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE BAREE

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Moniha.		Small-pox.	Choler.s.	Dysentery	Malanal Pevers.	Pennav Syphilis	Secondary Syphilis	Connthas.	Kurvy.	Worms.	Delahty and America.	Rheumatic Affections.	Tuberculous diseases.	Leptory	All other general discusses	Disease of the Net voits system	Pixeres of the Byc.	Diseases of the Ear.	Discusses of the Nose.
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March	.	}		39	7.55	11,	4	12		1		156	20	1	61	17	726	98	1
April			.	80	793	τ_{i}		11				139	14,	;	71 ¹	71,	2150	113	2
May			. 1	56	773	18	21	21		2	1	144	34		-	86	234.5	93	4
June			1	48	586	13	19	22		2	\mathbf{s}	154	19		112	54	735	107	ŀ
July				97	610	11	16	20		4	3	140	11		91	86	1512	161	9
August			22	134	1084	14	29	15		3	s	158	5.		92	O	2633	172	4
September			•••	176	1626	10	12	15		2	9	146	12	1	90	77	1890	159	6
October				153	1906	14	9	1.5			2	363	21	-	71	Sā _l	1041	106	7
November	•••			2018	1071	13	30	15		: 1	1	115	10	'	65	66	282	58	4
December	٠.			70	563	6	2	15		٠	8	177	10	2	5.3	54	\$10	198	2
Total	•••		22	1150	10857	136	138	194		17	44	1831	17+	21	904	879	15969	1323	48
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DISPENSARY, FROM THE YEAR 1893 TO 1899.

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	4	362	84	94	1	55	2.5		 	13			<u> </u>	131	353	98		1	<u>!</u> 1		3206
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METEOROLOGICAL DATA.

There is no Meteorological Observatory in this State, and no observations are consequently recorded, with the

exception of rainfall.

Raingauges exist at the towns of Dholpur, Rajakhera, Bari, Baseri, and Kolari, the three former of which are under the superintendence of the Medical Subordinates stationed there, who record all observations and forward the same to the Agency Surgeon's Office monthly, and by which officer the instruments are yearly inspected. The average annual rainfall in this State is about 30 inches, but of late years this average has not been maintained, resulting in the recent famines of 1897 and 1900.

Appended are tables showing the amounts registered at the recording stations of Dholpur, Rajakhera, and Bari, the gauges at the other stations named not being under the Medical department but under that of Revenue, the records of which are not available.

RAINFALL AS RECORDED AT THE SAPAR DISPENSARY, DHOLPUR, FROM 1890 TO 1899.

	Атега де.	0.38	0.10	6.5	5	0.58	4.43	F9-8	9.83	5.55	0.24	0-11	6.75	27.18
Ę	Cents.	<u>~</u>	S:	31	30	X.	ಣ	330	3.5	23	-	15	21	1 35
Total.	Inclics.	**	;	:	:	23	7	8.5	š.	13	83	-	t-	271
3	('ents,	7.75	:	:	:	1.4	93	38	11	7.5	:	:		83
1899.	Inches.	:	:	:	;	:	11	Ξ	÷	:	:		:	27
ž.	'S100,)	13	:	:	:	40	55	ŝ	16	មួ	:	:	70	1 83
1898.	Inches.	71	:	:	:	:		13	- w	က	:	:	:	31
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99	Cents	:	:	31	30	:	61	85	7.1	98	:	30	55	40
1896.	Inches.	:	:	:	:	:	ī	-1	-11	:	:	;	:	153
ıġ	Cents.	:	:	;	:	:	11	86	86	20	:	÷	:	57
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1891.	Inches.	:	•	:	:	:	_	¢7	2	÷.	:	:	i	33
Ö	Cents.	:	:	:	:	:	£.	6+	67	<u> -1</u>	i	:	:	31
1890.	Inches.	:	:	:	:	:	t-		9	က	:	:	:	76
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	olis.	:	٠	÷	÷	÷	:	:	:	:	÷	:	:	Total
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RAINTAIL AS RECORDED AT BARLE DISPERSARY FROM 1890 TO 1899

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	Months	रंक्तावर	February	Materia	Aptıl	Hay	June	પૈામ] [*]	Avgu-t	September	October	November	December	Total

* No record is available for these years.

RAINFALL AS RECORDED AT RAJAKHERA DISPLASARY FROM 1890 TO 1899.

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Total.		Cents.	5	7	ź		: 5	i ;	+	5.0	26	53	95	-	: 9		133
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1897.		Cents.	:	:	:	:	:	17		ē	13	::		:		;	S./
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7.		Cents.				:		9	ĵ.		Ē	74	10.	÷	ŝ	i	ž.
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*		Cents.	:			:	:					÷		;	:	;	
1893.		Inches.					:	:	:				,	:		I	
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1892.*	i	Inches.	:		:	:		:	:			:		:		j	
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1891.		Inches.			:		•		:		:	:	:	:	:		
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			:		:	:	:		:		:	:	:	:			7
	ź		:	:				:	:		:	:	:	:			:
	Months.			;	:	:	÷	:	:		:	:	:	;	:		
	E		Janaary	February	March	April	May	June	July	Amonet		September	October	November	freember	Tean	

* No record is available for these years.

VACCINATION.

Vaccination operations were introduced into this State by Assistant Surgeon Harvey in 1869, the year in which he took over charge of the appointment of the Agency Surgeoncy of the Eastern Rajputana States. At the commencement the operations of the department seem to have met with a great deal of obstruction and resistance on the part of, not only the people generally, but from all accounts by the late reigning Chief's father. To accentuate this I may quote a few lines from reports made by Assistant Surgeon Harvey (Indian Medical Service) at the time, in which he says, "great difficulty has been experienced in attempting to introduce vaccination, which has never been tried until this year. Their supplies of lymph failed in consequence of the Native doctor being unable, as he says, to use it for ten days after it reached him, and the result to the end of the year is as nil." In the year 1874, during the time of Assistant Surgeon Spencer, Indian Medical Service. who vaccinated the late Chief (Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh) when a child, vaccination seems to have begun to make progress in the State, as four Vaccinators, as well as a Native Superintendent of Vaccination for the whole State, were appointed to the department. Since then their number has been increased to six, which is a very fair percentage to the population existing, and the work should now improve. Vaccination is still very backward in this State, not due to lack of establishment, but of efficient supervision. It is hoped that with the recent appointment of an Agency Surgeon greater stimulus will be given to the work, with resulting increased popularity and credit, so as to be more on a par with the other two States in this Agency, whose records, especially those of the Bharatpur State, are far more creditable in this respect.

Season.	Success- tul.	Unsuc- cessful.	Un- known.	Total.	Percentage of successful cases excluding unknown.	Average cost of successful cases.
1870	•••	•••	•••	20	55	••
1871			•••	26	76	•••
1872				486	85.8	•••
1873	974	140	119	1,233	87:4	•••
1874	2,863	514	376	3,753	87:4	0 5 5
1875	No	figures	available	for this	year.	
1876	5,883	782	••	6,665	88.27	0 3 4

STATEMENT (No. 1) SHOWING VACCINATION WORK INSPECTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT (AGENCY SURGEON) FROM 1890 TO THE END OF SEASON 1899 (31ST MARCH).

	of s ins-		Successe	UL CASE	is.	ssful seen.		
Year,	Number o villages pected.	3 good Marks.	2 good Marks.	l good Mark.	Total.	Unsuccessful Cases seen	Total seen.	REMARKS.
1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899	37 18 9 9 5 6 5 8 7 8	35 44 44 37 18 14 45 7 29 11	79 121 33 51 21 68 99 152 54 31	67 22 5 9 15 8 5 9 8 41	181 187 82 97 54 90 149 168 91 83	7 31 5 8 7 2 2 4 10 76	188 218 87 105 61 92 151 172 91 93	There was no Agency Surgeon auring these years, the Inspection of Superint endeal therefore was done by the Ist Class Hospital Assistant, Sudar Dispensary, Dholpur.

STATEMENT (No. 2) SHOWING VACCINATION WORK INSPECTED BY THE NATIVE SUPERINTENDENT FROM 1890 TO MARCH 31st 1899.

			Stccessful	CASES.			
Years.	Number of villages inspected.	3 good Vlarks.	good Marks.	l good Mark.	Total.	Unsuccess- ful cases seen.	Total seen.
1890	35	162	522	113	797	40	837
1891	50	243	178	155	576	25	601
1892	27	200	264	46	510	38	548
1893	38	158	295	24	477	20	497
1894	21	86	225	42	353	38	391
1895	39	98	515	82	695	20	715
1896	30	69	448	49	566	11	577
1897	40	46	614	121	781	40	821
1898	35	247	339	81	667	5	672
1899	33	51	305	345	701	42	743
Total	348	1,360	3,705	1,058	6,123	279	6,402

STATEMENT (No. 3) SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER VACCINATED FROM 1890 TO THE END OF MARCH 1899.

	Year∘.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Remarks.
1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899		 3,723 3,674 3,315 3,790 3,816 3,830 3,978 3,294 2,879 2,975	3,125 3,231 2,877 3,081 3,248 3,135 3,114 2,979 2,308 2,348	6,848 6,905 6,192 6,871 7,064 6,965 7,692 6,273 5,182 5,323	These results were all previous to the date of appointment of an Agency Surgeon, since which the work both in quantity and quality has greatly increased.

LIST OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES, DHOLPUR STATE.

Tahsil Gird. -Contains 159 Villages, etc.

Serial Number.	Name or Town or Village	m.Let	Polye, Thana or Chowki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispersony, etc.	Other information, etc.
						1	
1	Aidalpura	201				1	
2	Alaipura	179					5
3	Basai Nīb	881			[!		1
4	Bamroli	641					
5	Bahadurpur	92				ı	
6	Bhaisaina	502			 	'	
7	Bhaisak .	205					
\mathbf{s}	Bhagwantgarh	52					
9	Bharbalpur	125				!	
10	Bareh Mori	501				' 1 1	
11	Bagcholi Reb	317				 	
12	Basar Lala	310				' !	
13	Bintipura	489				; Į	
14	Bhaontipura or (Ratanpur)	1					
15	Bintipura Roundh	1					
16	Baragaon	257			!	[1
17	Bichola	428			1	1	
18	Biraunda	1,017			} !		
19	Bhanpur	89			<u> </u>		
20	Bagcholi Lodha	159			1		
21	Baretha	703	Chowki				
22	Bothpura	879					
23	Bhondia	94			i i	1	
21	Barawat	164				1	
			1	1	i		1

Sonal Number.	Name of Yoyn or Village,	Population	Polyc, Thora of Chowki	Castoms Jast	N hand.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc
27	T. Diamana	• • • • • •	ĺ			, 	
25 ,	Biperpur	353				•	
26	Bilpui	479				 -	
27	Bhojpu	61	,				
28	Bhagirathpura	43					
29	Basai Sawanthi1	17.5		'		1	
30	Bhilgawan .	264					
31	Bugpura	140			;		
32	Bi-linodha	1,020			1	l	
33	110 1101100 11 14.	198	:		,		
31	Baripura ·	552	,		:		
3.5	Birpur .	475					
36	Basa Dang	1,183	(1\r)		İ		
37	Bagait	879					
35	Chaptauh	1()()					
39	Chandpur	86			,	'	
<u>‡()</u>	- Dongarpur (Мана)	339					
41	Dalua	760					
12	Dandruh	464					
43	Diffian	412	,				
1 4	Dачрита .	171					
4.5	Dim ւթա .	Hamlet	·				
\$ 6	· Багадрита —	267					
47	Dagarpar Gudy	72	-				
45	Dubati .	365					
49	Dooby's	2.4	:				
50	Darripur	2					
51	Dhirmi	299					

	1			1		1		,
Serial Number.	Name of Toy of Village.		Population	Police II. Bat of	Cist dus just		Programme de	Other the ring Pope ch
52	Dholpur City		19,230	Freezili Binit	One	High	Sidar Hess	Barbyry Station
53	Farakpur		142	Top January			pital.	G I P Ry
54	Firozpina		178					
55	Fatchabad	•••	1			:		
56	Ghair		116					
57	Garaich (Round	lı)	. 1= 1					
51	i , Garaich Village		172					
59	Garbapura	•••	132					
,	Hmota Gujar	- ;	802					ı
61	Hirnoda		2		į			
62	Inchhapma		321		j			
63	Jalalpur (Gird)	٠,	1		}			
64	Jatoli	•••	501					
65	Jehanpur	•••	12					
66	Jarehra		257		,			
67	Jalalpur (Manaa) -	325		,			
65	Јаданарига	••	283					
69	Jerowli	•••	117					
70	Jhor		91					
71	Jasupur		571	Check				
72	Kasımpur	•	45/					
73	Kailaspura		261					
74	Khurd .		221					
75 :	Kotal Mafi	••	Hamlet					
76	Kherle		1 146					
77 :	Khubipura		4					
75	Khui sanida		10					
7"	Kotpura		540					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Palter, Thana or Chowkii.	(11stonis past.	School.	Dispensiny, etc.	Other information ste.
80	Kazipura	46			:		
81	Kharagpur	80	!				
82	Khuirah	357					i
83	Khunpura	42]
84	Kukpur	146	!				
85	Kotta	231	ı		. !		
86	Ladampur	63		,			1 6 1
87	Lohati	560		!			
88	Malipura	696		;	1		1 [
89	Malıkpur	136		I			
60	Madha Bhau	309		1			
91	Madha Bazurg	146					
92	Morendha	250			;		
93	Mirzapur I, Mafl (Gnd)	84		ļ			
94	Muzipur II. (Ma- nia)	241					
95	Mania	1,837	Chowki	One	.	••••	Railway Station
96	Maharee	244		1	- :	Į.	
97	Mangrol	1,603	1	!	:	:	
95	Mugatwara	44	į	į	i		
99	Mustatabad	111			Í	**************************************	
100	Masudpura .	82		ļ		1	
101	Mohamedpur	246		į			
102	Mojgowan .	23		i	Ì		
103	Moroli	1,025		į		, * '	
104	Mahabat Nagar	1				4	
105	Nayagaon	19			 		

		,					
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Yıllage.	Population,	Pohee, Thana or Chowki.	Customs post.	School	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, et-
	Nibi I	236			1		
106	Nibi II	273					I
107	Naikpui	123					
108	Narpura	. 5		;	İ		
109	Nagla Bhagat	191					
110	Nagla Moroli	6		!			
111	Nagar	715					
112	Nibrol	523		1			
113	Odey	213	,	ļ	,	!	
114	Ondela	79	1	Ì		i	
115	Phulpur	290					
116	Pathrora Khurd .	37				i	
117	Pathrora Kalan	163	!				
118	Pilua	101	1			j	
119	Pathi Mafi	Hamlet			1		
120	Parsonda	227	İ		,		
121	Puram Chaom	Hamlet.			1		
122	Pachgaon	892			:		
123	Pataivri	41			1	}	
124	Ratanpur	84			,		
125	Railway Station .	80					
126	Radhaypura	170					
127	Randoli	543					
128	Rajora	378			1		
129	Rajai Kalan	88		ļ		į	
130	Rajai Khurd	5 224 ¦	-			,	
131	Sheikhupur	548					
132	Sunderpur	223			!	:	
						Contract of the Contract of th	

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police, Thuna or Chow 1.	Customs post.	School,	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
133	Siugavli	163		!	:		<u>}</u>
134	Shipura Mafi	Hamlet.					
135	Salempur	63		[
136	Samola	118		, 	ı		!
137	Sadiqpur	574					
138	Sahejpur	231		:			
139	Shahpur I, (Gird)	671		!			
140	Sarkoli	115		I			f
141	Sakatpur	185		į			
142	Sajroli	235					
143	Sarkan Khaira	150					
144	Surajpura	48		1			
145	Sarani	332					
146	Shahpur II,(Mania	72					
147	Sunipura	399]				
148	Sandra	. 339	Chowki		i I		
149	Sanda	277		İ	I		
150	Saihron	. 58		!			
151	Sahanpur	. 130					
152	Tigharra	329					
153	Tagoldi	424					
154	Tordanial	312				<u> </u> '.	
155	Tetka	. 6			:)	
156	Torshankra Mafi	. 15				1	
157	Tihaiyapura	. 134	1				
158	Tanda	274			-	1	
159	Udhannapur	. 287					
-	Тотаг,	60,030		!			

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population,	Police, Thana or Chowki.	Custom post.	N hool.	Disponsary, etc.	Other information, etc.
	Tehsil Bari Co.	ataius 12	1 Villay	r2.			
1	Ahmedabad <i>alm</i>	123		1			
2	Adampur	53					-
3	Ajitpur	416					
4	Airux	503					
.5	Atz Ipur .	685					
ь :	Aligarh	450					
7	Bari	11.585	Fehsil Thana	One	One	One	Possesses a hand- some old Fort built
8 '	Banaura	386				 	of Stone.
9	Bateshur Khuid	86					
10	Bateshur Kalan	126					
11	Bampura	398	1				
12	Badretha .	549	1				
13	ВіІоні	538					
14 ;	Bijoli	713					
15	Bidarpur	25	1				
16	Bampura Mafi 🔠	315					
17 j	Chila Chond .	1,325			1		
18	Dhanavli	108			[
19	Dhimiri .	1,079	:		ŀ		
20	Dadur ,	229	1		ļ		
21	Daunspur	133			l		
22	Dhurwas	441	İ		1	i	
23	Dhanowra	399	i				
24	Gudha Mutavli	525	;	<u> </u>			
25	Gangoli	2	ŧ				
26	Gurja	193	Chowki				

	·	i					T
So ial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population,	Police, Thana or Chowki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc
o=	Gutakhur	ا ۔					
27 28	Garhi Kharrana	5 633			;		
20	Gaonri	319			1		
30	Garhi Sukkha	1,067					
31	Garly Jakhoda .	265					
32	Hansai	321					
33	Hussaimpur	243					
34	Jannura	54	1 }	<u> </u>			
3.5	Jarari Ghainsua	431	<u> </u>				
36	Japaavli	1,601	; [
37	Jamalpur	159					
38	Janpura	96					
39	Jahanpui -	124	1	1			
40	Khaupur Maina	838	1				
41	Khanpur Gujar	101	:				
42	Karrua .	20	,				
13	Khiarati	31					
41	Kharagpui	590	į				
4.5	Kuddarna .	507	!	1			
46	Kansoti Khaira	510					
47	Koila	303					
45	Kankrai	223					•
49	Kohavm	358	1	j			i
50	Khabeelpur <i>alm</i> Ikbalpur .	94	•				
51	Kanelianpar .	1,009	1	:			ļ
52	Rhori Ebrahimpu	r 240		1			
.5°	Khairan	' 3					1

		- ,						
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.		Population.	Police, Thann or Chowki,	Customs post.	School.	Depensary, etc.	Other inform crion, etc.
54	Koronda	•••	358			İ		
55	Khera	•••	146					
56	Kolua	•••	367					
57	Kutabpur	•••	215					
5 8	Karairua	••	356					
59	Khairli	•••	791					
6 0	Lalonni	•••	296					
61	Lakhipura		243					
62	Maharajpur	•••	273					
63	Marha Guja	٠	348					
64	Mahua Khaira	••	913					
65	Majhaua	•••	274					
66	Marholi	•••	381					
67	Manhari		46					
68	Muravlı		Hamlet.					
69	Mori	•••	174					
70	Mastura		416					
71	Marona	••	43					
72	Nizampur	•••	347					
73	Nib Khaira		307					
74	Nıyaiti	••	2					
75	Nyapura		61					
76	Norha	•••	Hamlet.					
77	Narsinghpur	•••	5			!		
78	Nadroli		171					
79	Naksonda		195					
80	Nīdara		307					
81	Nagla Bidhorar	۱.,	525					

Serial Number.	N, not of Town on Village.		Population,	Police, Hema or Chowki	Customs post	જો પુલ્લકો,	Dispeir ay etc.	Other information, etc.
82	Nagla Doolahl	kha	558					
83	Olaoti		241		!			
84	Oom1		85					
85	Pohap Nagar		104					
86	Pura Madari		595					
87	Pura Bakhtu		317					
88	Paglee .		115			:		
89	Pidavlı		5 99			i		
90	Rodhera		978			1		
21	Rampur		90				,	
92	Rahall		607					
93	Raivai		297					
94	Banti		170					
95	Razapur		52			i		
96	Roopaspur	1	97			;		
97	Richhai	•	106			!		
98	Sewar Ralı		806			1		
99	Saheri		1,400			i		
100	Singhaurai		666			į		
101	Sagor		118					
102	Salemabad		·			}		
103	Sehroni		493					
104	Shahpur		390			i		
105	Sunipur	$\cdot \mid$	508		ĺ	1		
106	Sanaura		637			į		
107	Sikarra		1,043		į			
108	Slemanpur	-	51					
109	Sohan .	.	707	1			,	

Serial Vimber	Name of Town of Village.		Population	Police, Therress Chowlet	Cut sums pro-	Z head.	Dependence of	Other interm (tion, etc.
110	Sohans .		5,3		1			
111	Sikroda		340					
112	Sirothi				Ì		l.	
113	Talab Shaha	• • •	4					!
114	Tor		31				1	i '
115	Tootpura	•••	180				l I	!
116	Tamoti	ļ	80					
117	Takipur	•	195					
118	Tauntri	•	1,050	! !				
119	Toora		241	! !			İ	
120	Tauntri Behar	•••	•••	:			1	
121	Umrch		1,596	; !			1	
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	Torv.	٠	55.081	1			1	

nher.	Nurse of Torre			Pohee, Thana or Chowki,	st.		Върепкалу, etc.	
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.		Population.	e, The	Customs post.	.;	Pheary	Other information, etc.
Seria			Popu	Polyc	Cust	School,	Инро	
	Tehsil Basaii	ri	-Contains	396 Vill	lages.			
1	Atarsooma	••	657		İ			
2	Alinagar	•••	Hamlet					
3	Arodia Pasi		2,419			İ		
4	Angai		704	Thana				
ā	Amanpura		34					
6	Basairi	•••	2,735					Head-quarter of tabsil
7	Bagthur		1,992					
8	Porailce		1,786					
9	Bharti	•••	53 9					
10	Barhpura		322					
11	Bansrai	•	433	Chowkı				
12	Barwan		256					
13	Barai	••	742					
14	Bhirawand	•.	317					
15	Bhurkunjra		321					
16	Berja		522					
17	Bidarpur		188					
18	Biloni	•••	890					
19	Behrai		775					
20	Bhairapura	•••)					
21	Chhahar Alina	gar						
22	Koiya Jagir	•••	Hamlets					
23	Chhar Borelce	•••	J					
21	Chandpura		505					
25	Chandraolı		448					
26	Daipura	!	954					
27	Dandupura		116					

Name of Town or Village.	_				T				,
29 Dugaundee 349 30 Dhoraund 317 31 Ekta 1,125 32 Endon 300 33 Gulaoli 1,412 34 Gulapura 40 35 Hingota 411 36 Hirapura 49 49 Harjupura Hamlet. 38 Jatpura 909 39 Janpura 318 40 Jarga 1,632 41 Kotra 299 42 Khanpura 941 43 Khindora 941 44 Kurgawan 794 45 Korilpur 140 46 Koia 129 47 Kankrait 646 48 Khinnot 312 49 Kanhaıyapura 21 50 Krishnapur 67 51 Liloti 432 52 Lokupura 86 53 Mohari 281	Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	1 	Population.	Police, Thana or Chowki,	Custonus post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
30 Dhoraund 317 31 Ekta 1,125 32 Endon 306 33 Gulaoli 1,412 34 Gulalpura 40 35 Hingota 411 36 Hirapura 49 37 Harjupura Hamlet. 38 Jatpura 909 39 Janpura 318 40 Jarga 1,632 41 Kotra 299 42 Khanpura 42 Kunkuta 941 43 Khindora 515 44 Kurgawan 794 45 Korilpur 140 46 Koia 129 47 Kankrait 646 48 Khinnot 312 49 Kanhaıyapura 21 50 Krishnapur 67 51 Liloti 432 52 Lokupura 86 53 Mohari 284	28	Dhor		1,216					
31 Ekta 1,125 32 Endon 300 33 Gulaoli 1,412 24 Gulalpura 40 35 Hingota 41 36 Hirapura 49 37 Harjupura 49 33 Jatpura 909 39 Janpura 318 40 Jarga 1,632 41 Kotra 299 42 Khanpura 42 Kunkuta 941 43 Khindora 515 44 Kurgawan 794 45 Korilpur 140 46 Koia 129 47 Kankrait 646 48 Khinnot 312 49 Kanhanyapura 67 51 Liloti 86	29	Dugaundee		349			}		
32 Endon 306 33 Gulaoli 1,412 24 Gulalpura 40 35 Hingota 411 36 Hirapura 49 37 Harjupura Hamlet. 38 Jatpura 909 39 Janpura 318 40 Jarga 1,632 41 Kotra 299 42 Khanpura 941 43 Khindora 515 44 Kurgawan 794 45 Korilpur 140 46 Koia 129 47 Kankrait 646 48 Khinnot 312 49 Kanhaıyapura 21 50 Krishnapur 67 51 Liloti 432 52 Lokupura 86 53 Mohari 284	30	Dhoraund		317					
33 Gulaoli 1,412 24 Gulalpura 40 35 Hingota 411 36 Hirapura 49 37 Harjupura Hamlet. 38 Jatpura 909 39 Janpura 318 40 Jarga 1,632 41 Kotra 299 42 Khanpura 42 Kunkuta 941 43 Khindora 515 44 Kurgawan 794 45 Korilpur 140 46 Koia 129 47 Kankrait 646 48 Khinnot 312 49 Kanhanyapura 21 50 Krishnapur 67 51 Liloti 432 52 Lokupura 86 53 Mohari 284	31	Ekta	•••	1,125				į	
34 Gulalpura 40 35 Hingota 411 36 Hirapura 49 37 Harjupura 49 38 Jatpura 909 39 Janpura 318 40 Jarga 1,632 41 Kotra 299 42 Khanpura 42 Kukuta 941 43 Khindora 515 44 Kurgawan 794 45 Korilpur 140 46 Koia 129 47 Kankrait 646 48 Khinnot 312 49 Kanhanyapura 21 50 Krishnapur 67 51 Liloti 86 53 Mohari 284	32	Endon		300			ļ		
35 Hingota 411 36 Hirapura 49 37 Harjupura Hamlet. 38 Jatpura 909 39 Janpura 1,632 41 Kotra 299 42 Khanpura 42 Kunkuta 941 43 Khindora 515 44 Kurgawan 794 45 Korilpur 140 46 Koia 129 47 Kankrait 646 48 Khinnot 312 49 Kanhanyapura 21 50 Krishnapur 67 51 Liloti 86 52 Lokupura 284	33	Gulaoli	•••	1,412			}		
36 Hirapura 49 37 Harjupura Hamlet. 38 Jatpura 909 39 Janpura 318 40 Jarga 1,632 41 Kotra 299 42 Khanpura 42 Kukuta 941 43 Khindora 515 44 Kurgawan 794 45 Korilpur 140 46 Koia 129 47 Kankrait 646 48 Khinnot 312 49 Kanhaiyapura 21 50 Krishnapur 67 51 Liloti 432 52 Lokupura 86 53 Mohari 284	34	Gulalpura	•••	40					
37 Harjupura Hamlet. 38 Jatpura 909 39 Janpura 1,632 41 Kotra 299 42 Khanpura 42 Kunkuta 941 43 Khindora 515 44 Kurgawan 794 45 Korilpur 140 46 Koia 129 47 Kankrait 646 48 Khinnot 312 49 Kanhaiyapura 67 51 Liloti 86 52 Lokupura 86 53 Mohari 284	35	Hingota	•••	411			-		
38 Jatpura 909 39 Janpura 318 40 Jarga 1,632 41 Kotra 299 42 Khanpura 42 Kunkuta 941 43 Khindora 515 44 Kurgawan 794 45 Korilpur 140 46 Koia 129 47 Kankrait 646 48 Khinnot 312 49 Kanhanyapura 21 50 Krishnapur 67 51 Liloti 432 52 Lokupura 86 53 Mohari 86	36	Hirapura		49					
39 Janpura 318 40 Jarga 1,632 41 Kotra 299 42 Khanpura 42 Kunkuta 941 43 Khindora 515 44 Kurgawan 794 45 Korilpur 140 46 Koia 129 47 Kankrait 646 48 Khinnot 312 49 Kanhanyapura 21 50 Krishnapur 67 51 Liloti 432 52 Lokupura 86 53 Mohari 86	37	Harjupura		Hamlet.	1	5 = 1	}		
40 Jarga 1,632 41 Kotra 299 42 Khanpura 42 Kunkuta 941 43 Khindora 515 44 Kurgawan 794 45 Korilpur 140 46 Koia 129 47 Kankrait 646 48 Khinnot 312 49 Kanhaiyapura 21 50 Krishnapur 67 51 Liloti 432 52 Lokupura 86 53 Mohari 86	38	Jatpura		909					
41 Kotra 299 42 Khanpura 42 Kunkuta 941 43 Khindora 515 44 Kurgawan 794 45 Korilpur 140 46 Koia 129 47 Kankrait 646 48 Khinnot 312 49 Kanhaiyapura 21 50 Krishnapur 67 51 Liloti 86 52 Lokupura 86 53 Mohari 284	39	Janpura		318					
42 Khanpura 42 Kunkuta 43 Khindora 515 44 Kurgawan 45 Korilpur 46 Koia 47 Kankrait 48 Khinnot 49 Kanhaiyapura 50 Krishnapur 51 Liloti 52 Lokupura 53 Mohari	40	Jarga		1,632					
42 Kunkuta 941 43 Khindora 515 44 Kurgawan 794 45 Korilpur 140 46 Koia 129 47 Kankrait 646 48 Khinnot 312 49 Kanhaiyapura 21 50 Krishnapur 67 51 Liloti 432 52 Lokupura 86 53 Mohari 284	41	Kotra		299					
43 Khindora 515 44 Kurgawan 794 45 Korilpur 140 46 Koia 129 47 Kankrait 646 48 Khinnot 312 49 Kanhaiyapura 21 50 Krishnapur 67 51 Liloti 432 52 Lokupura 86 53 Mohari 284	42	Khanpura					1		
44 Kurgawan 794 45 Korilpur 140 46 Koia 129 47 Kankrait 646 48 Khinnot 312 49 Kanhaiyapura 21 50 Krishnapur 67 51 Liloti 432 52 Lokupura 86 53 Mohari 284	42	Kunkuta		941				11	
45 Korilpur 140 46 Koia 129 47 Kankrait 646 48 Khinnot 312 49 Kanharyapura 21 50 Krishnapur 67 51 Liloti 432 52 Lokupura 86 53 Mohari 284	43	Khindora		515			1		
46 Koia 129 47 Kankrait 646 48 Khinnot 312 49 Kanhaiyapura 21 50 Krishnapur 67 51 Liloti 432 52 Lokupura 86 53 Mohari 284	44	Kurgawan		794		i			
47 Kankrait 646 48 Khinnot 312 49 Kanhaiyapura 21 50 Krishnapur 67 51 Liloti 432 52 Lokupura 86 53 Mohari 284	45	Korilpur		140	Į			1	
48 Khinnot 312 49 Kanhaiyapura 21 50 Krishnapur 67 51 Liloti 432 52 Lokupura 86 53 Mohari 284	46	Koia		129					
49 Kanhaiyapura 21 50 Krishnapur 67 51 Liloti 432 52 Lokupura 86 53 Mohari 284	47	Kankrait		646		Ì			
50 Krishnapur 67 51 Liloti 432 52 Lokupura 86 53 Mohari 284	48	Khinnot		312		-			
51 Liloti 432 52 Lokupura 86 53 Mohari 284	49	Kanhaiyapura	•••	21	İ				
52 Lokupura 86 53 Mohari 284	50	Krishnapur		67					
53 Mohari 284	51	Liloti		432		l			
	52	Lokupura		86		- [
54 Mirari Hamlet.	53	Mohari		284					
	54	Mirari		Hamlet.					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village,	Population.	Poltee, Thana or Chowki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
55	Mamodhan	1,873					
56	Moodak	664					
57	Mendri	20					
58	Maoo Golavly	Hamlet.					
59	Моі	681					
60	Madh Pipron	543			<u> </u>		
61	Nannera Pirthi- singh	1,063					
62	Narraund	276					
63	Nadanpur	905					
64	Nurpura	312	}				
65	Nannera Pura Chandu	338					
66	Nagla Durwesa	847					
67	Narsinghpur	123					
68	Pura Bhindi	54					
6 9	Partipura	229		1			
70	Patharra	156					
71	Pipraun	1,029					
72	Pura Raji	Hamlet.] }	
73	Pura Harju	1,406					I
74	Pohes	Hamlet.					
75	Pali	63					1
76	Piparhait	129					
77	Pawaini	302					1 1
77-77	Panhi	520				1	I
78	Pura Tursi	Hamlet.			3		ı
79	Rampur	411					
80	Rattanpur	2,011	Chowki				

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.		Population.	Police, Thana or Chowki	Customs post.	School.	pekusu), etc	Other information, etc.
81	Ram Nagar		24	,		i i I		
82	Rejhoni	}	177	!				
83	Rehrai	;	1	1				
84	Salaimpur	• .	2,074		[I
85	Siholi	•••	130	,	:			
86	Sangoh	•••	616		!			
87	Salempur Pati	•••	373		ĺ	1		ı
88	Subhanpur	•••	142					
89	Sukhmara	'	Hamlet.					
90	Tamashia		1,082	į				
91	Tirwa		Hamlet.	į				
92	Tulsipura	•••	1,267					
93	Tilana		168	1				
94	Tejapura	•••	22	'		į		
95	Urdupura		48	ļ		į		
96	Zindapura	•••	!13		:	İ		
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	Total		50,623					

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Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police, Thana or Chowki.	Custons post.	Schanl.	Dispensary, etc.	Other neterination, etc.
i	Tehsil Kolari.—	Contains	in Ville	uges.			
1	Ari	285					
2	Ajaipura	223					
3	Badarka	760					
4	Bahravti	. 808					
5	Bhadiana	546					
6	Basai Nawab	4,373					
7	Bisatipura	51					
8	Bara	305	1				
9	Barkhera	337					
10	Basai Murli	25					
11	Chitora	933	ĺ				
12	Chowiakhera	159					
13	Dharampura	482	l				
14	Dobaypura	. 69	:				
15	Donari	874	Ì				
16	Dongarwara	99					
17	Garhi Chatola 🔐	358	1				
18	Gobli	40	1			}	
19	Ghograi	. 216	j				
20	Gihra Lujja	. 722					
21	Hajipur	. 200					
22	Jamalpur	. 168					
23	Jaroli	541					
24	Jakhi	. 231					
25	Jagariapura	312	1				
26	Kaimara						
27	Kharagpur	0-1					

-							
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police, Thana or Chowkt.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
28	Korainda	458			,		
29	Kanasil	678					
30	Kumheri	501					
31	Kirarpur alias Sul- tanpur	88					
32	Kolooa	306			; 		
3 3	Karimpur	3 3 4					
34	Kukra-Makra	831					
35	Kanpauli	1,492			į		
36	Kaithri	801			i		
37	Kasba Kolari .	907	Chow ki				
38	Mulpura	8					
39	Musalpur	661					
40	Manpur	497					
il	Malonipamar	1,219					
42	Maloni Kalan	394					
43	Maloni Khurd	283					
41	Mehra	2					
45	Nidhera Kalan	238					
46	Nidhera Khurd	642					
47	Nagla Kharagpur	1,246					
48	Nagla Raja	229					
49	Naurangabad	385					
50	Nunhera	462					
5 1	Nagla Dani	150					
52	Nagla Bhadauria	109					
53	Pirthipura	71					
51	Pipehra	1,605					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Pohee, Thana or Chowks.	Customs post.	Selund	Рычнениу, еtс.	Other information, etc.
55	Pipraua	898					
56	Paikri	215					
57	Paraooa	805					
58	Pholpura	281					
59	Puraini	. 423				:	l
6 0	Pathena	. 348					
61	Rajpur	. 704					
62	Rajora Kalan	. 786					
63	Rajora Khurd	. 837					
64	Rundh Khaithri	Hamlet of Khentii.					
65	Ratanpur						
66	Rohai	. Hamlet.					
67	Sakhwara	. 1,007					
68	Sastnagar or Siya sat Nagar	453					
69	Sukhmara .	. 208					
70	Sarkana	420					
71	Singhaura	Hamlet.					
72	Salehpur	. 278					
73	Saipan	2,151	Tehsil, &c.		One		Head-quarters of
74	Saimra	. 264	thana				tehsil.
75	Sehroli	868				Д	
76	Thaikuli	197					
77	Tehri	. 805					
78	Tasimo	2,141			[
79	Umrara	178				İ	
	Тотаг	43,155					

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Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village	Population,	Police, Thuna or Chowkn.	Custom post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
	Tehsil Rajakhe	ra Con	tains 81	Villag	ея.		
1	Andwa	.] 16)				
2	Atrauli	152					
3	Bichola	46					
4	Bhanpur	1					
5	Behrar	183					
6	Bilehta	111					
7	Bajna	1,073					
8	Babarpur	515			1		
9	Basai Ghiaram	676			ļ		
10	Basai Kablal	351	V				
11	Barsla	229					
12	Basal Karay	812			1		
13	Bhagwanpur	176		ļ			
14	Bijpuri	240					
15	Barkhera	29					
16	Changaura	608					
17	Chilpura	200					
18	Daraoli	126			1		
19	Dongarput .	154					
20	Didhwar	156	[
21	Deokhera	549					
22	Dagra	163					
23	Dighi	294	ŀ	1			
24	Dan	278	İ				
25	Dabhara	91					
26	Deholi	383		i i			
27	Farashpur	513					

Serial Number,	Name of Town or Village	Population.	Pohee, Thana or Chowki,	Customs past.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
28	Garhi Jaffer	459					
29	Gohdupura						
30	Ganhedi	1,601					
31	Ghoraiya Khera	67					
32	Gadrai	355					
33	Gunpur	328					
34	Gopalpur	92					
35	Hatwari	1,066					
36	Indrali	309					
37	Jaitpur	381					
38	Jerha	See Raj- khera No. 64.					
29	Jareh Sadapur	1,317					
40	Jogeepur	79				00	
41	Jonawad	815					
42	Khundi	87					
43	Karilpur	431					
44	Khundla	165					
45	Khunpur	153					
46	Karka Khairli	466					1
47	Kathoomra	385					
48	Kathoomri	299					
49	Lalpur	337					
50	Mithavli	254					
51	Machharia	822					
52	Marena	749					:
53	Madhee	54					
54	Mahadpura .	369					

Serial Number.	Name of Town of Village.	Population,	Pohee, Thana or Chowka.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensity, etc.	Other information, etc.
55	Mahadwar	See Raj- khera No 64	:				
56	Nidaura	245				 	
57	Neebdanda	196					i
58	Naila	721					
59	Nagar	401	1			 	
60	Nadaulee	779		<u> </u>			
61	Nasırpur	144	·				
62	Pah	82					
63	Puram	406	· . !		:	:	
64	Pahari	514	Chow ki				
65	Rajakhera (Town)	11,699	Teh-il,	One	One	One	Head-quarters of
66	Rehsaina	270	Thomas				tehsil.
67	Rund Nacla	Hamlet.					
68	Singaoli Khurd	313					
69	Singaoli Kalan	654		ļ			
70	Silavat	565			i		
71	Sheikhpur Brah- man	184					
72	Sıkunderpur	97	.		1		
73	Sultanpur	171			!		
74	Siholi	140			!		
75	Sikroda	494					
76	Somli	222			1		
77	Sheikhpur Gujran	256					
78	Samour		Chowki				
79	Tirajpui	35	ļ				
80	Tikatpur.	1.7	!		1		
81	Taravli	295	1				
	Тоты .	39 288			-		

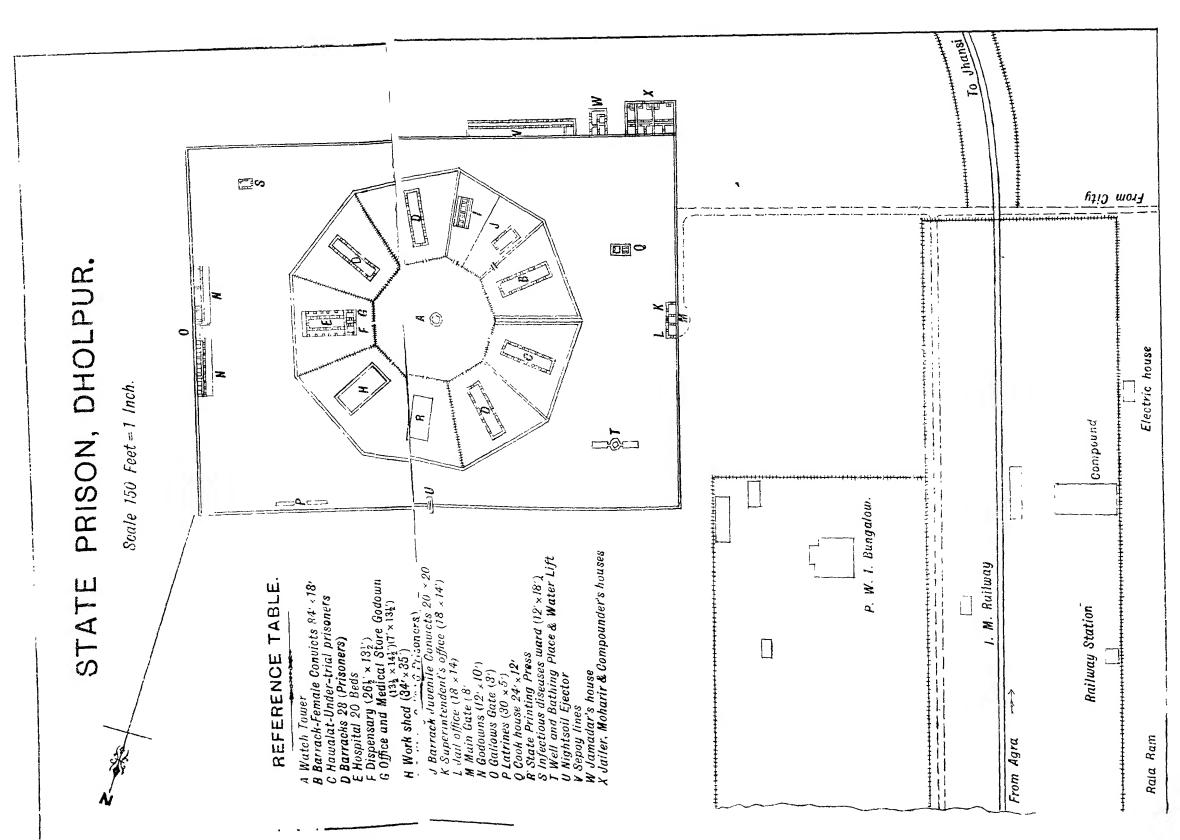
unber.	Name of Town or Village.	41.	hdia or i.	post,		o, etc.	Other information, etc
Serial Number.	or Village.	Population	Pohee, Thana or Chowki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other Information, Cir
	Tehsil Sirmathr	a			'		
l	Ajmer Sagar	243					•
2	Barra Gaon	583					
3	Baraoli	1,990			·		
4	Bıjholi	583					
5	Bhateekra	292					
6	Bijolapura	89					
7	Durgsee .	124					1
8	Domai	843					1
9	Doorati	410					
10	Garonia	357					•
11	Goorrah	223					
12	Gundraich	427					ì
13	Golari	994			.		ı
14	Gulablı	213					t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t
15	Indora	49					l .
16	Indoree	Hamlet	1				1
17	Jhiri	1,916					1
18	Jakka Deo Sagar	226		1			
19	Khushialpur	58					
20	Kanosa	327			1		
21	Kharolee	439					
22	Khurdia	812					
23	Karrharpur	268		,			
24	Kotah	538			;		
25	Mulpura	208)		
26	Marrasil	618					
27	Maharpur	207		:			

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village,	Population	Police, Thana or Chowki.	Custous post.	Seliaol.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc
28	Mathaira	252					
29	Madanpura	677					1
30	Shankerpura	248			, <u> </u>		
31	Sirmathra		Thana		•••		Head-quarters of local thakurs.
32 33	Surari Kalan	320			ì		
34	Surati Khurd Soni	242 176					
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1	Total	19.858					

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

The State Prison till quite recently was located in a serai amongst the ruins of old Palaces, etc., built by the late Chief's grandfather at Purana Chaoni. The buildings utilised for this purpose, however, were cramped, low, ill-ventilated and totally unsuited for the accommodation of prisoners, there being no facilities for exercising them, and resulting in an abnormally high mortality amongst the convicts, so that altogether the condition of this prison was by no means creditable to the State. At my urgent representation of the state of affairs to the Administration three years ago, during the time of the late Chief, it was decided to construct an entirely new prison on an approved site and upon the latest modern and hygienic principles I was then requested to draw up a plan and project for the same, and with the skilled aid of the State Engineer this was speedily done, a good site selected, and at the present moment the Dholpur State possesses a prison for accommodation of its convicts which would do credit to the most enlightened administration, in fact I am sure in all its details it has no equal at any rate in this Province. It is located on a healthy raised site on the other side of the railway line to the south of the Agency residence, is provided with factories, printing press, hospital, women's ward and solitary cells, and an extensive outer enclosure in which a large garden has been laid out. This prison was completed for occupation in 1903. State prison at Purani Chaoni, as before mentioned, appears to have been instituted in the year 1874, but beyond this fact I have not been able to ascertain much or anything regarding its history. As is usual in State institutions of this kind, as large numbers of raj sepoys from different corps were employed in the maintenance of discipline and control over prisoners, their ideas of such were, however, crude, and in the new prison a properly trained guard of warders for both inner and outside duties has been enlisted. showing a very marked improvement already in every way in the management and behaviour of the convicts.

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prison should shortly become a model institution of its kind, and besides affording plentiful and necessary employment for its inmates should ultimately prove a source of income to the State instead of, as heretofore, a dead loss. A ground plan of this prison is herewith appended for reference, showing all details.

STATEMENT OF STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITALS, DEATHS, &C., DHOLPUR JAIL, FROM 1890 TO 1899.

116-47 310 2661-72 9·61 13 111·61 11976 358 2989·31 6·80 13 108·55 11773 380 3227·72 8·26 9 76·44 114.81 337 2934·51 11·09 6 52·24 111.42 254 2279·66 6·00 3 26·92 116.98 135 115 4·04 4·42 2 17·09 128.29 158 1231·58 4·43 7 54·56 36·83 160 1658·38 3·55 17 17·5·56 80·21 162 2019·69 4·61 6 7+80 80·21 140 1570·92 5·54 22·44 109·16 239·4 217·2·14 6·73 7·8 72·0·21			Average Strugth.	* Admission into Hospital.	Admission per mille of strength.	Average daily sick.	Deaths.	Deaths per mile of strength.
11976 358 298931 6·80 13 11773 380 322772 8·26 9 11481 337 2934·51 11·09 6 11142 254 2279·66 6·00 3 116:98 135 1154·04 4·42 2 128-29 158 1231·58 4·43 7 80:31 160 1658·38 3·55 17 80:21 140 1570·92 5·54 2 80:12 140 1570·92 5·54 2 109:165 239.4 2172·143 67.31 7·8		:	116.47	0178	2661.72	9.61	1:3	19.111
117 7.3 380 3227.72 8:26 9 114 81 337 2934:51 11:09 6 111 42 254 2279:66 6:00 3 116:98 135 1154:04 4:42 2 128:29 158 1231:58 4:43 7 86:83 160 1658:38 3:55 17 80:21 140 1570:92 5:54 2 80:12 140 1570:92 5:54 2 109:165 239:4 2172:143 7:8		:	92.611	 853	2989:31	08.9	13	108.55
114.81 337 2934-51 1109 6 111.42 254 2279-66 6·00 3 116.98 135 1154-04 4·42 2 128-29 158 1231-58 4·43 7 128-29 158 160 1658-38 3·55 17 80-21 160 1658-38 3·55 17 80-21 140 1570-92 5·54 2 80-12 140 1570-92 5·54 2 109-165 239-4 2172-143 67-31 7·8		:	211	380	3297.72	8:36	6	44.92
111 42 254 2279.66 6·00 3 116:98 135 115 4·04 4·42 2 128:29 158 1231·58 4·43 7 96:83 160 1658·38 3·55 17 80:21 162 2019·69 4·61 6 80:21 140 1570·92 5·54 2 109:165 239·4 2172·1+3 67.31 7·8 109:16 239·4 2172·1+3 67.31 7·8	:		1251	337	2934.51	60.11	9	52-34
116.98 135 1154.04 4·42 2 128.29 158 1231.58 4·43 7 96.83 160 1658.38 3·55 17 80-21 162 2019.69 4·61 6 80-21 140 1570.92 5·54 2 1091.65 239.4 21721.43 67.31 7·8 109.16 239.4 2172.14 6·73 7·8	:		111 42	±35.	2279.66	00.9	??	26.93
128-29 158 1231-58 4.43 7 96-83 160 1658-38 3-55 17 80-21 162 2019-69 4-61 6 89-12 140 1570-92 5-54 2 1091-65 239-4 21721-43 67-31 7-8 109-16 239-4 2172-14 6-73 7-8	:		316:98	135	1154:04	4.45	ଚୀ	17 09
86-83 160 1658-38 3·55 17 80-21 162 2019-69 4·61 6 89-12 140 1570-92 5·54 2 1091-65 2:39-4 21721-43 67-31 7·8 109-16 2:39-4 2172-14 6·73 7·8	:		128.29	158	1231.58	4.43	1-	54.56
80-21 162 2019·69 4·61 6 89-12 140 1570·92 5·54 2 1091-65 239-4 2172·1+3 67-31 7·8 109·16 239-4 2172·14 6·73 7·8			96.83	100	1658:38	3.55	11	175.56
89 12 140 1570.92 5·54 2 1091 65 239 4 21721.43 67 31 78 109·16 239·4 2172·14 673 7·8	:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	80.51	162	2019:69	19.4	9	7480
1091 65 2394 21721.43 67 31 78 7 109·16 239·4 2172·14 6·73 7·8	:		51 ex	140	1570.92	5.24	?:	22.44
239.4 2172.14 6.73 7.8	:		1001 65	+ 666	21721.43	67.31	78	720.21
	:		91.601	£.622	2172.14	6.73	7.8	72.02

* In.patients only.

Table of Number 1 of Prisoners in the Dhoipur Jail from 1899 to 1899.

	STORE OF F	T. T. T. T.	117111111111111111111111111111111111111		CONTENT OF THE T								
Months.		1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1881	8681	1899.	Total.	Average 10 years.
January		3468	3798	3454	3446	3244	3400	3817	3435	2674	2753	3:3498	3349.8
February	:	3027	3505	3276	3273	2886	3167	3003	3067	2135	2035	30004	1 9008
March	:	3443	4152	3650	3591	3234	93379	3124	3307	2517	2059	33126	33126
April	:	3267	3793	3514	3395	3199	3372	3900	2885	2353	1834	31512	3151-2
May	:	3:300	3803	3477	3019	9098	3482	4049	29:36	2220	2065	31957	31957
June	:	3376	3778	3471	3483	3416	3294	4.188	2828	9110	2199	32136	3213.6
July	:	£820	8F0†	4039	1848 1848	3569	3454	3012	6908	2478	2965	34799	3479-9
August	:	3587	2803	3917	3930	3441	3788	4035	3727	2628	3100	34956	3405.6
September	:	36:38	3,546	3870	3881	3561	3645	3878	3539	2374	3231	35163	35163
October	÷	:: :::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	3695	3136	3763	3880	3875	3889	3520	2928	9688	36250	3926.0
November	÷	::781	96F8	3.187	3:376	8483	3942	3488	2975	51 51	3303	61466	33413
December	÷	38.58 88.28	3306	3503	3262	3219	3896	4584	2074	2762	3655	34739	3478:0
Total	:	42367	13693	13004	41900	40688	42703	16957	38362	29311	32588	401663	40166:3
				. ,									

* Represents daily total.

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Months.	78	1890	1891.	1592.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total.	Mean of ten Total of years.	Total of Deaths.	Mean. Mortality
January		22.	26	77	32	24	10	12	∞ 	19	10	182	18.20	-1	01.
February	:	- 51	2.3	÷;	13	24	=	91	ಣ	+	~	121	17.10	G	06.
March	- <u>'</u> :	59	27	 	37	<u>51</u>	13	17	-1	55	6.	196	19.60	ତୀ	.50
April	:	56	25	35	18	53	12	9	တ	15	11	179	17.90	က	-30
Мау	:		18	28	37	22	9	П	x	27	6	174	17.40	H	.10
June	-	16	28	21	64	22	10	15	12	G	10	185	18 50	က	.30
ynf		- 67	30	25	32	22		13	-1	\$1 —	16	202	20.7	70	.50
August		35	37	96	98	50	72	51	2.1	14	27	225	22.50	10	.20
September		- 52 - 28	38	31	21	35	17	4	30	27	50	230	23 90	æ.	06:
October			48	F	뜐	26	13	15	24	7	65	248	24.80	11	1.10
November	٠ د١	61	30	40	11	17	50	13	<u> </u>	15		199	19-90	<u> </u>	1.50
December		∞ ∞ 1	59	40	65	50	70	13	10	c.	<u>61</u>	189	18:90	x	.80
Total	310	 	358	380	337	254	135	158	160	162	140	2,394	239.40	78	7.80

MORTALITY TABLE, DHOLPUR CITY, FROM 1890 TO 1899.

Years.	Cholera.	Small- pox.	Fever.	Bowel Com- plaints.	Snake- bite.	Injuries.	All others.	Total.
1890		11	464	118	2	1	163	759
1891	1	39	263	160	3	2	23	491
1892	2	4	372	86	2	6	44	516
1893		2	285	51	•••	3	44	385
1894		22	319	30	1	2	144	5 18
1895	. 13		297	17			15	329
1896		26	239	24	1	2	8	300
1897	21	$_2$	393	14	1	9	19	459
1898			148	12	1	1	6	168
1899		2	140			2	5	149
Total	24	108	2,920	512	11	28	471	4,074

Mortality from all Diseases in Dholpur City for each Month from 1890 to 1899.

					759
1890	•••	***		-	
1891					490
1892		•••			51 6
1893				•••	385
	•••	•••	•••		
1894	•••	•••	1010	•••	518
1895	•••		. ••	••	329
1896				•••	300
	• • •	•••	•••	•••	459
1897	***		•••		
					168
1898	•••	•••		•••	
1899		•••	• •	••	149

Total of 10 years ... 4,073

Mean ... 407:3

MOKTALITY TABLE (CHOLERA) OF DHOLPUR CITY FROM 1890 TO 1899.

n. Order.	er.	-	ro				0.30		6	_				:
Mean.		: :	: :	:	:	-	: ċ		1	:	:	:	:	:
Total.		:	: :		:	:	: ~	. 6	77	:	:	:	:	24
1839.		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	;	:	:	:
1898.		:	:	: 	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1897.		:	:	:	:	:	:	: 5	-	:	:	:	:	21
1896.		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1895.		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1894.		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1893.		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1892.		:	:	:	:	:	:	ા	:	:	:	:	:	63
1891.		:	:	:	:	:	:	_	:	:	:	:	:	-
1890.		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	;	:	:	:
		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Months.			ury	:	:	:	:	:		ıber	ı	iber	ber	Total
		Januar	February	\mathbf{March}	April	May	June	July	August	Septem	Octobe	Novem	Deceml	

SMAIL-POX MORTALITY (1890 TO 1899) IN DHOLPUR CITY.

Average.	10.8
Total of 10 years.	108
1899.	લ
1898.	:
1897.	cī
1896.	26
1894. 1895.	:
1894.	23
1893.	61
1892.	4
1891.	39
1890.	11

MORTALITY TABLE (CHOLERA) OF DHOLPUR STATE FROM 1890 TO 1899.

Months.	SI :		1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total.	Average.
January	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:			i
February	÷	:	;	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
March	÷	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	: :	
April	÷	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
May	:	:	;	;	:	:	:	;	:	:	:	:	:	: :
June	:	:	:	:	308	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	308	30.80
July	:	:	:	10	33	:	:	:	:	£.	:	:	45	4.50
August	:	:	:	¢T	:	:	:		:	35	:	:	 	3.70
September	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	61	:	:	c1	1.20
October	÷	:	:	:	:	÷	:	÷	:	:	:	:	:	
November	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
December	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Total	÷	:	12	340	:	:	:	:	50	:	:	403	40.20

IRRIGATION.

The total area of the Dholpur State is 1,197 square miles, or 766, 237 acres. This, however, includes Sir Muttra, which, though dependent on Dholpur, is self-administrative, having an area of 286 square miles, or 185,467 acres; of this area no figures are available.

In Dholpur itself the land is classified as follows:-

 Cultivated arable
 ... 256,985 acres.

 Uncultivated arable
 ... 88,923 ,,

 Waste
 234,862 ,,

 Total
 ... 580,770 acres.

From these figures it will be seen that nearly half the State is waste land, consisting mostly of the range of hills in the south-west portion of the State, and the ravines bordering the Chambal and other rivers. This waste land affords good grazing for cattle, and has some tanks for watering purposes, although no irrigation is done from them.

The total cultivated area amounts to 42.8 per cent, and is classified as follows:—

```
      Irrigated by wells
      ...
      ...
      83,521 acres.

      Irrigated by tanks and other sources
      ...
      8,443 ,
      ,

      Unirrigated
      ...
      ...
      165,021 ,
      ,

      Total
      ...
      256,985 acres.
```

(Irrigated from "other sources" includes beds of rivers, jhils, etc.)

Irrigation by wells is rapidly increasing: the Zemindars sinking them at their own cost, being helped by the Durbar by means of "Taccavi" advances.

Owing to financial difficulties, tank irrigation has not been much developed up to the present, but the Durbar is taking measures to push this as soon as the debt is paid off.

The tanks at present in existence are mostly old ones, which have been repaired and improved, and those constructed during the 1897 famine.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

- 1. There are six schools in the State—one at Dholpur, one at Bari, one at Baseri, one at Rajakhera, one at Kolari and one at Angai.
- 2. There are five schools in which vernacular languages are taught, and they are situated in Bari, Baseri, Rajakhera, Kolari and Angai.
- 3. In Dholpur school 9 teachers are working. Head master gets Rs. 30 per mensem. He has been educated at Agra College, and has a fair knowledge of English; 2nd master gets Rs. 20 per mensem, has a fair knowledge and long experience in teaching; 3rd master gets Rs. 15 per mensem, has a fair knowledge and experience in teaching; 4th master gets Rs. 12 per mensem, has a good knowledge and a good experience in teaching. Head pundit teaches well in Hindi, and gets Rs. 15 per mensem; 2nd pundit teaches lower classes of Hindi, and gets Rs. 10 per mensem. Head moulvi teaches Persian well, and gets Rs. 15 per mensem; 2nd moulvi teaches Persian and Urdu well, and gets Rs. 10 per mensem.

In Bari there are two teachers, one of Urdu and the other of Hindi; both have a fair knowledge, and get Rs. 10 per mensem each.

In Baseri there is one Hindi teacher who has a fair knowledge, and gets Rs. 8 per mensem.

In Rajakhera there are two teachers, one of Urdu and the other of Hindi; both have a fair and long experience, and get Rs. 10 and 8 per mensem respectively.

In Kolari there is a Hindi teacher who has a good knowledge, and gets Rs. 8 per mensem.

In Angai there is a Hindi teacher who has a fair knowledge, and gets Rs. 8 per mensem. There is also a Hindi teacher who has a fair knowledge, and gets Rs 5 per mensem from the State and Rs. 3 per mensem from the Zamindars.

... 155 students. In Dholpur school \mathbf{Bari} 55 ,, Baseri 20 ,, "Rajakhera " 39 ,, ${f K}$ olari 8 ,, Angai 18 ,,

5. The daily average attendance of students in the year 1899 in—

Dholpur was	•••	179
Bari	,,	81
Baseri	,,	26
Rajakhera	,,	49
Kolari	,,	10
Angai	,,	23

- 6. The condition of the buildings is fair.
- 7. In Sambat 1920, *i.e.* 1863 A.D., the Educational Department was established.
- 8. There is not a special Inspector for the schools, but there is an official who inspects Schools and Printing Press.

LIST OF FESTIVALS WHICH TAKE PLACE IN THE DHOLPUR STATE.

Serial No.	Nam	e of Fe	estival.		Name of Hindustani month in which the Festival occurs.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Shivaratri Holi Dasehra Nagpanchmi Kujli Tij Saluno Anant C haudas Dasehra Dewali Deo Uthan Shunkarant Id-ul-Zafar ,, ,, Zoha Shabi Barat Noroz Barah Wafat Mohurram Giarhween			 	Phagun. Do. Jaith. Sawan. Do. Do. Bhadon. Konwar Katik. Do. Magh. No certainty of months, as they are always changed.

LIST OF FAIRS IN THE DHOLPUR STATE.

No.	Name of	f F air	r.	Place o	of Fai	r.	Hindust month in the Fairs place.	which take	Gathering.
1	Shivaratri			Sepoo			Phagun		6 or 7 thousand.
2	Do.		•••	Baseri			Do.		3 or 4 ,,
3	Dabiji	•••		Bari	•••		Chait		Do.
4	Kalkaji	•••		Rajakher	a		Do		5 thousand.
5	Ram Lila			Dholpur	•••		Baisakh		2 ,,
6	Muchkund	lji	•••	Do.	•••	•••	Bhadon		Do.
7	Sarad fair.			Do.			Konwar		3 or 4 thousand.
8	Deoji	•••		Beperpur Dholp	Pergu ur	ınnah,	Aghain	•••	1 thousand.

Table showing the average price of Food Grains sold in Dholpur City from 1890 to 1899,

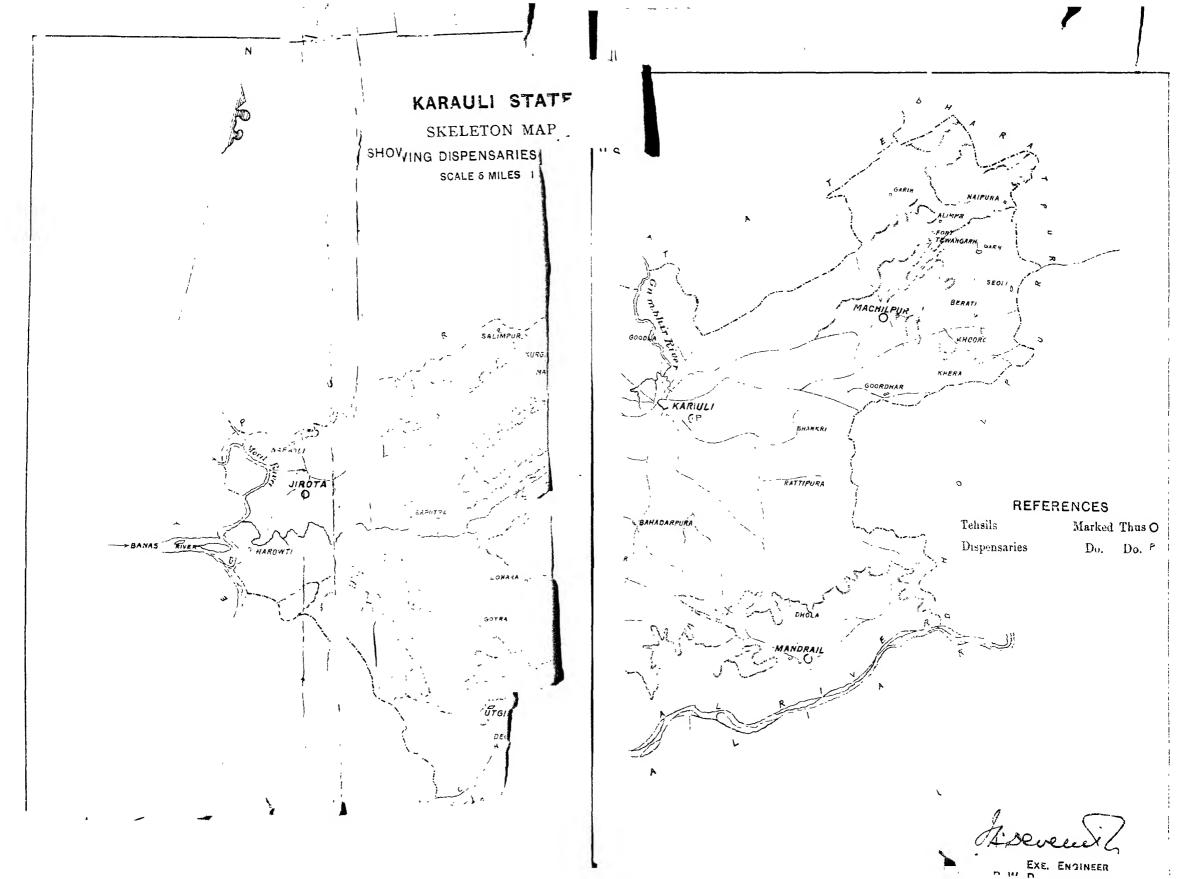
		Arhar.	SRS. CH. 15 14\frac{1}{4} 14 6\frac{1}{4} 19 11 20 13 20 13 10 1\frac{2}{2} 8 2 17 0\frac{2}{2} 10 5\frac{1}{4} 10 5\frac{1}{4} 2	Мрs. Srs. Сн. 3 35 44	Sns. Сн.
	D AL OF	Moong.	Ses. CH. 13 134 13 134 13 134 16 04 17 7 18 19 14 19 954 14 554 11 554	Мрs. Srs. Сн. 3 28 9 ¹ / ₄	Siss. Cir.
ER RUPEE.		Urd.	Sns. Cu. 12 154 12 154 13 154 13 554 8 1554 11 134 11 134	Mps. Srs. Cu.	Srs. Chr. 12 11½
SHOWN IN SEERS AND CHITAKS PER RUPEE		Rice.	Svs. Cir. 7	MDS. SRS. CH. 1 39 41	Sns. Cu. 7 14 ³ / ₄
wn in Seers a		Gram.	Sus. Cn. 17 18 25 27 27 21 21 21 21 23 23 74 15 8	Mps. Sies. Chr. 4 36 15 ³ / ₄	Srs. Cu.
OHS		Barley.	Srs. Cu. 18 121 18 101 25 151 26 41 27 11 11 11 16 01 25 13 17 13	Mps. Sus. Ch. 5 7 114	Sиs. Сп. 20 124
		Years,	01224320786	Total	Average
			1890 1891 1893 1893 1894 1895 1895 1897 1898		

List showing the Average Price of Food Grains sold in Dholpur City from 1890 to 1899, shown in Seers AND CHITAKS DER RIPBEE. COMPARED WITH INCIDENCE OF MORTALITY AND BAINFALL.

	Rainfall.		26.31	39.2	31.52	44.90	30·1	21.57	15.40	32.99	31.99	27.83	271.84	27.18
LITY AND KAINFALL.	Death Rate.		759	190	516	385	518	329	300	459	168	149	4,073	407.3
IDENCE OF MORTA	Bajra or Millet.	Ѕн. Сн.	18 8 ³ / ₄	$16 3\frac{3}{4}$	$22 5_{\frac{1}{2}}$	14 9	$23 6\frac{3}{4}$	18 4½	12 63	15 74	25 3	15 7	181 14	18 3
AND CHITAKS PER KUPEE, COMPARED WITH INCIDENCE OF MURIALITY AND INMAFALL.	Moth.	SR. Сп.	$19 6\frac{1}{2}$	17 113	24 83	$29 ext{ } 10\frac{3}{4}$	30 6	30 6	6 6	25 - 14	27 24	23 2	237 123	$27 12\frac{1}{2}$
	Wheat,	SR. CH.	$14 9\frac{3}{4}$	13 123	15 131	$16 1\frac{1}{2}$	17 1	15 34	10 103	9 84	16 2	9 63	138 5	18 81
AND CHITAK			:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Year.		0681	1891	2681	1893	4681	1895	9681	7881	8981	6681	Total	Average







KARAULI STATE.

GEOGRAPHY.

Karauli.—The Jadon Rajput State of Karauli, which General Account. has a capital of the same name, lies between the 26th and 27th down a file of the same name. the 26th and 27th degrees of latitude and 70° 30' and 77° 30' longitude, and has an area of about 1,260° square miles. It stretches for 40° niles along the left bank of the river Chambal, which flows in a northcasterly direction. From the southernmost point of the State the border line runs irregularly 28 miles to the northwest, and is partly formed by the river Morel. The line, still irregular and ill-defined, then turns to the north-east and runs nearly parallel to the southern boundary for 75 miles, and bending southwards, becoming more sinuous than ever, returns to the bank of the Chambal. Jaipur territory lies along the western and northern boundaries, except at the northernmost point, which Bharatpur touches, Dholpur is on the east, while Gwalior territory on the south is separated from Karauli by the Chambal. A topographical survey of the State on a scale of one inch to the mile has been completed, and the maps are available.

Hills and broken ground characterize almost the whole Character of the territory. Most of the tract in which it County, ILLs, &c. lies is locally termed the "Dang," being the name given to the rugged region which lies above the narrow valley of the Chambal, and par excellence that part

which lies nearest the valley.

The most prominent and continuous hills in the State are those on the northern border, where several ranges exist, running along parallel to the frontier line for a few miles uninterruptedly and form formidable barriers; but there are no high peaks, the highest being less than 1,400 feet above the level of the sea. There is little beauty in these hills, but the military advantages they present caused the selection of one of their emmences as the seat of Jadon rule in times post.

This computation is a third less than the area of the State has hitherto been teckoned. The boundary has in the maje of the Topographical Survey is not quite complete, but it is sufficiently so for an approximate measurement of the area, and the figures given have been raised on such a measurement.

Along the valley of the Chambal an irregular and lofty wall of rock separates the lands on the river bank from the uplands, of which, the border of the river excepted, the southern part of the State consists. From the summits of the passes to the high ground, fine views are often obtainable, for the rocks stand out in striking contrast to the comparatively rich and undulating plain below, through which flows the winding and glittering river. For some miles the country north of these passes is high and too rocky to be much cut up into ravines, or to be pierced for water, and the few inhabitants have to depend upon tanks and dams for water, but further north the country is lower lying, the alluvial deposit is deeper, level ground is more frequent, and hills stand out more markedly, while in the vicinity of the city of Karauli, the low ground is cut up into labyrinths of ravines, which though often during the rains converted by jessamines, spider worts and cucurbitaceous plants into pretty lanes, are usually most monotonous and wearying to a traveller.

In the rocky country where streams falling over rocks occasionally wear their way until deep and broad ravines are formed, with a soil composed of the detritus, pleasing spots are often found, the natural attractions of which are increased in the eyes of the neighbouring population by temples and tanks.

Rivers.—The river Chambal, sometimes deep and slow. sometimes too rocky and rapid to admit of the safe passage of a boat, receives during the rains numerous contributions to its volume from Karauli; but no considerable perennial stream flows into it within the boundaries of this State. The short nalas from the neighbouring hills are locally called "Sauts," and become dry as soon as the rains are over. None are deserving of special mention. The Banas and Morel rivers belong more properly to Jaipur than to Karauli. The Panchana is the only river which rises in Karauli and does not flow into the Chambal. called from its being formed of five streams which unite two miles north of the city. All these five rivulets rise in Karauli territory, and all but one do not cease to flow in dry weather, though often but a few inches in depth and never navigable. That most useful and important to the city is called the Badraoti. It winds up from the south,

and flows past the two eastern gates of the town, and about two miles north of it receives the Machi from the north-east. A few hundred yards beyond it unites with the Barkhera, which, within the last two miles of its course, receives the Rampur Nadi from the west, and from the south the Mendkhi, a mere rain drain, which flows past the Gur gate of the city, and the bed of which is famous for its limestone.

The Panchana winds away to the north and joins the Banganga. The Kalisar or Danger and the Jerota Nadi drain the country to the south-west of the city. Both are insignificant streams, dry or nearly so during the greater part of the year. They flow into the Morel or the Jaipur border.

The sub-surface water throughout the territory is for the most part good; that of the tanks in the high rocky country above the passes to the valley of the Chambal, becomes unwholesome in the hot weather, and the inhabitants with their cattle are often driven down into the valleys, where abundance of sweet water exists throughout the year. Wells also in some parts afford the source of supply, which is usually of good quality and easily obtainable.

MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The Thakurs, or aristocracy of the State, are as a rule poor, though there are a very few exceptions. Nor are there believed to be amongst the Mahajans any extremely rich men. However, in the city half-a-dozen houses may perhaps be found who are possessed of as much as from 10,000 to a lakh of rupees. These are, with few exceptions, Saraogis and Aggarwalas. Money is constantly flowing into the city in consequence of the officials living there, who are in a position to make and to spend it. In several of the villages, Moholi and Kursai of the Huzur tehsil, Naroli, Jerota and Machilpur, for instance, there are one or two officials, or Brahman or Nandwani traders who are said to be wealthy, and Patwaris or village accountants of four or five villages are reputed to be men of substance. Every well-to-do trader lives in a masonry house built

externally with the fine sandstone slabs described elsewhere. These face the walls and cover the roofs. Their inmates lead a simple life, varied by an occasional "picnic" (gôt) in favourable weather to some pleasing spot in the neighbourhood, where dancing and singing men and women attend to amuse the pleasure-seekers, or perhaps they join a party of Thakurs, who sit shooting at a dead mark, and with whom there is genial intercourse, notwithstanding that the refreshments have to be kept separate. Sometimes they refresh themselves by an evening stroll with a party of friends to visit some saint in a neighbouring ravine, whose austerities have excited interest. The petty traders and heads of villages, and a few other agriculturists in most villages, may be said to possess a competence.

The heads of the villages live well, eating three meals a day, in which milk and ghee, especially in the case of Gujars, are largely consumed. A Gujar headman begins the day by swallowing a pound of butter-milk (dahi). At 12 o'clock he makes his chief meal, consuming a pound and a half of flour, some vegetables, and half a pound of ghee. In the evening he eats a little bread and takes a little more ghee, or perhaps takes the ghee alone. A Mina headman has not the same appetite for ghee, and at his principal meal in the middle of the day probably substitutes dal for it, and in the evening will eat butter-milk porridge (rabri) or some meat, unless he has sworn not to eat meat. None would think of killing or eating the sacred animal of Karauli—the sheep. In the Dang the abundance of cattle and goats enables the people generally to live well, and the scale of diet above-mentioned would ordinarily apply to many others besides headmen. The poorest classes depend to an extent little known upon wild grass seed. The "bharut," so plentiful and valuable to the poor in the sandy tract to the north-west, is not abundant in Karauli. but "Makra" and "Sawak," especially the latter, is collected in maunds; a household will sometimes collect and store as much as six maunds after the rains. The abodes of the poor are, where stone is plentiful, of that material, the roof being formed of slabs as described elsewhere. This is preferred to thatch, as being safer from fire and needing fewer repairs.

Table showing Population of the different Tensils in the arauli State, as recorded in

POPULATION.

The following table shows the population as estimated at the Census of 1901:—

		censitaind.	:	:	:	:		22		22
THE CENSUS OF THE YEAR 1901.	GION.	.enis C	31	67	က	63	61	360		465
	Religion.	susmissult,	1,265	1,150	722	200	165	5,195	 	8,997
		.subniH	42,803	31,429	23,290	19,163	12,712	17,905		147,302
	•uo	deluqo4 IstoT	660,44	32,646	24,015	19,665	12,879	23,482		71,430 156,786
	Sexes.	Females.	19,781	15,372	10,781	9,094	5,645	10,757		71,430
	SEX	Males.	24,318	17,274	13,234	10,571	7,234	12,725	 	85,356
	Number of Houses.		9,636	6,676	4,575	4,159	2,965	4,325	 	32,316
	rLO	Area in Squarines.	:	i	:	:	:	:		1,242
	.es.	gsiliv to .oX	127	08	84	58	98		 	436
			:	ì	÷	:	į	:		:
		Tohsils.	Huzur Tchsil	Jorota	Machilpur	Mandrail	Utgir	Town of Karauli		Total
		District.			.iIu	Кага				

Religion.

The worship of Sri Krishna, in various forms, is naturally the prevalent religion of Karauli, the aristocracy of which believe themselves to be descended from that deity. Accordingly we find 300 temples of Vishnu in the form of Sri Krishna throughout the State, and only 20 or thereabouts to Siva and eight to Devi. The red figures of Balaji or Hanuman are common enough at the corners of streets or under trees, and the other deities are not altogether neglected.

CHIEF TOWNS.

Karauli, the capital of this State, has a population of 28,000. It is surrounded with a red stone wall, and contains the Palace of the Maharajah.

Machilpur, 16 miles north-east of the city, has a population of 1,935. It is chiefly noted for its betel-leaf

cultivation, and possesses a branch Dispensary.

Mandrail, 20 miles south-east of the city, is best known for its Fort. It has a population of 2,825, and possesses a branch Dispensary.

Naroli, 30 miles south-west of the city, has a popu-

lation of 1,953.

Sapotra, in Jerota Tehsil, has a population of 1,576, and possesses a branch Dispensary.

CITY OF KARAULI.

The city of Karauli is nearly equidistant, i.e., 70 miles from Mattra, Gwalior, Agra, Alwar, Jaipur, and Tonk. It is said to have derived its name from Kalianji, a temple built by Arjun Deo, who likewise founded the city. Sambat 1405 (A.D. 1348); but it did not prosper owing to the depredations of a class of Minas until these were put down by Raja Gopal Dass, in whose time Karauli became a considerable town, and fine buildings began to spring up. It has now a population of 28,000, and viewed from some points, whence the Palace is seen to advantage, has a strik-

ing appearance. The city, which is surrounded by a wall of sandstone, is also protected on the north and east by the remarkable ravines of which I have written. if defended by men who know them well, would form an obstacle such as would probably prove insuperable to any unscientific invaders. To the south and west the ground is comparatively level, but advantage has skilfully been taken of a conveniently-situated nallah to form a moat for the city, while an outer wall and ditch defended by bastions has been carried along the other bank, so forming the double line of defence. These fortifications are due to Raja Gopal Dass, and though too much for the desultory attacks of the Marhattas, would be far less formidable to regular troops than were the mud walls of Bharatpur. The sandstone wall of Karauli, in spite of its handsome appearance, is unsubstantially built, being composed of ill-cemented stones, faced by thin slabs after the fashion which prevails throughout the State, wherever sandstone is abundant and buildings of any pretension are erected. distance round is something under $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and there are six gates besides eleven posterns, all of which are clearly shown in the map of the city of Karauli prepared by the Government Survey Department. Brahmans and Mahajans are the only numerous classes. The streets of Karauli are narrow and irregular, impossible for carriages, and difficult for any wheeled conveyance. To a new comer the most striking characteristic is the superabundance of sandstone. of which the poorest constructs his dwelling-place without the aid of thatch. The roofs of the poorer houses are formed of slabs, sloping and overlapping one another very roughly, but not ineffectively arranged and supported by logs of wood or long triangular pieces of stone. principal bazar stretches east from the westernmost gate towards the Palace, and is about half a mile in length; it is irregular and ill-paved, and altogether wanting in neatness. There is no better street, but many fine and costly houses and handsome temples.

The Palace is about 200 yards from the eastern wall of the city, and occupies a space of about 150 yards square. It was founded by Arjun Deo, but little or nothing of the original building can now be traced. Within the "Raola," or residence of the ladies, however, a "Khirni" and "Imli"

tree still exist, which are said to have been part of Arjun Deo's Palace garden. The Palace in its present state was erected by Raja Gopal Dass, who adopted the Delhi style of architecture, with which his residence in the imperial city had made him acquainted. The abundance of red sandstone similar to that of Delhi rendered imitation easy. The whole block of buildings is surrounded by a lofty bastioned wall, in which there are five gates. One, called the "Bich Darwaza," is beautifully sculptured, but has been lamentably disfigured by paints. The flowers cut on it are evidently by an Agra artist. Over this gate is an elegant triple "Chhatri" or pavilion. Within the Palace painting has been applied more successfully, and the "Rang Mahal" and "Dewani Am," with their mirrors and bright colours, are beautiful specimens of their kind. Indeed, Colonel Keatinge, Governor-General's Agent, spoke of the Palace as "in some respects the finest building of the sort" he had seen in India.

It may be useful to note the names of the principal streets and quarters, although they are not marked on the city map, but it would be easy to enter them, and the record might prove useful. There are "Tin Nimri-ka-Bazar," where "Sarrafs" or pawnbrokers, bankers, and money-lenders live; "Anaj Mandi," or grain market; "Phutai Darwaza-ka-Bazar," so called from a ruin which is a relic of Raja Arjun Pal and five hundred years old (Pathans chiefly dwell here); "Chalikna Bazar," which is occupied chiefly by sadus, Brahmans, and banias; "Parrasa mahalla," where Brahmans predominate; "Jat-ki-Jori," where, however, scarcely any Jats live; "Kayathpura," which is Shah Inayat's Khirki or postern, and is occupied by Kayasths; "Chaudripura" and "Gosainpura," where the hereditary chaudris of the Durbar and Gosains respectively reside; "Tamba-ki-Tari," Brahman quarters mostly; "Chobepura," occupied by Brahmans; "Doli Khat" and "Kuwa Kor," where Musalmans and low-caste people dwell.

JEROTA TEHSIL OR COLLECTORATE.

The Jerota Tehsil lies west of Karauli. It is chiefly

formed of the estates of the great Thakurs descended from Chiefs of Karauli. The people of the district are locally termed "Pakrata," but I have not been able to trace the origin of the term. It is very hilly and rocky. Minas are the principal tillers of the soil, but Brahmans and banias cultivate to some extent. The poor Rajputs depend much upon Raj service. The depth of wells varies very much; in some villages it is as much as 60 cubits, in others not more than 20. The population is about 24,000.

This town of Jerota, if it may be termed such, consists of 300 houses, a bazar of about 15 shops, and is the head-quarters of a tehsil, and contains also a thana, and is situated 28 miles south-west of Karauli city. Here, as in the Huzur Tehsil villages, the Lodhis formerly owned the land, but Minas supplanted them four hundred years ago. Water is

to be found from 30 to 45 feet from the surface.

A considerable Raj Fort is here garrisoned by 50 men, and possesses a good water tank. It is Sapotra, Jerota seven miles east of Jerota. This is one of the largest and most prosperous villages in the tehsil, having 400 houses; the poorer ones often have the "pathor" roof of "chura" or yellow sandstone. Havelis, or houses entirely of masonry, are many. There are 50 shops in the bazar and a weekly market. Chhipis, or cloth printers, are numerous, and gunpowder is manufactured here by Jogis and exported to Kotah and Bundi; water is 25 cubits from the surface; Minas hold the Zamindari; the fort was built 200 years back by Ude Pal, son of Ratan Pal, and till about 75 years ago, the village, which up to that period had remained in the hands of his descendants, was escheated to the Raja as lord paramount. A branch Dispensary exists here also.

These villages adjoin one another; they have iron smeltGurda and Berdha ing furnaces to which the Hindaun ore is brought as it is to Langara, in consequence of the abundance of fuel. A mile south of Gurda there is a temple of Devi situated near a spring, and beside the pathway between Karauli and Sir Mattra. On Bhadon Sudi 5th there is a Fair held here, which is sometimes attended by the Maharajah. Maharajah Partab Pal invariably went, it is said. Berdha is said to be the oldest village in the Dang.

MACHILPUR TEHSIL OR COLLECTORATE.

This lies to the north-east of the city of Karauli. two pergunnahs: the first, called Chaurasi, contains 86 parent villages and 81 hamlets, or 167 in all; the second, Sairni, which lies on the Dholpur border, has but eight. The population is about 254,200. When held by the Mohamedans the first pergunnah was considered a district of 84 villages and got the name Chaurasa, a favorite number with the Musalmans. It was granted to Raja Gopal Dass by the Emperor Akbar for his services in the Dakhan, and for laving the foundation of the Agra Fort, and Gopal Dass thus recovered the territory which had been lost by his ancestor five hundred years before. In A.D. 1812 Dundai Khan and Ranmast Khan, of the family now represented by Nawab Faizali Khan, a late minister of Jaipur, plundered Machilpur. In those days, the people say, the district was visited by marauding bands every six months. For some twenty years previous to the treaty between Karauli and the British Government in A.D. 1817 the Marhattas under Scindia held Machilpur and twelve other villages of the pergunnah as security for tribute (nalbandi) imposed. principal land-holders of the district were formerly the Goni Thakurs who abandoned their chief, Kawar Pal, after his expulsion from Tamangarh in the 12th century, and accepted the voke of the Musalmans in order to retain their own lands. They were driven out in their turn by Maharajah Gopal Dass, and now have no "bapoti." The district has but one valley of any width, and speaking generally that lies between the chain of hills on which Fatehpur is situated, and which marks the north-western border of Karauli and the hills from two to five miles east of it, which sometimes form short parallel ranges and sometimes are spurs of irregular ranges. This valley is far from being interrupted, and the rest of the district is very hilly and rocky. At many points the altitude of the hills is between 1,000 and 1,300 feet. Gujars hold the Zamindari of most of the villages, but Minas have many; Jats one. Machilpur used to have one hereditary official of position called a "Pardhan," who discharged the duties of a Kanungo, or accountant, and received Rs. 250 a year.

A town of more than 1,000 houses and a bazar of 60 shops; but 20 of them are unoccupied at Machilpur. present. It is sixteen miles north-east of There are 20 temples, 19 of them Vishnu and Karauli. one Shiva, and a pandit named Chatr Dass Bairagi had a reputation for Sanskrit learning. Good houses of masonry are numerous and belong to the Borars and banias, who in Machilpur form a large class, and some of whom are well off, though none very wealthy. Of the other classes two or three may be especially mentioned, namely the 15 old Musalman families who were called "Kasbati" (or especially belonging to the town), and were employed as tehsil sepoys and measurers of land, for which they got a monthly lump sum of Rs. 26, and the 140 families of "barahis" or "tambolis," who cultivate and sell betel. The betel vine gardens are called "barejas," and are numerous. Forty tanks have been dug to supply them with water, and the trade in betel is considerable. In the barejas some excellent vegetables are produced, such as magnificent yams, "palwals, kanduras" The barejas are described under "Agriculture." The neighbourhood of Machilpur is very The valuable red sandstone abounds, and all the houses are consequently built of stone. Elegant little arcades are commonly seen, and how little costly they are may be judged of from the fact that the total cost of the prepared materials for the common-toothed arch, six feet three inches high and seven feet wide, is, including some simple ornament, but three rupees. There are many old buildings in and near the town. Amongst them may be noticed the ruins of Maharajah Gopal Dass' Palace, with a garden attached. Near the Palace is a temple of Mahadeo, with a pyramidal dome, and a Madan Mohan temple of the same period. A twelve-pillared tomb of the Pathan period stands on a little hill north of the town, and there is another tomb reverenced by the Saiyads. A mile north is an old well called "Chor-ki-Baoli," a favourite rendezvous for thieves. Temples are many and north of the town; there are several gardens, one of which is called the "Dakhanis' Gardens," having been made by the Marhattas when they held possession of Machilpur. "Keora or screw-pine trees, from which the rich Durbar pertume is made, grow in the gardens. In the tank singharas grow, and fish abound. The latter are easily caught with a rod and line. Tamarind, bair, and mango trees are plentiful. They are the property of the State, and their fruit is sold by contract. Minas are the proprietors. Water is but 20 cubits from the surface, and there is fine wheat land near the town paying Rs. 5 a bigha to the State, or about Rs. 14 an acre. A branch Dispensary exists here also.

On the Karauli and Machilpur road, about six miles from the former, is the village of Chainpur; Chainpur, Chaurasi Taluka, Machilpur it is a Hari Dass Thakur village of some size and note, for there are more than 200 houses in it and seven bunias' shops. Much hemp is produced here, and "tat" manufactured. On the high ground above the village stands the Thakurs' Fort, and in the village is a fine handsome well built by Thakur Samir Singh about thirty years ago. Water is from 40 to 45 cubits below the surface. "Thakurs Chhatris" stand in two gardens near the village. Iron is smelted from ore brought from Hindaun, where wood The Raj grass and game preserve of Ata adjoins is scarce. this village, and the shooting tower is within its boundary.

A place of much interest already mentioned in the his-Tamangarh, Chau torical section as having been founded by rasi Taluka, Machil- Maharajah Jaman Pal, who here established pur Tehsil. himself after the expulsion of his family from Biana. The fort stands on a hill difficult of approach, but it and all the old buildings are now in ruins. A gate called the Jagan Pal is the most complete portion of the remains. Near it is a mosque and dargah, and there are traces of many other tombs and mosques, but they are now the haunts of panthers and of a solitary Hindu hermit of the Sat Nath order. A large tank covered with singharas and abounding in fish and wild fowl lies below the fort. stream from this piece of water irrigates the village of Bhojpura, and joins the Jambura Nala mentioned above. On Jeth Sudi 10th (June) a Fair takes place on the banks of the tank, and 10,000 people assemble there usually.

Little trading is done, the business of the day being to bathe in the tank. A good road now passes through this tehsil into Bharatpur territory, via Bajna, connecting up the

two States.

Utgirh Collectorate or Tehsil.

This district occupies the south-west corner of the State, but villages belonging to it are within three miles of the city of Karauli. It comprises 94 parent villages and 32 hamlets, and has about 9,690 inhabitants. Its two normal divisions are, as in Mandrail, the tract above the "ground scarp," and the tract below it upon the banks of the Chambal. The country was anciently held by Lodhis, who probably paid tribute to the Imperial officials at Mandrail and Utgirh. "Bands" and tanks still exist which are attributed to them, though they have ceased to hold the land for four hundred years. It is rumoured that treasure has often been dug up in their old haunt, though special search for it has produced nothing but disappointment. Raja Arjun Deo, about A.D. 1340, is said to have brought the Dang under his authority, and to have exacted a land revenue from the Lodhis, whose expulsion he commenced; but the present Zamindars say that they derived their title from Maharajah Gopal Dass, and there is little doubt that previous to the time of the latter, the authority of the Jadon Raja was weak and precarious. Now Gujars predominate in the Dang, Minas in the valley below. the Dang wells are impossible, but by means of "bands" built across drainage lines, where two or three feet of earth lie upon the rock, crops are produced. In the hot weather but few tanks retain any water, and the struggle for what remains often leads to bloody affrays. In unusually dry seasons the people have to retreat with their cattle to the banks of the Chambal, but the unhappy wild animals, deprived of their usual supply of water, and ignorant where to search for more, perish by hundreds on the banks of the tanks they have been accustomed to frequent. regards water are the villages of the lower ground altogether well off. Near the "sauts," or short water courses, which form deep ravines, and carry off drainage of the hills, water is indeed found at a depth of 20 or 25 cubits, but in other places, even on the river banks, wells have to be sunk to a depth of 70 or 80 cubits, and often access to water at all is barred by rocks. In dry weather the residents of some villages situated at a distance of two miles from the Chambal

have to procure their water supply from the river, which, however, is not accounted wholesome. Dropsy is a common disease at some points on the river bank. It is locally attributed to the deep holes of stagnant water which have a thin surface of running water, and which receive and retain all kinds of impurities! In the same way the water of the tanks is often pernicious; the sepoys in the fort, it is said, suffer from guinea-worm from this source. The ground, however, is generally rich and good, crops are raised, but except on the very verge of the water, fertility, such as that of the British districts on the great rivers to the east, is never met with. Tigers, bears and other large animals abound amid the thick brushwood which covers the glens and passes, where the "dan" and "chabeni" shrubs are the most abundant, but trees of all the common kinds are met The fort of Utgirh is the most remarkable place in the district; it forms a striking object in the view of the traveller many miles lower down the Chambal, and it has been looked upon as a safe retreat to which the Karauli Chief might securely send his treasure and his family in times of peril. There is not a single place deserving of being called a town throughout the whole tract, and no villages have three hundred houses, while in the Dang they often do not contain more than three or four. Where the sandstone is abundant, it of course forms the entire material for the houses; where it is wanting, unmortared stones form the walls; and the roof consists of "dhak" leaves pressed between poles fastened together; more artistic thatching is hardly ever resorted to. There are five Ghats over the Chambal, within the limits of the Utgirh Tehsil-Gota, Gusai, Toda, Siwara, Kaseru.

MANDRAIL TEHSIL OR COLLECTORATE.

This division is situated south of Karauli. It has 65 villages and 74 hamlets, or 139 in all. There are two talukas, the "Tarrara" and the "Dang." The population is about 19,665.

The first of these two divisions lies along the Chambal, what Mr. Hacket terms "the grand scarp" on the left bank of that river. It is undulating or broken by the beds of nalas, and water is often too far below the surface for practical use. The bed of the river is, in the cold weather, cultivated down to the water's edge, so that an emerald fringe marks the course of the stream. The two most remarkable "khos" or glens, which open on to the Tarrara are those of Ninda and Ghotoli; a small stream runs down each, and there is fine cover for large game—bears, tigers, panthers, &c., which abound. These glens are Raj preserves, and the grass is the property of the State.

The "Dang" taluka comprises the elevated country above the scarp, and extends northwards to within 5 miles of the city of Karauli. The people are entirely dependent on tanks for water, and cultivation is scanty. All the villages of the pergunnah are Mina, with the exception of two, which are Gujars. Cattle abound, and even in the Tarrara fodder is so abundant that the stalks of the jawar are often left after the heads have been cut.

Famous chiefly for its large old fort described elseMandrail Tarrara where. This was the first important stronghold acquired in modern times by the
Karauli family; but it is said to have been originally built

in pre-historic times by a Jadon.

The town contains 1,000 houses and 70 shops; about 40 families of Musalmans, chiefly in the service of the Durbar, live in Mandrail. Boras and banias prosper here, especially the latter. They have a trade with Sambhar in salt, which they export, cloth goods from Agra, and ghee, across the Chambal to Sabalgarh and Shopur Baroda. Brahmans have the Zamindari, and have held it for more than a century; formerly it was in the possession of Minas.

Water is 70 cubits below the surface, and in the hot weather there is often difficulty about drinking water, which is sometimes brought from the Chambal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles off.

The land consequently produces only one crop of grain regularly, the rain or kharif, but one is good. Gram is

sometimes raised in the rabi. The principal officials who live here are a Tehsildar, Killadar, a Kotwal and Customs official and a Medical subordinate. The notable buildings are a rampart round the town, built by Maharajah Harbaksh Pal, a Dargah of a Mohamedan relation, Bahadurji (who after his perversion became a saint of repute), a Chhattri, temples and two tombs. On the hill which rises from the plain about 1,500 yards west of the fort, is another Dargah called "Mardan Ghaib." A branch Dispensary exists here also.

Adjoining the town is the village of Rampura, where lives a Thakur and a bania of some note. It is considered distinct from Mandrail, but in the estimate of houses in the town those of Rampura are included.

APPROXIMATE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF KARAULI STATE BY AVERAGE OF FIVE YEARS, FROM SAMBAT 1952.

INCOME.		Expenditure.						
Principal Heads.	Amount.	Principal Heads.	Amount.					
The state of the s	Rs. A. P.		Rs.	A. P.				
1. Land Revenue	2,80,665 6 9	1. Religious and Charitable	24,995	1 9				
2. Salt	5,694 15 0	2. Household Expenses	21,450	6 3				
3. Customs	77,079 3 2	3. Civil Administration	9,866	1 0				
4. Administration	12,970 6 6	1. Army and Police	1,29,005	13 0				
 P. W. Department Mint Miscellaneous Rawal Arrears of Revenue Municipal Board 	1,029 5 (33,874 5 10,383 13 :. 8,638 0 5	5. Establishment (Stable, Ele- phant, etc.) 6 P. W. Department 7. State Buildings 8. Educational Department 9. Medical Department 10. Municipal Department 11. Vakil 12. Miscellaneous	53,521 5,501 7,858 4,409 5,567 8,631 4,387 3,649	8 6 9 3 9 2 5 6				

LAND REVENUE.

The fiscal history of this State is more or less obscure. Some records, however, do exist, but are scant and quite unreliable, and in some instances are altogether absent, so that it is difficult to trace the history of this important department back to any very remote date. No proper "jamabandi," or rent roll, of past periods is forthcoming. Land appears to have never been properly measured, and different varieties of "bighas" obtained in different parts of the same State! There existed no accurate records of "muafi" lands, nor of any new land brought under cultivation, and owing to such circumstances as well as the want of maps and survey records, the State has fared badly in the settlement of boundary disputes with neighbouring States from time to time.

As a result of the above-mentioned state of affairs the condition of the ryots became deplorable, and with a system of ever-shifting rents, they received no incentive for improvement of their holdings. To put an end to this state of affairs, the present Ruler was persuaded into introducing a Revenue Settlement for his State; accordingly, one Assistant Settlement officer, one Sadar Munsarim, &c., with a full staff of Ameens, under control of the Deputy Collector, subject to direct supervision by the State Council, were thereupon appointed, and operations were commenced in January 1891.

In this way regular Settlement work in this State commenced, and continued with steady progress for four or five years, till the close of the year 1895-1896, when the ardour of the Chief unfortunately cooled in the matter, and in place of regular Settlement operations, only surveying and mapping of villages were kept up, the establishment being simultaneously likewise reduced to the lowest working margin possible, only one officer and two or three surveyors being kept on, who carried on the work in a leisurely fashion till the close of the year 1902, when it was ultimately put a stop to, and all operations in this connection ceased.

From the above history of the Settlement in this State, it will be evident that there has never been any regular

or complete revenue Settlement, and that although such was taken up at one time in real earnest, it was unfortunately never carried through to a successful conclusion.

Up to the end of the Sambat year 1955 (A.D. 1899) the "ryotwari" system prevailed in this State, as will be mentioned later on, in which assessments were made directly with the ryots of each village through Tehsildars. At the close of the year 1899 the system of collecting revenue directly from the ryots was changed, and the "Lumberdari" system or farming out of revenue under contracts to headmen of villages was introduced shortly afterwards, under which system contracts were given for periods of five years to Lumberdars. This latter system was not altogether an innovation, for it was in vogue in this State during the early eighties, when the administration was carried on under the supervision of the Political Officer. When, however, the present Ruler was invested with full administrative powers in 1899, the old method of collecting the revenue directly from the ryots was revived. recent change in the system of revenue collection above alluded to was introduced with a view to ascertain whether such could be permanently adopted. The revenue accruing from the above-mentioned quingennial contract at a fixed assessment amounted to about three lakhs of rupees, but the actual collections, it appears, never quite reached that figure. This quinqennial contract, however, ceased at the close of the last financial year, and the State has now entered into a decennial one, which gives an amount slightly less even than the last, so that on comparing the two there is clear indication of a fall in the total revenue of the State. The reason for such is not, I think, difficult to find.

During the first year of the quinqennial contract the period was marked by the occurrence of the greatest calamity to which any State can fall a victim, viz., famine, which pressedseverely, especially upon two Tehsils in this State, viz., Mandrail and Utgirh, these practically comprising the "Dang" area of the country. The people in these parts suffered greatly, not, however, so much actually for want of food grains as they did from a water famine. From facts previously mentioned under section Geography, it will be noted that the physical features and configuration of

this part of the country are chiefly rocky hills and nallahs, where wells and tanks too are by no means numerous, and consequently owing to defective rainfall the distress was more acute here than in other parts of the State, resulting in extensive migration of its inhabitants across the Chambal into Gwalior territory. Many of the villages in the Utgirh Tehsil especially have thus been entirely deserted, and the cultivators have not as yet returned to their old homes. For the above reasons the agricultural population of these two Tehsils have not hitherto shown much indication of recuperation from the baneful effects of the period alluded to, and this factor has undoubtedly tended, in great measure, towards reducing the revenue of this State, which during recent years, instead of showing signs of expansion, has evidently diminished!

There was till the above-mentioned period no attempt at any real Settlement in Karauli State, the assessments being annually made by the Tehsildar, the village headman and the village "shena."

The office of headman, giving the holder or joint-holders, as it did, a part in fixing the annual assessment, as well as the duty and responsibility of collecting the land revenue with their attendant powers, was much coveted, and in many respects placed the possessor in the position of the landlord of the village. Amongst Minas and Gujars the headmen are called "Mihtars," amongst Jats "Chaudhris." In both fiscal and rent-free villages they got two per cent. on the revenue and a turban.

The "shena" is the paid servant and representative of the Durbar in the villages, all of which, except the smallest, have one of these functionaries.

Except in the Sairi taluka of Machilpur where the "Kanungo," or pergunnah accountant, kept the village accounts, a "patwari" was connected with all the villages. He got one per cent. on the collections, and this allowance, called "dami," being insufficient for his maintenance he was usually a "bania" glad to supplement the income of his business. In two villages of Utgirh and one of Machilpur Gujars were "patwaris," and

here and there a Mina "patwari" was to be met with. "Patwaris" sometimes got rewards from the Durbar for furthering the increase of the revenue.

In the month of Asarh (June) the headman and "shena" of a village determined what the revenue should be, after which they went to the Teh-Land Revenue sildar, who came to convenient spots for communicating with surrounding villages, and usually confirmed the proposed assessments, and granted "parwanas," or deeds, which practically were subject to modification in Kartik (October), when the Tehsildar visited the villages to observe the state of the crops. When grain was cheap the revenue was exacted in money at crop rates, but when grain was dear, "butai," or share in the crop, was taken, and it was always taken on the "burda," or alluvial land, on the verge of the Chambal. This share varied from a fourth to a half, and it was usually collected in kind, but its value was exacted at market price. The "Kists," or instalments of the revenue, were collected usually in the month of Kartik and Chet (October and March).

ADMINISTRATION OF KARAULI STATE DURING THE LAST FIFTY YEARS.

Maharajah Narsing Pal died in 1852 without an heir, so the question arose whether the State was to be considered to have lapsed to the British Government, there being no heir to the Gaddi, or it should be given to either of the rival claimants, Bharat Pal and Madan Pal, who were not direct heirs to the deceased Prince. This question was debated in the Council of the Governor-General, and finally it was decided to appoint Mabarajah Madan Pal as Ruler of Karauli.

Thus in 1854, Sir Henry Lawrence brought Maharajah Madan Pal from Jaipur and installed him on the Karauli Gaddi. He ruled over this State for tifteen years and died on 17th August 1869. He left no sons; only one daughter

survived him.

Maharajah Lachhman Pal succeeded him, but he survived only a few weeks, after which Maharajah Jai Singh Pal succeeded. This Prince ruled over the State for nearly five years, and died in 1875.

He was succeeded by Maharajah Arjun Pal, who was called upon to rule this State when he was over fifty. He died in August 1886. His nephew and adopted son, Maharaja Bhanwar Pal, the present Ruler, then succeeded him.

Method of Administration.—Though a Council was appointed in the time of Maharajah Madan Pal, yet it was only in name. To a great extent Maharajah Madan Pal was his own Minister. The rule was entirely arbitrary. Diwans, too, were every now and then appointed and were changed several times during his reign. The following are the names of some of the prominent Diwans of his time:—

Ballu Ram held office for some years under Maharajah Madan Pal, who eventually disgraced him for his collusion with the Dakaits.

Pardhan Sita Ram succeeded Ballu Ram for a time. His family is known here as the hereditary "Kanungoes" or accountants. However, he failed to satisfy Maharajah Madan Pal, who threw him into prison for some time.

He was succeeded by Thakur Brighbhan Singh, who had little real authority. He only kept the seals of State. He gave his daughters in marriage to the Maharajah Madan Pal.

Baldeo, son of Sewa Ram, was in high favour, and was constantly about the person of the Maharajah, but he never acted as Diwan. Bihari, Diwan, succeeded his father Baldeo after the death of the latter and held the title and acted as such during the time of the Maharajah Arjun Pal. Much confusion arose during the late reign, and the Administration of the State was taken over by the Political Agent who reconstituted a new Council and appointed five members in January 1882.

Since that date the administration of this State has been carried on by a Council consisting of five members, and after the death of Diwan Bihari Singh, which took place in 1889, no one has acted as Diwan in this State.

FISCAL DIVISIONS.

The fiscal divisions are as follows:—		
Karauli or Huzur Tehsil, land revenue about Chief villages {Kurgoan. Gurla.	•••	Rs. 4 4 ,000
Utgirh, land revenue about Chief village Bhadurpur.	•••	57,000
Machilpur, land revenue about	•••	90,000
Mandrail, land revenue about \dots Chief villages \dots $\begin{cases} Ninda. \\ Langra. \end{cases}$	•••	79,000
Jerota, land revenue about	•••	43,000
Chief villages \begin{cases} \text{Naroli.} \\ \text{Hadoti.} \\ \text{Amargarh.} \\ \text{Sapotra.} \end{cases}		
Total	3	,13,000

The exact areas cannot be stated. For the names, number, and population of villages of each tehsil see page 343.

ARMY.

The Karauli forces organized in their present form by the late Maharajah Madan Pal, amount to 250 Cavalry and 1,500 Infantry, and 32 Artillery, with about 40 light guns, none of which are probably fit for much use. They are only fired a few times once or twice a year.

The peculiarity of the Karauli force is that it is composed for the most part of natives of Karauli. proportion are Jadons, especially in the risalas. others the most remarkable class are the Pathans. mounted portion of them are the remains of the Trans-Chambal Pathans, whose lot was cast with Imam-ud-din of Nurabad and his successors (vide chapter on Official But the Pathans of the Gol have by their own account another history. Their ancestors were of the Emperor Alla-ud-din's army, which took Ranthambhor in A.D. 1290. After its fall Cantonments were established at Kurgaon and Jerota under the Subah of Madhopur. These remained till the anarchical period of Mohammad Shah, when Maharajah Kawar Pal of Karauli brought over the Pathans, who are now in the service of the Durbar or the Thakurs, or otherwise established in the city. The "Gol" is looked upon as the most reliable portion of the infantry, and to it is entrusted the guardianship of the Palace and duty in the thanas and tehsils, where experience has shown that Jadon sepoys are not to be trusted. Except a few in the city specified above as "Gashti" there is no body of police in the State.

ETHNOLOGY.

Besides the various families of Jadons there is no other important Rajput party settled in Karauli. Many a Jadon from Sabalgarh across the Chambal pressed by a tax-gatherer comes to Karauli for a loan or a grant of money, which is not unfrequently granted. The Jadon, like other Rajputs, is a brave soldier but a bad agriculturist, and that those of Rajputana would seem to be worse than their brethren to the east, for wherever he has to compete with cultivators of other castes on equal terms, he manifests his inferiority, and this is remarkably illustrated by the position of the Gonj and Khichri and Pir Thakurs in Karauli, who, being out of the caste, are not allowed the advantages enjoyed by respectable Jadons, and are consequently on a lower level than Minas and Gujars. The present position of the Thakurs of the village named Mina-Khera exhibit the estimation in which Karauli Jadons are held by Rajputs in the The Thakur who held Mina-Khera was persuaded to give his daughter in marriage to a Raja of the Chandel race, who lived at village Khera in the Gidar pergumah of Monghair. The Thakur was not a person of special consideration, and yet the Raja, who has a large estate, offered him great advantages if he would not only give his daughter in marriage, but also emigrate to Monghair. The temptations held out were so great, that the Thakur was induced to go with all his family, although he knew he would have to give up his estate in Karauli, which was accordingly sequestrated by the Durbar, for it would have no absentee landlord. Twice they have pretended to return and have received back the village, but they soon turned back to their new home in the east, leaving a Kamdar or agent to represent him, whereupon the village was again confiscated by the State.

Many of the sons of the Jadon Rajas founded clans which bear peculiar names, the origin of some of which is curious and interesting. The Karauli Thakurs are very illiterate; very few can read and write; and this is not to be wondered at, considering the backward state of education in this State.

It will be noticed that most Jadons' names have the affix "Pal," instead of "Singh." It has been preferred because Singh means lion, which, with all its noble qualities is no respector of cows, whereas "Pal" signifies "protector of cows," and is thought a more befitting designation for the children of Sri Krishna. Another derivation of the word Pal is considered by Tod, a great authority on such matters,

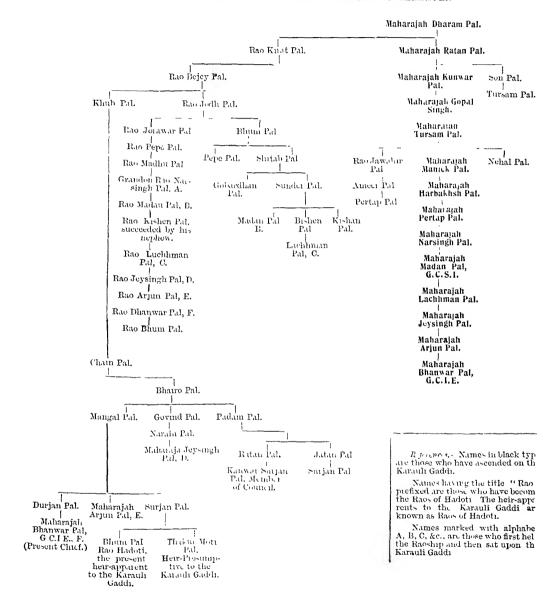
to signify pastoral or nomadic.

The origin of the section of the Thakur caste to which the family of the ruling Chief of this State is related, is somewhat obscure, but legend has it that there was a Raja resident in Bengal in Orissa. Jujad by name, who had five sons, the eldest of whom, Jad. years after became Raja of Mathura. This man had sons. one of whom, Jindra Pal, became Raja of Biana in the Bharatpur State. History does not say how Jindra Pal had progeny; it is said eleven sons, the eldest of whom, Stya Pal, succeeded him, who again had a son, Bija Pal, who succeeded his father. The latter had a son of the name of Ten Pal, who eventually came to the Gaddi, and had a son of the name of Dhurram Pal, who became Raja of Biana, but afterwards transferred his capital to Karauli, becoming Raja of Karauli; it is from him that the present Chiefs of Karauli are descended. It would appear that Ten Pal had a number of sons, of whom Dhurram Pal above mentioned was the eldest; this latter had a pitched battle with Abu Bakar, a Mohamedan Chief of some note, probably a warrior belonging to the Mohammedan dynasty at that time prevailing at Delhi and elsewhere. In this battle Dhurram Pal was defeated, and for this reason fled south to Karauli. making that his future capital.

A younger brother of Dhurram Pal's, Madan Pal by name, after the defeat of his brother, also fled, but to the north, eventually coming to a village near Sinsini, in Bharatpur territory, and thence ultimately to the latter village itself, where he appears to have died. Madan Pal had a family of five sons, the eldest of which, Suai Thakur, became a dakáit and lived in this fashion for years. Generations passed in which the members of this family followed these pursuits, until one of them, Balchand Thakur, in one of his predatory excursions, came across a man of the Sohrat section of the Jat caste, whom he murdered, taking his wife as a concu-

bine. This woman it appears extracted a promise from Balchand at the time, that should a son ever be born to them at any time, it should be called a Jat and not a Thakur. As a result of their marriage two sons were born, by name Surd and Burd; these latter became fairly wealthy, probably on account of the loot which their family, for generations, had accumulated as a result of their depredations. They owned considerable land also, which was possibly acquired in the same predatory fashion. It is in this way that the two families of the Ruling Chiefs of Bharatpur and Karauli are probably connected, for a further description of which I must refer the reader to page 29.

GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE RULING HOUSE OF KARAULI.



THE REGING PRINCES OF KARAULI STATE, WITH DATES OF ACCESSION AND DEATH.

ļ		THE INFIGURA	LKINCES	OF DAKA	TATE IT	, with D	THE DESIGNARY LIGACES OF INARAULI STATE, WITH DATES OF ACCESSION AND PEATH.
			Accis	Accession.	Dari	DATE OF	
"solan N		Names.	Sambat.	A.D.	Birth A.D.	Death A.D.	Benarks.
-	Mahara	Maharajah Dharam Pal	1021	1014	:	1665	His son, Kirat Pal, is the ancestor of the Hadoti
ئە نە	. :	Ratan Pal Kunwar Pal	17.5	1665	:	1688	ianily.
4	3 3	Gopal Singh	1781	1724	. :	1757	The Raja was a child when he came to the Gaddi.
							He built the masonry wall round the city and the Diwan Am within the Palace. He is said
							to have carried his arms beyond Sabalgarh, to the hill of Sikarwar, a few miles from Gwa-
"							lior. The Madan Mohan idol or Thakur was
							also obtained in his time through the good
							whom Gopal Singh's sister was married. He
							was in alliance with Suraj Mal, the Jat. In
							Sumbat 1810 the Raja went to Delhi, when
							the Emperor bestowed on him the "Mahi
							taph in Karauli was erected to his memory.
ದ	2	Tursam Pal	1814	1757	:	1772	His son, Jawahir Pal, built Jawahirgarh, and
,				!			was the ancestor of Maharajah Pertap Pal.
9	2	Manick Pal	1859	1772	:	1804	Rorjee Scindlia invaded Karauli in his time,
						•	and in the fight which ensued Scinding was
_				-			kind. Sabagarn was lose to raraul during the time of Maharajah Manick Pal.

al. ish in	ate ah. his	ut. f a	put ing her	an la to to	t86, giun ade the Her 397.
ı Manick] h the Bri concluded	17, and St nief of Kot State in	ain broke o	onongent, ed order. I, there be trose whet	to the Bri to the Bri leternined arajah Ma the deatl ig his time he evince t out a b tineers. C. S. I.	addi in 18 He was n C.I.E, on thilee of ndia in 13
Maharajal liance wit tiated and	vember 18 ction. d to the Cl within th	Irbunce agason, with	notan cand restoration and restoration and restoration and question and and and and and and and and and an	hield to by have lapsed 7 it was of fence Mah ears after Pal. Durin out, and t, and sen Kotah Mu weeks.	ided the Galante International
d son of saty of all was nego	ted 9th Noitish prote was marric dissension	, and dista Monck Ma	or the official starbance of the office Nature of the office of the offi	should be eState to le State to le State to le State to led two y Navsingh, iny broke loyal spirit layal spirit he was er only a few	uler ascer mise of th m he was in 1894 f the Di
Was the second son of Maharajah Manick Pal. The first treaty of alliance with the British Government was negotiated and concluded in	his time, dated 9th November 1817, and State received British protection. His daughter was married to the Chief of Kotalı. There was dissension within the State in his	time. He was a child, and disturbance again broke out. Lieutenant Monck Mason, with the help of a	detachment of the old Norm confingent, put down the disturbance and restored order. After the death of Narsingh Pal, there being no direct successor, a question arose whether	the Gaddi should be held to be without an heir, and the State to have lapsed to the British Government. Finally it was determined to preserve the State. Hence Maharajah Madan Pal succeeded two years after the death of Maharajah Narsingh Pal. During his time the Sepoy Mutiny broke out, and he evinced a thoroughly loyal spirit, and sent out a body of troops against the Kotah Mutineers. For his services he was created a G. C. S. I. He survived only a few weeks.	The present ruler ascended the Gaddi in 1886, after the demise of the late Maharajah Arijun Pal, by whom he was adopted. He was made a K.C.I.E. in 1894 and a G.C.I.E, on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India in 1897.
	re His	He E	4	Ĥ	<u> </u>
1837	1850	1852	1869	 1875 8875) :
•	:	:	1830	1839	1864
1804	1837	1850	1854	1869 1869	1886
1861	1894	1906	i		1943
sh Pal		Pal	:	n Pal	. Pal,
Maharajah Harbaksh Pal	Partap Pal	Narsingh Pal	Madan Pal	Lachhman Pal Joysingh Pal	Arjun tar Bhanwar P G.C.I.E.
Mahara	<u> </u>	:	*	z z	z :
7	8	တ	10	110	5 4

ANTHROPOMETRY.

The following series of anthropometrical measurements of the Thakur caste were taken by me during the Ethnographical survey of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, and comprise a series of four hundred and twenty adult males of a number of sections of the caste, which were too numerous to detail. The measurements appended have been copied from the table in Mr. Crooke's book on the "Tribes and Castes of the North-West Province and Oudh," to be obtained at the Government Press, Allahabad.

Nasal Index.	23	64	
Facial angle (Camper.)	5.7	88	
Facial angle (Curier.)	12	65	
Naral Height.	၇၇	88	
Xasal width.	19	37	
Frontal Index.	18	2.22	
General Index.	17	157	
Cephalic Index.	16	73.8	
Bizygomatic	15	132	
Minimum Frontal Diameter.	14	107	
Maximum Trans- rerse Diameter.	13	138	
Anteroposterior Diameter.	21	187	
Vertex to Chin.	11	207	
Tragus to Tragus.	01	352	
Inion to Glabella.	6	350	
Round Head.	×	548	
Right Ear, Height.	7	09	
L. M. Finger.	9	113	
Left Foot.	۵	253	
Span.	4	1721	
Height of Trunk.	က	857	
Height of Vertex.	61	1674	
No of Adults Examined.	-	420	

At a later period, however, I took the nasal indices and facial angles of seventy adult males of the Jadon Thakur caste resident in these parts, details of which are here appended in extenso; in which it will be seen that the measurements slightly vary from those above, the average facial angle being about the same, viz., 64.5, but that of the nasal index considerably larger, viz., 72.91, indicating the presence of rather a less leptorrhine nose than is apparently existant amongst the members of the same caste in the adjacent province.

Serial No.	Caste.	Nasal Index.	Facial angle (Cuvier.)	Serial No.	Caste.	Nasal Index.	Facial angle (Cuvier.)
1	Thakur.	69.2	66	16	Thakur.	75.0	68
2	"	71.4	57	17	"	60.0	60
3	,,	73 6	65	18	>>	72.0	70
4	"	72.4	61	19	,,	80.0	62
5	"	71.5	63	20	"	75.0	55
6	"	63.3	63	21	"	75.0	55
7	"	67.9	65	22	"	86.0	60
8	"	75.0	68	23	"	86.9	50
9	"	78.7	60	24	19	77.7	60
10	"	68.0	65	25	»	66.0	65
11	"	75.0	55	26	"	73.5	61
12	"	75.5	60	27	"	78.0	61
13	,,	61.5	60	28	>>	76.0	60
14	,,	72.4	61	29	23	83.3	56
15	,,	78.8	65	30	>>	83.3	56

-		,		,			,
Serial No.	Caste.	Nasal Index.	Facial angle (Cuvier.)	Serial No.	Caste.	Nasal Index.	Facial angle (Cuvier.)
31	Thakur.	64.2	60	51	Thakur.	77.1	64
32	**	64.4	72	52	,,	70.2	62
33	"	81.0	61	53	,,	729	63
34	**	71.3	61	54	,,	69.4	68
35	12	67:9	62	55	,,	62.9	69
36	"	77:3	62	56	,,	77.8	69
37	"	90.0	60	57	"	78.0	62
38	"	70.1	62	58	"	65.9	69
39	» ;	70.0	62	59	,,	64.2	72
40	"	77.0	59	60	,,	70.7	61
41	23	74.7	80	61	,,	74.9	61
42	••	70.1	67	62	,,	76.0	71
43	"	727	69	63	,,	69.6	76
44	"	69.1	62	64	,,	64.8	62
45	"	65.8	68	65	, ,,	77.4	57
46	>7	73.8	56	66	,,,	71.9	69
47	,,	82.2	62	67	***	81.0	70
48	"	70.6	58	68	,,	72.0	64
49	"	70.6	63	69	77	67:3	69
50	,,	70.4	62	70	"	69.8	63
					Average of Total	72.94	64.58

HISTORY OF THE MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE STATE.

Scant records exist regarding the Medical Institutions of this State, but from those available it seems that the first medical institution to be opened in this State was the Sadar Dispensary in 1854, at the time when Dr. Mathias was Medical Officer, apparently of this State only, and when Captain Monck Mason was Political Officer. At that time there does not appear to have been any Chief actually on the Gaddi, and the institution seems to have been established solely at the suggestion of Dr. Mathias, who appears to have been a great favourite amongst the people, and well spoken of to this day. The Dispensary when opened seems to have been very popular, and was well patronized by the people, who appear to have had about as great faith in his powers as a Surgeon as they had in him as a Shikari.

The Eastern Rajputana States remained without an Agency Surgeon for many years till the year 1899, when the appointment was resuscitated, and the writer was selected for the charge. Previous to that year the Medical Department of this State had not been directly under the charge of any European Medical Officer. The Administrative Medical Officer of Rajputana in his annual cold weather tour used to visit some of the Medical Institutions of this State at irregular intervals, but these visits were usually confined to the Sadar Dispensary. So, to that extent, the department was under the charge of that officer in that he used to check and countersign the pay-bills, &c., of these Institutions, as is now done by the Agency Surgeon.

There was no Municipality at Karauli before the year 1884. In 1882 the political administration of this State was taken over by the Political Officer of this Agency owing to mal-administration. Col. Sir Euan Smith was appointed Political Agent two years after, and it was during his incumbency that a Municipal Board was set up to look into the sanitary arrangements of the town.

The first Municipal Board was started in this way. In the month of September 1884, cholera broke out in an epidemic form, and the want of a Municipality was keenly felt. Sir Euan at once took up the question in right earnest and a Municipal Board on a small scale was soon established. To meet the immediate expenses for the upkeep of the Board a small fund was raised by means of subscriptions at the rate of 10 per cent. from the salaries of the high officials of this State. The then Secretary Agra Municipality was invited here for a few days, and with his active co-operation and valuable advice and ripe experience of Municipal Administration, a set of bye-laws was drawn up. In this way this institution was launched, and after it had worked fairly for a few months, and had passed through the initial stage, steps were taken to make it a permanent institution of this State. In consultation with the principal citizens of the capital to whom Sir Euan Smith explained the advantages of Municipal Administration, an Octroi duty on cereals was introduced, and began to be levied at the following rates:—

			Ks.	A.	P_{\bullet}	
First Class Grain	•••		0	1	3	
Second ,,	••	•••	0	1	0	
Third ,	***		0	0	9	

Wheat, gram, &c., constitute first class grains, bejhar i.e., wheat and gram mixed, form second class grain, whereas mung, moth, juar, &c., are considered third class grains. Rice and paddy are exempted from Octroi, but customs dues are levied on them.

In this way permanency was imparted to Karauli Municipality, and carts and sweepers were engaged for the sanitation and proper cleansing of the town.

A regular Municipal Board was then formed, consisting of the eleven principal citizens of the town, a selected number of whom formed themselves into a Bench of Honorary Magistrates. They work by rotation, and decide all cases pertaining to the breach of Municipal laws.

Dr. Bhawani Singh, first class Hospital Assistant (now on the retired list), was brought down from Abu and put in charge of the Municipality. He still holds the same charge in his dual capacity as Secretary and Health Officer, Karauli Municipalty. Kunwar Surjan Pal is the President, and Bhola Nath Chatterji is the Vice-President of the Board.

At the Annual Meeting of the Board, the Budget estitimate of the Municipality is discussed and passed. Its funds, arising from Octroi and other sources, are kept quite

separate from the income and expenditure of the State, and this of course is as it should be.

In the year 1883, in the time of Colonel Euan Smith as Political Officer in this Agency, dispensaries were opened at Mandrail, Machilpur and Sapotra, the most important towns in this State, during the reign of Maharajah Arjun Pal. Beyond this information there appears to be little or nothing on record.

In the year 1891 at the wish of His Highness the Maharajah (Bhanwar Pal) a female Zenana hospital was opened for affording medical relief to women in connection with the Dufferin Association. A female medical practitioner (Bibi Ashrafi) was placed in charge, and the institution, though it has been unfortunate in having many changes of its staff during recent years, has since done good work nevertheless. A brief description of each institution will now be given in order of importance.

Sadar Dispensary, Karauli City.—This dispensary is situated outside the city, though within the earthworks on the southern side, in close proximity to the State Prison, which practically adjoins it. It was founded by Maharajah Madan Pal, G.C.S.I., in January 1854, and was placed in charge of a native doctor on a monthly salary of Rs. 35, who retired in 1879, when Hospital Assistant, T. Romare, was appointed, who still continues to hold charge. It is composed of pukka stone-built buildings, formed more or less into a square, in centre of which is the dispensary. On the west are the medical subordinates' quarters, and on the east the wards, composed of four small rooms and an upper and lower story, providing accommodation for a few patients only, which, however, is hardly sufficient for the needs of an head-quarters hospital, and I hope by degrees to get it extended. Till recently there was no room for the performance of surgical operations, &c., or even a proper dispensary, and an element of chaos existed. I have, however, persuaded the Durbar to erect a suitable room for performance of surgical operations on the east side of the building, and to make a proper dispensary room. The dispensary has been provided with a proper operating table, and with other suitable instruments and appliances, which I hope will greatly extend the usefulness of this institution, as under present circumstances little or no surgical aid is nor can be afforded to the people,

except at the visits of the Agency Surgeon, owing to the absence of some of the most ordinary surgical appliances and instruments, and sufficient accommodation for surgical cases.

Machilpur.—At a distance of about 17 miles from Karauli is situated this town, connected by a kuchha road passing for the first few miles through endless ravines passable only to foot traffic, but easily rideable for the whole distance. The dispensary is situated on the outskirts of the town, composed of a pukka building facing south, which at present is hardly suitable for its purpose. I hope shortly that a more suitable building will be erected for its location. A further description of this town will be found at page 303.

Mandrail.—This town is situated about 19 miles from Karauli, being connected with it by a track, suitable only for horse or pony traffic, and passing through hilly country till within about five miles of Mandrail, when thick forest is entered, and the traveller suddenly, after passing down a very steep ghat, over which it is impossible to do anything but walk for some distance, enters into the valley of the Chambal, when the town, with its fort crowning a hill, comes at once into view. The dispensary is situated just within the western gate of the town at the foot of the hill, it consists of a few unsuitable low buildings, with accommodation for two or three patients, which I hope will be enlarged at some future date. For a further description of the town, fort and environs, see page 307.

Sapotra.—This town is situated in very hilly country due south of the capital, and connected therewith by a kuchha road in some places impassable for cart traffic, at a distance of about 25 miles.

It is situated in the Jerota Tehsil, of which it is the most important town, though owing to administrative reasons the tehsil offices are not located here, but at Jerota, about seven miles away.

The dispensary is situated in the centre of the town, and consists of pukka stone buildings in the form of a square, in which the dispensary, wards, &c., such as they are, are located. A considerable fort exists here, regarding which and any other facts I must refer the reader to page 301.

Female Hospital, Karauli.—This is located in a pukka building within the town, and consists of a double-storied edifice, the lower portion of which is utilized as a ward and the upper storey for residence of the medical subordinate and location of the dispensary. The building is not, to my mind, altogether suited to its purpose, being dark and illventilated, as well as draughty; it could however, I feel sure, be made suitable were money spent judiciously upon certain alterations and additions. This hospital appears to be popular with the residents, and affords a large amount of medical relief to that class of patient for which it is intended. It has, however, of late years, owing to many reasons, been very unfortunate in frequent and constant changes of its medical subordinates, which have somewhat handicapped its utility at times.

The Muncipality of Karauli was one of the first to take advantage of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund and scheme for affording female medical aid to the women of India. From 1st June 1886 the Board offered a scholarship of Rs. 10 a month for the medical education of a lady pupil at the Agra Medical School. Bibi Asharfi, a Brahmin lady and a native of Moradabad accepted the scholarship. After obtaining her diploma she came down here and took charge of the Female Dispensary on 18th October 1891. She was an intelligent lady, who worked very satisfactorily for nearly three years, when, owing to domestic reasons, it was considered prudent by the State to effect her transfer from the place. Accordingly, she left this place under orders from the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana, on 6th September 1894. No other female medical practioner being available at that time, His Highness the Maharaja was reluctantly obliged to close the Female Dispensary for some time.

The institution remained in this moribund condition for nearly a year, when in August 1895 one Anandi Bai sent in a petition applying for the vacant post. She did not hold any diploma, nor had she attended the full course of lectures in any of the Government Medical Schools either in the N.-W. P. or Punjab, so the Municipal Board at first appointed her on six months' probation.

During this period her abilities were found very poor, and she proved herself utterly incapable of discharging her

duties efficiently. Therefore her services were dispensed with in February 1896.

After the dismissal of Anandi Bai the institution was again allowed to remain closed for a pretty long time, there being no fresh hands available. The Administrative Medical Officer of Rajputana was several times communicated with, but he replied that owing to plague and other causes medical subordinates were in unusual request, and were not

available for the salary offered by the State.

Thus passed away the whole of the years 1896 and 1897. Early in 1898 Mrs. E. Bose, a Bengalee Christian, and a passed female medical practitioner of Hardoi (Oudh) was secured; she came down here and took charge of the dispensary, and work went on regularly for some months. During the summer of 1898 she found that her children could not bear the heat of this part of the country, and being in affluent circumstances, she threw up the appointment of her own accord, and left the station abruptly. Mrs. Samuels was soon after appointed in her place.

This lady worked on smoothly for over a year, when unhappily friction took place between her and the State

officials, resulting in her transfer in November 1900.

The institution was again threatened with extinction. Happily in December 1900, Mrs. George came here and instilled new life into the dispensary. Since then, I regret to add, that another interval occurred on the departure of Mrs. George. The appointment has now been filled up I hope permanently by the advent of another qualified medical subordinate, who seems popular and inclined to stay.

Table showing when each Hospital was Estalished in the Karauli State.

Remarks.			is.				
Name of Medical Officer.	Dr. Mathias None.		REMARKS				
Name of A.GG., Name of Political Rajputana.	Capt. Monck Mason Col. Enan Smith) Какаиы Новричы	In and Out-patients (new cases).	1,14,330	19,494 935		134,759
ame of A.GG., Rajputana.	H.M. Lawrence	NDANCE AT THE		:	394 \	:	
Name of Raja. N	Madan Pal (Minor) Sir H.M. Lawrence Maharajah Arjun	Table showing Attendance at the Karauli Hospitals.	Total number of Years.	ispensary From 1890 to 1899	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	" 1890 to 1899	
When opened.	1st January 1854. } 1883		pensary.	ensary	:	:	Total
Name of Hospital.	Karauli Mandrail Machilpur		Hospital and Dispensary.	Karauli Sadar Disp	" Female	" Jail	m To

KARAULI STATE.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ORDER OF THE MONTH AS REGARDS BIRTHS FOR KARAULI CITY, FOR 10 YEARS, FROM 1890 TO 1899.

		Months,			Order.	Number of Births.
January		•••	•••	.,,	9	570
February	•••				12	407
March			•••	•••	11	486
April		•••	•••		10	536
May	•••				8	58 3
June		•••	•••		7	588
July			,.,		5	934
August	•••	***	·•		3	1,080
September	•••		•••		I	1,118
October	•••	•••	•••		2	1,111
November	•••	•••	•••		4	1,038
December	•••	***	••	•••	6	727
				i		
			Total			9,178

BIRTH RETURNS FOR KARAULI CITY, FROM 1890 TO 1899.

		82	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.	Ē	1895.	٦	1896.	Ĩ	1897.		1898.	1	1899.	ŭ	Fotal.	Av	Avorage.
Months.		8	9	8	p	ε	P	8	9	8	q	8	q	8	9	В	q	B	9	B	р	g	12)	а	q
January	:	70	72	72 10	59	19	7.4	7	99	19	81	12	51	1=	50	9	49	9	31	10	30	6	929	6	57.00
February	:	6	52	52 11	43		49	G		57 10		49 11	44	12	40	6	40	13		9 12	24	12	407	12	40.70
March	:	11	42	7-	7.1	œ	57	61	47	<u>_</u>	54	6	1 -9	ō.	58	10	333	ı~		3211	2811	11	486	11	48.60
April	:	10	51	ဝ	65	9	56	Ξ	34	00	89	6	64	9	62	∞	49	01	24	8	4610	10	536	10	53.60
May	:	∞	65	Ç		65 11	49	30	63	رن ت	83		86	-1	65	10	333	124	17	9	09	œ	583	œ	58.30
June	÷	∞	63	∞	89	10	54	10	55	4	99	00	8+	10	56	7	47	6	25	6	38	1-	588	<u></u>	58.80
July	;	6/	138	್ಷಾ	109		83	9	7.1	ଟୀ	128	2	120	50	91	GI	98	<u></u>	3 27	4	75	70	934	13	93.40
August	:	က	131		145	4	84	ನ	103	-4	66	7.3	113		120		103	₩	78		105	3	1080	ෆ	108.00
September	:	,	141	ಣ	134	ତୀ	100	ಣ	109	,(129	က	119	ಬ	106	4	9:	ะก	106	ି ।	98		1118	T	111.80
October	:	4	117	C3	136		123		148	4	99		134	ल	109	ಲ	79	ಬ	46	<u>ب</u> ت	72	Ç.1	1111	C7	111.10
November	!	ಬ	93	4	124	50	18		45	ಣ	107	77	116	4	99	Ç.J	98		107	ന	83		4 1038	4	103.80
December	:	<u>r</u> -	89	ဖ	93	7	73	4	107	<u></u>	02	9	89	20	63	7.0	51	າວ	5 55	7	59	9	727	9	72.70
Total	:	†=	1029		1112		886		1019		1066	1	1086		928		725	1,0	608		719		9178		917-80
	-					_		_		_		_				_		-1				1			

(a) Monthly order of ment, (b) monthly total of births.

Mortality Table, Karauli City, from 1890 to 1899.

Years.		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel Complaints.	Snake-bites,	Injuries.	All others.	Total.
1890	:	16	÷	151	275		16	354	812
1891	:	;	t-	107	192	:	12	258	576
1892		40		167	235	ಣ	1.5	282	743
1893	;	•	ಣ	93	43	4	11	291	444
1881	:	П	59	142	າ າ	67	14	373	169
1895	,	:	51	80	108	:	1	293	539
1896	:	:	53	164	107	4	17	225	570
1897	:	12	₹#	213	27	:	15	334	605
1898	:	:	:	171	7	:	10	333	513
1899	:	:	19	145	<u></u>	67	1-	338	512
Total	:	69	223	1,436	991	22	116	3,081	5,938

MORTALITY FROM ALL DISEASES, KARAULI CITY, FOR RACH MONTH FROM 1890 TO 1899.

1							1898.	1899.	10 years.	Mean.	to total Mortality
882	1.	36	9	+	282	97	32	38	455	45.50	1.97
88 82 70 Z	G#	30	40	15	45	27	41	36	372	37.20	1.60
84	136	30	30	53	52	34	29	30	517	51.70	2.24
02	7.1	- 65	57	55	56	38	48	49	535	53.50	2.31
:	47	28	39	73	99	33	32	85	516	21.60	2.23
June 49 46	35	33	46	933	47	43	47	33	412	41.20	1.78
July 71 32	47	38	89	25	40	57	26	40	408	40.80	1.76
August 101 53	89	43	₹! L~	48	20	64	28	26	585	58.50	2.53
September 89 76	59	<u>4</u>	22	44	36	87	36	42	571	57.10	2.47
October 71 35	94	4.5	20	75 +	39	70	4.	27	541	54.10	2.34
November 65 52	56	48	46	41	53	82	62	40	521	52.10	2.25
December 56 49	53	39	41	54	32	81	38	36	479	47.90	2.07
Total 836 576	743	444	594	539	570	605	493	513	5,912	591.20	25.55

MORTALITY TABLE (CHOLERA) OF KARAULI CITY, FROM 1890 TO 1899.

Order of month in Fatality.	4	10	9	-	<u>01</u>	1~	∞	G 	ಣ	10	11	<u>a</u>	
Mean.	:	:	:	4.40	1.40	:	:	:	1.10	:	; :	:	06.9
Total of 10 years.	:	:	:	+1	+1	:	:	:	11	:	:	:	69
1899.	÷	÷	:	:	:	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	:	;	:
1898.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1897.	:	:	:	:	_	:	:	:	=	:	:	:	12
1896.	:	÷	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	,	:	:	:
1895.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	÷	:	:	:	:
(894.	:	:	:	:	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
1593.	:	;	:	;	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	;	:
1892.	:	:	:	35	ra La	:	;	:	:	:	:	÷	40
1891.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:
1890. 1891.	:	:	:	6	1-	:	:	:	:	•	:	:	16
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	<u>:</u>	:	:	:	:	:
Months.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November .	Весепивет .	Total

MORTALITY TABLE (SMALL-POX) OF KARAULI CITY, FROM 1890 TO 1899.

1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total of 10 years.	Mean.	Order of month in Fatality.
-	<u> </u>	:	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	11	1.10	7
:		:			1	:	:	:	:	အ	0:30	01
:		-	_	:	15	11	-	:	:	31	3.10	හ
:		, , ,	-	1	œ	19	-	:	4	42	4.50	43
4		ଦୀ	:	ಞ	13	16	63	:	12	28	2.80	, 1
-		:		6	ಣ	9	:	:	က	30	3.00	4
÷		:	:	01	Н	:	:	:	:	15	1.50	9
-		:	:	1-	:	:	:	:	:	21	9.10	ýĢ
:		:		દા		:	:	:	:	c1	0.20	11
÷		:	:	7	:	:	:	:	:	4	0.40	œ
:		:	:	61	:		:	:	:	ତୀ	05-0	12
:		;	:	4	:	÷	:	:	:	4	0.40	G
1	i	4	33	59	5.1	53	++	:	19	223	22.30	:

MORTALITY TABLE (CHOLERA) OF KARAULI STATE, FROM 1890 TO 1899.

7. 1899, Total of 10 Average.		:	:	36 3.6	58	6.6	61 6·1	32 3.2	 5	:	:	:	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		•	:	:	:	
1897.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	32	:	:		:	
1896.	<u>:</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-
1895.	:	:	:	:	:	: 	:	:	:	:	:	:	
1894.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
1893.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	!
1892.	:	;	:	36	13	2.2	44	:	52	:	:	:	ì
1891.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
1890.	:	:	:	:	45	22	17	:	:	:	:	•	ŏ
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Months.	:	:	:	÷	:	÷	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Mor	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	11,049

Vaccination.—The exact date of commencement of vaccination operations in this State cannot be ascertained. as few records exist; there is, however, some record of such having been carried out from the time during which Assistant Surgeon Harvey, I.M.S., was Agency Surgeon of these States. From existing records it would appear that at the commencement vaccination operations were carried on for some years in the district by one vaccinator, and at Karauli itself by the native doctor in charge of the dispensary there. Assistant Surgeon Spencer, I.M.S., the Agency Surgeon in 1873, writes that "Vaccination is slowly making progress." In the year 1886 a Municipal Board was established at Karauli, from which time a separate vaccinator has been employed to carry on this duty within Municipal limits. Since that time three more vaccinators have been entertained for district work as permanent subordinates of the department, whereas in former days these men's services were enlisted only for work during the season, and were dispensed with on cessation of vaccination operations in the spring.

No satisfactory arrangements for the supervision of the working of this department existed till recently, when upon my urgent recommendation a native Superintendent has been appointed for the whole State, whose duty it is to supervise all operations within its limits, under the direction of the Agency Surgeon. There are four vaccinators employed at present for district work, allotted to each Tehsil as far as possible, the native Superintendent for the present taking the work at head-quarters in addition to his other duties, which are not likely to be very onerous, and for which he will find plenty of time. Vaccination has till recently been backward in this State, but has taken a turn for the better, owing to the interest displayed in the matter by the Durbar, so that we may hope for better results in the future.

TABLE OF VACCINATION PERFORMED IN THE KARAULI STATE, FROM 1869 TO 1876.

Seas	on.	Successful.	Unsuccess- ful.	Unknown.	Total.	Percentage of successful, excluding unknown.	Average cost of each case.
1000		20-	201	1			
1869	••	237	204	+2+ j	441	53.74	
1870		J j			174	59·1 9	
1871	•••		•••	1	951	78.61	•••
1872		***	. .		2,190	90.8	•••
1873	•••	2,102	186	166	2,454	91.8	•••
1874	!	3.029	253	226	3,508	29.2	2 annas.
1875			for this year				
1876		2,059	622	***	2,721	77.14	
		1,010			2,1-1	11.14	•••

STATEMENT (No. 1) SHOWING VACCINATION INSPECTED BY THE SUPPL. (CIVIL SURGEON), FROM 1800 UP TO THE END OF SEASON 1809 (31ST MARCH).

	ij	s	UCCESSI	eut. Ca	SES.	nses		
Year.	No of villages spected.	Three good marks	Two good	One good	Total.	Unsuccessful cases scen.	Total seen.	Remarks.
1890			' 	·				
1891			:	i				İ
1892	ł	This:	stateme	ent car	mot be	filled up.	as there	
1893	i	wa	is no Ag	gency S	urgeon	luring thi	s period.	
1894								
1895						j		
1896	1		,			1		
$\frac{1897}{1898}$	1							
1899					!			
					i			
Total						}		

STATEMENT (No. 2) SHOWING VACCINATION WORK INSPECTED BY THE NATIVE SUPERINTENDENT, FROM 1890 UP TO THE END OF SEASON 1899 (31st March).

						2	SUPCESSE	UL CASE	۶.	Unsuc-	
	Y	ear.			No. of Villages inspected-		Two good marks.	One good mark.	Total.	cessful cases seen.	Total seen.
1890			•••	•••	(3	453	22	478	17	495
1891				•••		1	398	33	432	19	451
1892		•••				10	219	40	269	29	298
1893	•••	• •	•••			•••	134	33	167	17	184
1894					City	٠.,	160	25	185	20	205
1895					Cny 1	3	350	32	385	17	402
1896 .		•••		•••			512	44	556	12	568
1897			•	•••		152	304	42	498	19	517
1898		•••		•••		126	158	42	326	19	345
1899	•••		•••			178	119	24	321	15	336
					Total	473	2,807	337	3,617	184	3,801

STATEMENT (No. 3) SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER VACCINATED, FROM 1890 TO THE END OF MARCH 1899, IN THE STATE.

		Years.		Males.	Females.	Total.
1890				 1,582	1,407	2,989
1891		***	•••	 1,450	1,133	2,583
1892		•••		 1,264	1,040	2,304
1893			•••	 1,649	1,016	2,665
1894	•.		•••	 2,146	1,130	3,276
1895	•••		•••	 1,865	875	2,740
1896		•••	•••	 2,067	942	3,009
1897		•••	•••	 2,437	1,042	3,479
1898	•••		••	 2,124	1,051	3,175
1899			••	 1,921	1,164	3,085
		т	otal	 18,505	10,800	29,305

LIST OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES, KARAULI STATE.

Tehsil Huzur.—Contains 126 Villages.

Serfal Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police, Thum or Chawkn.	Customs post.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc
1	Agaru	622	Gurla.			
2	Ajeetkapura	78	"			
3	Alampur	80	Kurgaon.			
4	Arakpur	101	"	1		
5	Atewa	495	,,			
6	Bajeedpur	129	,,			
7	Baloti	524	,,	One		
8	Ballupura	327	Gurla.			
9	Baoli	208	Kurgaon.			
10	Barh Dalel Singh	30	,,			
11	,, Pertap Singh	76	,,			
12	, Balwant Singh.	24	,,			
13	,, Jivan Singh		,,			
14	,, Kalian		,,			
15	Barkhera	463	Gurla.			
16	Barrul	120	Kurgaon.			
17	Barrya	463	,,			
18	Baseri	077	Gurla.			
19	Beejpura	003	,,			
20	Bhaopur		Kurgaon.			
21	Bhanwarpura	2	,,			
22	Bharka	147	,,			
23	Bholpur	00	,,			
24	Bhonrer	216	Gurla.			
	Diffillet			1	1	1

							
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Villa	ıge	Population.	Police, Thama or Chawki.	Customs post	Dispunsary, etc.	Other information, etc.
25	Bijalpur		306	Kurgaon.			
26	Bindapura		160	,,			
27	Birbas		323	Gurla.			
28	Birethi		72	Kurgaon.			
29	Chainpur		237	,,	0.1		
30	Chhawar		372	Gurla.			
31	Dafalpur		410	Kurgaon.			
32	Dahlpur		111	,,			
33	Dallapura		311	"			
34	Dhanupura		196	,,			
35	Dhorera	•••	148	,,			
36	Dhoreri	•••	69	,,			
37	Dhugar .		27	,,			Į
38	Dippura .		40	Gurla.			
39	Dukoh .		74	Kurgaon.			
40	Dulapura	•••	82	,,			
41	Gangardo		309	,,	6		
42	Garain	•••	995	٠,,	ŀ		
43	Garam-ki-Goari		73	,,			
44	Ghurakhar		282	,,			
45	Gokulpur		69	,,			
46	Gopalgarh		194	,,			
47	Gopalpur		36	,,			
49	Govindpur		50	,,			l
49	Guneshra .		813	,,			
50	Guneshri		541	,,		1	1
51	Gurla		1,139	Gurla.			Head-quarters of the Thana of the
52	Hanjapur		102	Kurgaon.		1	same name.
				t	I .		•

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Vil	llage.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawkt.	Customs post.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
53	Hanumanpur		129	Kurgaon.			
54	Harjanpur		102	,,			
55	Harhpura		228	Gurla.			
56	Hazaripara		145	Kurgaon.			
57	Jagatpur		26	,,			
58	Jatwari		270	,,	One.		
59	Jehangirpur		887	,,			
60	Kailagaon		237	,,			Near this village
61	Kalyani		182	"			is the famous shrine of Kaila
62	Karsai		76	,,			Devi.
63	Kashipura		212	,,			7
64	Khareta		309	Gurla.	- 1		
65	Khera		275	,,			
66	Khirkhira		359	Kurgaon.			
67	Khori		585	,,			
68	Kiratpura		143	,,			
69	Kondar		753	Gurla.			
70	Kosra		190	Kurgaon.			
71	Kota		1,126	,,			
72	Kurgaon		886	**	One.	School.	Head-quarters of the Thana of the
73	Lakhru-ki-goari		353	,,			same name.
74	Ledia		448	,,			
75	Loharra		1,293	,,	One.		
76	Longatpura		102	Gurla.			
77	Madanpur	•••	117	Kurgaon.			
78	Mahmudpur		462	.,			
79	Makanpur I		630	,,	One.		
80	Makanpur II		319	Gurla.			

Name of Town or Village. Name of Town or Vil	ation, etc.
82 Mauch 432 ,, 83 Mauchi 835 Gurla. 84 Mandaora 732 Kurgaon. 85 Manoharpur 357 ,, 86 Marhai 196 Gurla. 87 Mohanpur 566 Kurgaon. 88 Muholi 1,357 ,, One. 89 Nayagaon 82 Kurgaon. 90 Nayagaon 54 ,, 91 Pahari 349 Gurla. 92 Palanka Barh 46 Kurgaon. 93 Parao Makhu Singh. 93 Gurla. 94 Parita (large) 1,338 Kurgaon. One. 95 Pator Shashtri 29 ,,	
83 Mauchi 835 Gurla. 84 Mandaora 732 Kurgaon. 85 Manoharpur 357 ,, 86 Marhai 196 Gurla. 87 Mohanpur 566 Kurgaon. 88 Muholi 1,357 ,, One. 89 Nayagaon 82 Kurgaon. 90 Nayagaon 54 ,, 91 Pahari 349 Gurla. 92 Palanka Barh 46 Kurgaon. 93 Parao Makhu Singh. 93 Gurla. 94 Parita (large) 1,338 Kurgaon. One. 95 Pator Shashtri 29 ,,	
84 Mandaora 732 Kurgaon. 85 Manoharpur 357 ,, 86 Marhai 196 Gurla. 87 Mohanpur 566 Kurgaon. 88 Muholi 1,357 ,, One. 89 Nayagaon 82 Kurgaon. 90 Nayagaon 54 ,, 91 Pahari 349 Gurla. 92 Palanka Barh 46 Kurgaon. 93 Parao Makhu Singh. 93 Gurla. 94 Parita (large) 1,338 Kurgaon. One. 95 Pator Shashtri 29 ,,	
85 Manoharpur 357 ,, 86 Marhai 196 Gurla. 87 Mohanpur 566 Kurgaon. 88 Muholi 1,357 ,, One. 89 Nayagaon 82 Kurgaon. 90 Nayagaon 54 ,, 91 Pahari 349 Gurla. 92 Palanka Barh 46 Kurgaon. 93 Parao Makhu Singh. 93 Gurla. 94 Parita (large) 1,338 Kurgaon. One. 95 Pator Shashtri 29 ,, 96 Patrampur 165 165	
86 Marhai 196 Gurla. 87 Mohanpur 566 Kurgaon. 88 Muholi 1,357 ,, One. 89 Nayagaon 82 Kurgaon. 90 Nayagaon 54 ,, 91 Pahari 349 Gurla. 92 Palanka Barh 46 Kurgaon. 93 Parao Makhu Singh. 93 Gurla. 94 Parita (large) 1,338 Kurgaon. One. 95 Pator Shashtri 29 ,, 96 Patrampur 165 165	
87 Mohanpur 566 Kurgaon. 88 Muholi 1,357 ,, One. 89 Nayagaon 82 Kurgaon. 90 Nayagaon 54 ,, 91 Pahari 349 Gurla. 92 Palanka Barh 46 Kurgaon. 93 Parao Makhu Singh. 93 Gurla. 94 Parita (large) 1,338 Kurgaon. One. 95 Pator Shashtri 29 ,, 96 Patrampur 165	
88 Muholi 1,357 ,, One. 89 Nayagaon 82 Kurgaon. 90 Nayagaon 54 ,, 91 Pahari 349 Gurla. 92 Palanka Barh 46 Kurgaon. 93 Parao Makhu Singh. 93 Gurla. 94 Parita (large) 1,338 Kurgaon. One. 95 Pator Shashtri 29 ,, 96 Patrampur 165	
89 Nayagaon 82 Kurgaon. 90 Nayagaon 54 ,, 91 Pahari 349 Gurla. 92 Palanka Barh 46 Kurgaon. 93 Parao Makhu Singh. 93 Gurla. 94 Parita (large) 1,338 Kurgaon. One. 95 Pator Shashtri 29 ,,	
90 Nayagaon 54 ,, 91 Pahari 349 Gurla. 92 Palanka Barh 46 Kurgaon. 93 Parao Makhu Singh. 93 Gurla. 94 Parita (large) 1,338 Kurgaon. One. 95 Pator Shashtri 29 ,,	
91 Pahari 349 Gurla. 92 Palanka Barh 46 Kurgaon. 93 Parao Makhu Singh. 93 Gurla. 94 Parita (large) 1,338 Kurgaon. One. 95 Pator Shashtri 29 ,, 96 Patrampur 165	
92 Palanka Barh 46 Kurgaon. 93 Parao Makhu Singh. 93 Gurla. 94 Parita (large) 1,338 Kurgaon. One. 95 Pator Shashtri 29 ,, 96 Pator Shashtri 165	
93 Parao Makhu Singh. 93 Gurla. 94 Parita (large) 1,338 Kurgaon. One. 95 Patro Shashtri 29 ,,	
94 Parita (large) 1,338 Kurgaon. One.	
95 Pator Shashtri 29 ,,	
OS Detrompus	
96 Patrampur 165	
1 * 1 7 7 1 1	
97 Pentoli 570 ,,	
98 Piparpura 184 ,,	
99 Raghubansi 508 ,,	
100 Rajore 965 ,,	
101 Rajpur 212 Gurla.	
102 Ramakapura 56 Kurgaon.	
103 Rampur 87 ,,	
104 Rampur Dhawai 733 ,,	
105 Richholi 234 ,,	
106 Rourh (large) 637 Gurla.	
107 Rourh (small) 227 ,,	
108 Rudore 212 ., One.	

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Populatton.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information ete
109	Rundi	328	Kurgaon.			
110	Sadpura	73	Gurla.			
111	Saipura	362	Kurgaon.			
112	Sajpura	57	Gurla.			
113	Sekhpura	350	2.			
114	Selimpur	1,030	Kurgaon.	One.		
115	Sengarpura (large)	1,021	Gurla.	One.		
116	Sengarpura (small)	619	,,			
117	Senwarda	584	Kurgaon.			
118	Silpura	65	Gurla.			
119	Singupura	349	Kurgaon.			
120	Shoro	185	Gurla,			
121	Sonpura	57	,,			
122	Tharkapura	111	,,			
123	Tikaitpura	127	,,			
124	Turoli	233	,,			
125	Tursipura	206	"			
126	Unchakapura	146	,,			
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	TOTAL	41,587				

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Serial Number.	Name of Town or Vill	age.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
	Tehsil Mach	ilpu	r .—Conto	ein> 85 V ill	aycs		
1	Alampur		90	Machilpur.			
2	Anijra		134	,,			
3	Bairai	•••	158	٠,			
4	Bakhatpura		509	,,	1		
5	Barwana		77	,,			
6	Bhagrol .		19	,,			
7	Bhainsawat		78	٠,			
8	Bhaoli		1,124	,,			
9	Bhawa		251	,,			
10	Bhawapura		156	,,			
11	Bhojpur		185	,,			
12	Bhurkhera 🛶	•••	169	,,			
13	Binega		331	,,			
14	Birheta	•••	241	,,			
15	Birheti		172	,,			
16	Bhundri	••	148	,,			
17	Chainpur		848	,,	One.		
18	Barha	•••	1,125	,,			
19	Dandpur		167	,,	İ		
20	Deori		281	,,	İ		
21	Dukaoli .		42	,,			
22	Farrukhpur	•••	150	,,			
23	Fatchpur		530	,,	One.		
24	Gadholi		419	٠,	1		1
25	Garh		438	,,	!		1
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Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.			ion.	Pohee Thama or Chawki.	Customs post.	Dispensiry, etc.	Other information, etc.
rial N				Population	thee T	stoms	spens:	
×				<u>-</u> -	i i	์ เ] <u> </u>	1
26	Golara			121	Machilpur.			
27	Gubrainda		•••	487	,,			
28	Gujar Bhac	oli		158	,,			
29	Gurhi		•	89	,,	One.		
30	Hakimpur			89	,,			
31	Jampura		•	753	,,	One.	- 1	
32	Kabirpur			145	,,			
33	Kanchanpu	\mathbf{r}		122	,,			
34	Kesarising-	ka-r	oura	71	,,			
35	Keshpura			147	,,			
36	Khera			163	,,		- 4	
37	Khirkari	•••			,,		•	
38	Khoria			322	,,			
39	Khunpura			478	,,			
40	Khunra		•••	379	,,			
41	Kota		•	373	,,			
42	Kusaro			572	,,	One.		
43	Lakhnipur			193	,,			
44	Ledore (lar	ge)		182	,,			
45	Ledore (sm	all)		221	,,			
46	Lotda	•••		217	,,			
47	Machilpu	e	,	1,935	,,,	One	School and Dispensary.	Head-quarters of the Tehsil and Thana.
48	Machani	•••		283	,,		Dispensary.	Tensii and Inana.
49	Madanpur	•••		166	,,			
50	Maharajpu	r		153	,,,	One		
51	Malpur	•••		62	,,			
52	Mendakher	ю		206	,,			

Senal Number.	Name of Town or	Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
53	Mengra (large	e)	85	Machilpur.			
54	Mengra (smal	1)	106	,,			
55	Mengri		272	,,			
56	Meola		139	,,			
57	Mirzapur		13	٠,			
58	Mohnakhera		415	1,	ļ		
59	Murdai		59	٠,,	<u> </u>		
60	Murhora		52	,,			
61	Narvina		506	,,	i		
62	Nayabash		42	,,			
63	Paijpura		162	, ,			
64	Pipalkhera		215	,,			
65	Piprani		595	,,	One.		
66	Rajanipura		133	,,			
67	Rampura		733	,,			
68	Ratiapura		444	,,			
69	Sahanpur .		25	,,		; 	
70	Sakarghata .		112	,,	One		
71	Sengania		94	,,		Ē	
72	Senganpur		50	,,			
73	Seoli		362	,,			
74	Shankerpur		66	,,		i	
73	Sheorki	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	32	٠,			
76	Silouti		449	"	One.		
77	Taleti	•	185	,,			
78	Tali		888	٠,	One.		
79	Tamkolı		125	,, !	;		
		-		,	!		

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81 T 82 T 83 U 84 U	hagra . 'imangarh . Imedpura .	 280 16 4 87 239 116	Machilpur.		Old Capital now in ruins, possesses a fine old Fort.

						,	
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Vil	lage.	Population,	Polico Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
	Tehsil Jer	ota-	-Contain	s 80 Villay	168.		
1	Akat		579	Sapotra.	1		
2	Amargarh		1,042	,,	One.	•, •••	Seat of the Thakur
3	Amarwar		852	,,	1		of Amargarh.
4	Aronda		516	,,			1)
5	Bajna		493	,,			
6	Balagarh		213	,,			
7	Baniakhera		2 8	,,			
8	Bansari		136	1,			
9	Baroda		350	,,			
10	Bhagirathpura		170	,,			
11	Bharthun	•••	859	,,,	One.	•••••	Seat of the Thakur
12	Beronda		434	79	One.	(4)	of Bharthun.
13	Bugdia		417	,,			
14	Bukna .		563	1)			
15	Bhainapura		161	,,			
16	Chowragaon		681	,,			
17	Dabra I		83	,,	One.	les :	
18	Dabra II		741	,,			
19	Dayarampura		79	,,			
20	Dilsukhpura		59	,,			
21	Diwanpura		142	,,			
22	Doljikapura		17	,,			
23	Dongri I		88	,,			
24	Dongri II		38	,,			
25	Dundipura		221	,,			
26	Dukoli (large)		160	,,			
27	Dhokalpura		30	,,			

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Vil	lage.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawkı.	Customs post.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc
28	Dhurbas		. 234	Sapotra.			
29	Dhureri		829	,,			
30	Edalpur		160	,,			
31	Fatehpur	•••	449	,,			
32	Gaonda		207	,,			
33	Gobardhan		170	,,			
34	Gorahar		101	,,			
35	Gothra		994	,,	One.		
36	Gulabpura	•••	521	"			
37	Hadoti		1,229	"		•••	Seat of the Rao of Hadoti.
38	Inaiti		1,177	57		•••	Seat of the Rao of Inaiti.
39	Jakhoda		410	,,			
40	Jerota		1,208	,,	One.		
41	Jori		75	,,			
42	Jorli		830	,,			
43	Jharonda		220	,,			
44	Kachroda		403	,,			
4 5	Kirari	.	213	,,			
46	Kishorepura		274	,,	į		
47	Kuraoda		283	,,			
48	Khanpur	.	192	,,	j		
49	Khaoda		236	,,			
50	Kherla		663	,,			
51	Khiderpur		436	,,			
52	Khirkhiri		592	,,			
5 3	Khirkhira (Sonia)	ا	470	,,			
54	Kho .		429	,,			
55	Khubpura		78	,,			

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village	Popul thon	Police Thama on Chawki	Customs post	אויים אין אין פרכי	Other information, etc.
56	Lolri	103	Sapotra	;		
5 7	Luloj	276	,,			
5 8	Majhora .	429	••			
59	Mangrol (Rao) .	183	**	į į		ı
60	Mangrol (Potani)	188	••	1		
61	Marho	208	••	 		
62	Masaoda	384	٠,	!		
63	Medhpura	91	11			
64	Naroli .	1,953	٠,	Onc.		1
65	Nasat	177	,,			
66	Nimoda	150	• • •			
67	Nitora	290	,,	1		
68	Nuroli	638	, ,,			
69	Orachh	. 414	٠,			
70	Pardampura	. 342	,,			
71	Ranetha .	368	,,			
72	Ratnapura	. 120	";			
73	Rawanthra	760	,,	One.		Seat of the Thakt of Rawanthra.
74	Ruppura	265	,,			or nawantina.
75	Sapotra	1,576	Thana.	One.	School and Dispensary.	
76	Semarda	. 291	Sapotra.		Dispensary.	the rensh octor
77	Simar	. 551	,,	One.		
78	Talaoki	78	,,			
79	Tarsampura	375	,,			
80	Thuma	. 189	,,			1
	ì		;			
	1					
	Total	32,240	ı			

				·			
Serial Number	Name of Town or V	Fillage.	Population.	Police Thana on Chawki,	Customs post.	Depensary, etc.	Other information etc.
Tehsil Mandrail.—Contains 58 Villages.							
1	Bagariapura		14	Mandrail.			
2	Bagpur		49	.,			
3	Barrerh		134	,,			
4	Batda		520	,,			
5	Bhankri		620	,,,			
6	Beherda .		1,009	,,			
7	Bhatpura	}	91	,,			
8	Bhererh		295	,,			
9	Bhojpur		2	,,			
10	Bugdar .		1,482	,,			
11	Chainapura]	28	,,			
12	Chandeli		206	7.			
13	Chandelipura		411	,,	One,		
14	Dargawan		375	,,	One.		
15	Darura		34	,,			
16	Dhoreta		527	,,			
17	Ferozpur .		134	,,			
18	Garhi		525	,,	ļ		
19	Garwah .		48	,,	1		
20	Ghatli .		139	, ,	İ		
21	Gopalpur		66	,,			
22	Gurdha		901	,,	One.		
23	Gurja		11	,,			
24	Hannukhera		12	,,			
25	Harnagar		577	,,	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		

Scrial Number.	Name of Town or V	'illage.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
						<u> </u>	
26	Jakhoda	•••	156	Mandrail.			
27	Jargarpura	•••	160	,,	One		
28	Jharola	•••	81	,,			
29	Khirkan		299	,,			
30	Khubnagar	••	495	,,			
31	Langra	•••	1,299	,,	One.		
32	Mahu	•••	285	,,			
33	Makanpur		87	,,			
34	Makanpur Swa	mi	189	,,			
35	Manakhur		291	,,			
36	Mandrail		2,825	Thana.	One	Dispensary	There is a Fort
37	Markakua		154	Mandril.		School.	here, Head-quar- ters of the Tehsil.
38	Mekua		34	,,			
39	Mungapura		216	,,			
40	Naharpur		9	,,			
41	Nayagaon		104	,,			
42	Nidar		904	,,	One.		
43	Nihalpur		6		One.		
44	Pancholi		678	,,			
45	Parasari		77	,,			
46	Pasaila		4	,,			
47	Pasailia		38	,,			
48	Rajpur		17	,,			
49	Rancholi		52	**			
50	Ranipura	•••		,,		7 -	
51		•••	1 077	,,			
52	Rodhain Rourh	***	1,275	**	One.		
92	Lourn .	•••	753	**	,,		

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
53	Sankra	47	Mandrail.			
54	Shashpur	180	•,			
55	Tinpokhar	71	,,			
56	Tako	100	,,		i i	
57	Tarho	49 50	,,			
58	Tursampura	90	,,			
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					Programme of the control of the cont	
	Total,	19,595				

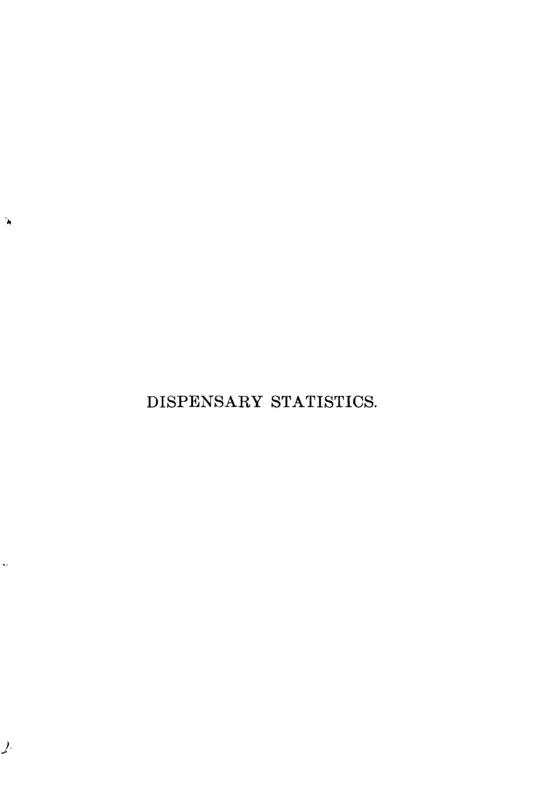
Sernd Number.	Name of Town or Villag	Population.	Ровсе Твава от Сважи.	Customs post.	Dispensiny, etc.	Other information, etc.
	Tehsil Utgirh.—	-Contains 9	1 Villayes.			
1	Akolpura	261	Bahelupu			
2	Albatkı Goari	130	,,,			
3	Amrapura	. 380	,.			
4	Anankuri .		,,,		1	
5	Aonla-ki-Goarı	. 212	,,			
6	Arora	509	.,	i		
7	Asa-ki-Goarr	. 64	.,	}	}	
8	Bahadurpur	. 470	Thana.	One.		Head-quarters of
9	Baharda .	108	Bahadurpur			the Thana Baha- durpur.
10	Bhanwarpura I	109	,,			
11	Bnanwarpura II	25	,,			
12	Bharpura .	124	Karanpur.			
13	Bijodeki .	58	,,			
14	Bilwasa	27	,,,			
15	Bıremki	48	,,			
16	Chancheri-ki-Dabr	a 16	Bahadurpur.	!		
17	Chancheri	77	,,			
18	Chandanpur	39	,,,			
19	Chanwarpur		,,			
20	Chirchiri	. 210	Karanpur.			Famous place for
21	Chirmil	71	,,			Tiger-shooting.
22	Choreghan I	301	,,			
23	Choreghan II	106	,,			
24	Chorka (large)	62	,,			
25	Chorka (small)	. 53	,,,	i		
26	Danra Dabra	15	,,			•
27	Dayarampura	. \$8	1,			

lber.				na or	ž	, cte.	
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Vu	llage.	 Population.	Police Thans or Chawka.	Customs past.	Dependant, etc.	Other nation close
28	Deopura	••	11	Karanpur	•		1
29	Dongri		64	,,	}		I
30	Doulatpura I	••	4.5	.,	1		•
31	Doulatpura II		258	į ,,			
32	Dundapura		528	,,			
33	Dungaria	. ,	139	,,	1		
34	Duplapura		67	Bahadiapin	1		
35	Edalpura		121	,.			
36	Gangupura	. :	237	,,	1		
37	Garhi-ka-gaon		609	,,			
38	Ghongaki .		10	,,		<u> </u>	
39	Ghosain	•	101	٠,			
40	Ghota		14	٠,	! !	1	
41	Gopalpur		83		1		
42	Gota		113	Karanpur.		1	,
43	Hariki .		9	,,			
44	Hassanpur	. '	28	,,,		!	1
45	Jakhair	,	250	,,	İ	i [1
46	Jasonni	[δ	,,			1
47	Kalyanpur		193	,,			
48	Kanarda		310	,,			
49	Kankra]	51	,,			
50	Kapurkhera		••	,,			
51	Karakhet .		60	,,			
52	Karanpur		786	Thana.	One.	School.	Head-quartersofthe Tebsil and Thana.
53	Karhai		312	Karaopur.	,		
54	Kaserlı	. [768	1 11			;
55	Kemokri	.	103	٠,			1

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Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
56	Khargu		Karanpur.			
57	Khijura	37	,,			
58	Kila Deogir	17	,,			
59	Kirat-ki-Goari	54	,,			
6 0	Mahrajpura	156	,,	One.		
61	Malka	34	Bahadurpur.			
62	Manikpur	40	,,			
63	Manki		,,	:		
64	Maramda	292	,,			
65	Marhibhat	140	,,			
66	Mathuriaki	22	,,			
67	Matila	5	"			
68	Mehal	196	"			
69	Morehi	83	"			
70	Mukutpura	17	,,			
71	Nainia-ki-Goari	182	Karanpur.			
72	Nanpur	140	"			
73	Nibhera	328	,,	One.		
74	Paharpura	83	,,			
75	Patipura	4	,,			
76	Piparki	48	"			
77	Raher	374	,,	One.		
78	Rai Beli (Mathra)	45	,,			,
79	,, (Chowbe)	149	,,			
80	" (Jagman)	40	,,			
81	Rajpura	•••	,,			
82	Rasidpur I	15	,,			
83	Rasidpur II	49	,,			

Serial Number	Name of Town or V	Village.	Population	Police Thans on Chawki.	Customs post.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc
84	Rawatpura		112	Bahadurpur.			
85	Saseri		613	,,			
86	Semri		35	Karanpur.			
87	Simara		230	,,			
88	Sonepura		43	,,			
89	Torha		189	,,	i		
90	Umedpura		10	,,	İ		
91	Utgir		225	,,		*****	Famous border Fort
	Total		12,634			:	

	•		
			•
		+	



RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE SADAR

Months	Small-pox.	Cholem,		Dysentery.	Malaral Fevers.	Prunary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Conordica.	Sem vy.	Worms.	Debility and America.	Blumatte Affections.	Tuborculous diseases.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Discusses of the Nervous system.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Ear.	ŧ.	Discusses of the Circumtory system.	i.
January				65	890	16	9	28	3	8	14	459	7	5	55	170	797	580	14	1	451
February			.	59	673	17	15	$21_{\parallel}^{\parallel}$	1	7	6	423	7	7	62	157	986	559	23	2	
March	ءِ ا		. !	76	1151	26	17	23	5	11	15	401	2	9	92	206	2466	760	19	1	
April		2	2:2	122	1058	28	6	41	3	12	10	344	9	6	109	198	4343	916	19	5	
May			5	123	894	46	20	33	5	9	15	371	11	6	113	179	3134	1044	29	5	
June			.	92	624	35	20	36	6	10	12	398	9	6	90	145	1761	1032	21	5	
July		;	30	234	846	24	26	28	18	6	12	366	9	3	78	151	2484	1376	15	2	
August			42	507	1565	23	20	31	7	14	11	412	12	3	110	149	3877	1290	29	2	
September			1	364	3100	23	11	36	6	11	15	397	14	7	78	155	3088	1179	50	1	
October			.	188	3835	21	12	25	10	14	21	337	3	3	66	157	1416	725	57	3	
November				157	3223	16	11	24	5	5	21	408	2	3	58	118	1098	582	36	3	
December				117	1715	18	19	16	7	5	14	441	7	7	64	143	1060	64 8	24	2	
Total		2 1	00	2103	20568	293	186	342	76	112	 165	$\frac{-}{4754}$	92	65	$\frac{-}{972}$	${1928}$	${26504}$	 10691	336	32	
		-[·—ı·		— —ì	}										•			!		
Tamazama		,		901	000		22		_								ATT				
January			•	32	230	14	22	5	7	13		1			20					1	
February March			"	16	203	6	20	3	•••	2				•••	10					3	,
	-		"	39	233	19	15	6	1	3				•••	27	5 8	Į				
April			2	28	154	64	21	5	_						54	38		1			
May June	1	1	1	33	179	13	24			6			i		76			110	1	1	
				25	126						1		-	Ì	56	ļ					
July August	-		۰۰۰	45	139		16				8				51						
August September	.		2			1		i		1	1	i					İ				
October			1			i						147	I		60		1				
November.		-	•	52		ļ							1			1		ļ			
December.	1	-	••	74							1	3 185	1					1			*
Total .	-	_	6	85 594		 	 	 			.	-	-1	· —				'	.		
Total .	'	1	•	594	3242	230	251	109	35	5 50	164	1580	65	17	593	543	3677	1147	100	50	

DISPENSARY AT KARAULI, FROM THE YEAR 1890 TO 1990.

		_																		
Diseases of the Lungs.	Other diseases of the Respiratory system.	Dianhea	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the Laver.	Other diseases of ingestive system.	Diseases of the Spleen.	Other diseases of Lymphatic system.	Gottre,	Diseases of the Urinary system-	Soft Chancre.	Other diseases of the Generative system.	Diseases of the organs of loco- motion,	Diseases of the connective Trissnes.	О Јсе1 к.	Other diseases of the Skhr.	All other local diseases.	General Injuries.	Local Injuries.	Poisons,	Total.
81	753	108	46	13	305	75	57		18	14	17	69	347	592	819		33	106	3	6577
76	582	64	38	14	299	39	74		10	10	26	79	328	559	857	1	19	151	8	6259
100	786	142	51	18	368	60	67	1	13	17	29	74	418	667	1084		13	158	42	9390
100	582	233	79	23	414	74	80		6	11	18	64	553	723	981	1	14	187	80	11474
85	486	229	106	22	508	97	127		13	13	27	105	981	866	995		17	213	81	11013
19	304	232	70	14	503	71	178	1	12	15	28	86	1922	1047	1153		11	199	104	16271
22	319	355	90	20	419	52	199		11	22	28	74	1871	1517	1422		7	200	62	12398
26	346	554	122	30	473	53	241		22	10	25	83	1250	1809	1450		19	177	46	14890
27	327	341	95	23	500	84	166		10	17	24	72	956	1494	1237		\mathbf{s}	157	53	14127
43	442	154	78	26	4 99	133	127	•	4	14	20	41	736	1010	858	• •	8	150	31	12270
62	551	173	77	32	406	218	60	•	11	14	12	63	487	750	661		11	117	10	9485
73	676	179	69	32	343	173	69		24	8	19	63	400	759	727		13	114	7	8058
716	6151	 2761	921	 267	- · 5036	 J129	 1445	2	 154	165	272	875	10245	11789	${12238}$	2	173	1927	527	126112
		i					— — -			~			1000							
DIS	SPEN	SAR	Y A	T	(ARA				THE Y	_					110) E	e	1 1	1319
5	160	18	14	16	54	15	11		7			1			119				•••	
5	189	26	19	7	65	17			2	1		1			118			17		1261
33	207	81	37	15	122	63	20		7	1	65		63	1	170	8			3	1928
8	166	54	29	15	82	17	26		6	•••	75				158	2			4	1816
5	132	53	38	14	121	22	35		13		97				183	•••	7			1971
15	93	35	42	16	105	16	ł	1	15	•••	64	1			218	•••	10		1	1739
4	117	75	45	11	81	7	44		8	1	87	1	173							1828
7	106	120	48	12	117	16	37	8	6	4	110	2	145	116	234	2	15			2335
5	107	68	45	10	150	21	34		14	13	108	1	128	147	248	4	4	20	9	2437
10	150	47	44	14	149	24	18	2	13	5	88	•••	106	1		2	6			2296
16	163	69	59	15	106	2.1	49	2	6	6	119	25			207	1	12	31	2	2481
25	258	97	70	25	121	40	39	1_7	13	9	180	<u> </u>	l			!				2907
138	1848	743	490	170	1273	287	348	21	110	46	1107	44	1289	1188	2 250	52	91	220	34	24323

RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE DISPENSARY

Months.		Small-pox.	Cholora.	Dysentery.	Malarial Fovers.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonordica.	Senryy.	Wотлых.	Debility and Amemia.	Rhounnaire Affections.	Tuberculous discases.	Leprosy.	All other general discases.	Diseases of the Nervous system	Diseases of the Eye.	Discases of the Ear.	Discuses of the Nose.
January				80	668	4	5	12		1	16	167			42	39	349	63	2
February				67	518	1	5	12		2	18	130			46	45	380	82	2
March				81	569	1	3	12	4	2	11	163			107	60	518	79	2
April		<i>.</i>		55	360	1	13	16		3	32	152]		198	72	731	64	6
May			• • •	91	297	1	7	17		4	15	143	1	1	233	71	670	81	3
June			1	76	311	4	9	8		2	12	132			122	37	453	78	2
July				135	374	7	5	7		2	7	135	2	1	67	48	797	105	2
August		., '	1	151	512		3	5		6	21	139			82	48	947	102	3
September				100	1062	3	7	9		5	2	118			56	44	821	110	8
October				96	1387	2	6	10		3	11	136		1	50	5 3	511	77	5
November				88	1099	4	8	13		2	19	145			50	44	425	59	7
$\mathbf{Decembe}$			·	116	838	4	5	11	•••	1	16	149		2	38	42	431	70	2
Total				1136	7995	32	76	132	4	33	180	1709	3	5	1091	603	7033	970	44
			·!			ll		·	T			l	(~ F)ISD	ENSA	DV	AT
-			١.	= 2(** 30				OF P	ATIE					_		411		
January	•••			72	739				•••	2				'					
February	•••		•••	50	674	9	34		1	2					!				4
March	•••	"	•••	42	594		16			5						1		111	ĺ
April	•••			65	603				•••	4		ļ			3' 8		i		
May	•••			76	566		l		1	3		1			2 4	1			1
June	•••		68		414					8		1			3 7	1			5
July	•••		31	85	451					7				1	1 8				
August	•••		68	1	İ	1		1		6		i		•••		3			
September	•••		13	1		1		1		8		1	1		10			155	1
October	••		•••	72						4				l		3			
November	•••		• •	48	Ì	1		1		2		1	1			5 4	İ		İ
December	•••			69		-	-	-	-		-	0 10	-i— -	-		5 4		106	
Total	•••		180	527	9010	98	26	8 27	7	49	26	8 101	8 1	1 1	8 5	1 92	7214	1465	62

AT MACHILPUR, FROM THE YEAR 1890 TO 1899.

Diseases of the Circulatory ystem.		Other diseases of the Respiratory system.	Diarrhea.	Dyspepsia.	Discuses of the Liver.	Other diseases of Digestive system.	Diseases of the Spieen.	Other diseases of Lymphatic system.	Goitre.	Discuses of Unnury system.	Soft Chamere.	Other diseases of the Genera- tive system	Discusses of the organs of loco- motion	Diseases of the connective Tissues	Ulcers	Other diseases of the Skin.	All other local diseases.	General Injuries.	Local Injuries.	Poisons.	Tot-d.
10.0	53	414	153	93	8	145	19	1		2	2	5	4	72	249	277	2		26	8	2981
1	35	259	150	91	8	153	18	2		2	2	5	1	80	235	257			28	3	2638
1	4 3	264	138	115	4	184	20	15		2	1	2	3	94	277	389	1		45	6	3216
1	50	216	172	134	9	190	12	8		7	1	3	3	104	264	268	7		43	14	3209
1	20	279	181	142	5	208	30	1		2	1	5	6	145	290	321		1	14	5	3322
1	3 0	184	183	142	5	180	25	б		1		1	2	170	258	150			31	10	2626
•••	13	198	194	120	13	158	12	4		2	5	1	3	168	301	423	2		45	9	3365
•••	15	157	196	99	8	134	12	2		4	•••	5		149	333	381	\mathbf{s}_{l}^{l}	•	51	8	3582
•••	26	161	155	88	5	159	12	6		3	3	4	2	137	338	310	#		45	9	3812
1	17	250	151	122	9	185	12	5		4		7		124	275	301	5		35	8	3859
4	24	307	138	99	5	155	22	4		3		10	õ	100	256	207	6		27	9	3344
2	53	388	155	112	1	136	27	4		2	3	4		95	277	299			4 0	11	3324
_12	379	3077	1966	1357	80	1987	221	58		34	18	52	29	1438	3353 ——	3583	35 	l	460	100	39288
SAI	POT	RA.	FROM	и тн	E YE.	AR 18	390 т	o 190	00.				•								
2	14	319	83	63	23]		34	61		7	, 1	27		476	271	497	17		188	13	3795
	28	301	65	5 3	31	195	16	25		6	2	27	2	343	189	493	11	3	151	7	3385
2	33	222	76	52	27	184	19	25	1	7	2	23	2	343	184	457	11		134	15	3397
6	16	207	123	85	23	221	23	23		4	1	28	2	389	180	496	14		136	57	3870
4	5	195	127	70	26	221	33	31	1	14		34	1	484	239	516	9		162	42	3753
1	10	168	98	87	24	255	22	25		10	2	38	•••	504	234	617	4		156	51	3651
2	5	202	87	81	26	187	26	21	•••	6	2	27	•	534	312	605	1	1	152	24	3795
1	3	140	93	54	13	112	18	27	1	9	3	15		433	329	519	4		116	19	39 26
1	6	153	80	5 1	24	147	24	18		2	2	9	1	338	252	419	1	•••	109	22	3888
•••	5	177	72	49	28	182	17	32	•	9	2	19		368	225	382	8		122	9	4035
	11	242	66	55	28	158	32	38		13	1	21	1	399	220	401	6	••	158	11	3763
•••	18	335	84	66	40	168	29	58	•••	12	3	_39	3	413	271	413	15		162	1	3889
19	154	2661	1054	766	313	2217	293	384	3	100	21	307	12	5024	2906	5875	101	4	1746	271	45145

RETURN OF PATHENTS TREATED AT THE MANDRAIL

								,			-			,					
Months.		Small-pox.	Cholera,	Dysentery.	Malarial Fevens.	Primary Syphulis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Сопотупея.	Sem vy.	Worms,	Debulty and Ameuria.	Rheumutic Affections.	Tuberculous diseases,	Leprosy.	All other general diseases,	Diseases of the Nervous system.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Ear.	Diseases of the Nose.
January	•••		•••	82	1001	2	8	24			1	113			3	5	567	147	1
February	•••	•••		73	865		9	26			6	104			4		572	130	
March				70	962		6	24			3	92	***		10	1	577	116	1
April	•••			72	975	1	4	li			1	89	٠		5	1	702	109	
May	••			98	928	3	2	22			2	96	1		6	10	662	106	
June			220	107	939	1	1	9				82] 		7)	580	103	
July	• •		60	7.5	833		1	.5		1	3	65			4	4	706	114	
August	•••		94	117	866		3	4			1	70			5		846	113	1
September	•••	٠,,	.,.	56	1046		4	9			1	38			2		742	96	
October		٠		58	1202		3	8		4		79	٠.		1	2	627	84	3
November				66	1088	1	6	19			4	75	•••		2	8	622	116	2
December			•••	92	1107	1	9	17		1	3	99			1	8	673	156	1
Total	٠.	·	374	968	11912	10	56	178		6	$\frac{-}{25}$	1002	1	•••	50	40	787 6	1390	9
						D			D	I						——I			
January			í l	l 91	311					ENTS	TREA	TED	AT T	HE J	AIL				KY,
,	•••		•••	3	21	1		2	••				•••	••	1	4	1	1	•••
February	•••		•••]	8	1		$\frac{2}{1}$		•••		1	***	••	1	2			•••
A *1	•••	1	•	3	25	••	•••	1	•••	•••	•••	2		•••	1	3			1
35	••	•••	`••	10	23			1	•••		• •	3	•••			8		•••	•••
T	- 1			4	20		1		***		••		•••			4			•••
7.1.	••			2 15	16			***	••		1	•••		.		7		1	•••
	•••				18	1	1		•••	•••		3		·•·		4			•••
August September	***		"	40		"	•••	1	••			2		•••		5			•••
October	•••			18	56 80	1	•••	***	•••	•••		1	•••	***		4	2		•••
November				18	60		•••		••	-	2	•••	• •	•••		3	2		1
December	•••		•	6	39				٠	•••	1	•••	***	••	•••	2	1		•••
Total	***	 1		130		 3	<u>-</u> 2	$-\frac{1}{8}$								-4			···
10001	***			,00	401	3	2	8	•••		4	17		•••	3	50	6	2	2

DISPENSARY FROM THE YEAR 1890 TO 1900.

Diseases of the Circulatory	Diseases of the Lungs.	Other diseases of the Respira-	1991 1991	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the Liver.	Other diseases of Digestive	Diseases of the Splean.	Other diseases of Lymphatic	Goffre,	Physises of the Unnary system	Soft Chancre		Disenses of the organs of loco-	Diseases of the connective	Ulcuts	Other diseases of the Skin.	All other local diseases.	General Injuries.	Local Injuries.	Роволь,	Total.
• • •	"	339	1		9					1			13	j	483 360	470		20			3995
	5			45	7			7		1			24			403 408		2 5	18		3556
• •	6		1		3	1							22						15	6	3814
•••	4			39			29			3			15			478	•••	1 4	18 33	20	3898
•••	3	1		50					ļ	2			13			448			22		3951 4029
•••	2			40		7		1	1	2		•••	15		445	!		2 0	22 36		3844
•••		285	111	45			1						18				•••	2 3	15		4001
		254	31	32	1	11	9			2		1			356	406]	13		3605
•••		244	26	50	6		9			Ì			10			361	,,,	1	19	8	3644
•••	3	360	48	60	19		25	11		1			17		425	435		1	27	1	3931
•	2	437	43	68	10	11	25	12				1	17	504	466		1	4	18	4	4302
•••	28	— ~ 3878	678	 566	$-\frac{1}{70}$	144	211	 46	<u>1</u>	15		2	203	6032	${5056}$	 5268		- - 29	${254}$	 94	46570
V	[]		——J						——			 	J	— —·	J]	;	!)	
	RAL		FROM		YEA									.31		21		•			
•••	2	.)	5	1		1	3	1		• • • •		ı		2	4	2	••• '	1	2		63
•••	1 5	2	4	1	•••	1	•••				•	. ••• :	•••	3	***	•••	•••	•••	1		29
•••	5 2	12	7	***		4			••		•	••••	••	5	1	2	•••				73
	2	1	10 12	"		1	",	3	••		•••	•••	•••	2 9	***	1	"	1	2		67
•••	1	1	28			4	1		•••		•••		•••	10	2	3			3	***	69
•••	1	1	21	1		12	1	***	•••		•••	7.00	***	5	6	3			1		78 93
•••	1	1	33	1		3	•	***				•		4		-	"	***			134
•••	1		24			.)							1	9	3				ı		127
\		2	19			1	1.	Ĩ					1	3		. 1			1		136
<i>"</i> …	5	1	7	1	1	2				ı	i		;	2	1						96
	3	6	23	4		5	3	1						1	ı	1		1	2		104
	24	-	193	- -	-	45	10			1			2	55	18	23				_	1069
					1	-		Ĭ		-					-1			Ĩ	- "		1096

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

The building of the jail was taken in hand along with that of the Sadar Dispensary, i.e., in 1854. Before this there was no regular building for purposes of a prison. Convicts loaded with heavy shackles were generally lodged at a place within the precincts of the city called "Brikatka-bagh." The word brikat is, I understand, perhaps a corruption of "brigade."

However, the late Maharajah Madan Pal caused the present jail building to be erected, but no regular jailor appears to have been placed in charge of the prison. From time to time officials of the State have been specially deputed to look after the jail in addition to their other duties.

This was the practice followed up to the early eighties, when, owing to internal mal-administration in the State, the executive authority of the latter passed into the hands of the Political Agent. It was during this period that the first jailor, named Abdul Lateef, a retired Government servant, who had pretty considerable experience of jail management, was brought from British territory and appointed to take charge, the date of his appointment being 24th March 1884.

Abdul Lateef left the service of this State in 1889, and for a period the old order of affairs again asserted itself. Gobind Singh, a Subadar of the State Forces, was told off temporarily to discharge the work of a jailor in addition to his own duties. He continued to discharge this dual work for over a year, when on 3rd March 1890, Haridai Narain, a Mohurrir of the Rawalpindi Jail, was appointed jailor. He left the service of this State on 28th September 1897, when again Gobind Singh was appointed jailor. On 19th May 1898 Moulvi Abdul Karim, a near relative of the late Civil and Criminal Officer of this State, was appointed jailor. In November 1900, some mis-appropriation of jail money was discovered, and the Moulvi made himself scarce, and has not since been heard of, although a warrant for his arrest was issued!

Prabhu Lal, the Thanadar of Gurla, who has a fair experience of criminal work, was then appointed jailor in place of Moulvi Abdul Karim. He has since been holding this post

This jail though excellently looked after in most ways, requires re-organization in minor details. These have been brought by me prominently before the notice of the Durbar, who have shown much interest in the matter and issued orders for their introduction at once, and with that end in view directed the jailor to proceed to Bharatpur to learn all details of jail discipline and work in the Central Prison there. I hope very soon to have this jail on a par with those in the Bharatpur State.

1890	Average Strength.	Admission into Hospital.	Admissions per mille of Strength.	Average Daily Sick.	Deaths.	Doaths per mille of Strength.
•						
	66.47	130	1955.77	9.56	2	105·31
1681	12.98	123	1423.40	5.47	ଦା	23.33
1892	78.73	171	2171.98	09:9	2	88.91
1898	71.87	93	1294.00	3.94	2	27.83
1894	55.43	84	1513.62	3.10	-	18:04
1895	63-89	69	1079.98	3.67	:	:
9881	78.36	63	791-22	2.73	¢1	25.52
1897	97.13	87	895.71	2.83	ന	30.89
8981	95.31	56	587.56	2.14	cī	20.98
6681	85·16	61	716.30	1.77	-	11.74
Average	77.81	93.50	1242.95	4.18	2.70	35.25

Table of Numbers of Prisoners in the Karauli Jail from 1890 to 1899.

Mc	Months.		1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894,	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total.	Average of Ten Years.
January	:	:	1,903	1,999	2,798	2,313	2,077	1,803	2,458	2,776	2,727	2,342	23,196	2319.60
February	;	:	1,600	1,797	2,268	1,884	1,773	1,329	2,229	2,917	2,542	2,307	20,646	3064.60
March	:	÷	1,998	1,930	2,400	2,252	2,252	1,489	2,317	3,185	3,939	2,291	24,353	2435.30
April	:	:	1,882	1,292	2,175	2,229	1,606	1,547	19,73	3,439	2,875	2,255	21,266	2126.60
May	:	:	1,855	2,187	2,196	2,315	1,676	1,697	2,111	3,325	2,832	2,148	22,342	2234.20
June	:	÷	1,801	2,483	2,331	2,153	1,574	1,876	2,156	2,881	2,806	2,309	92,270	2227.00
\mathbf{J} uly	:	:	2,018	3,046	2,336	2,249	$1,895^{\circ}$	1,930	2,186	2,408	2,723	2,118	22,909	2290.90
August	:	:	2,404	3,121	2,496	2,240	1,515	1,966	2,235	2,797	2,756	2,446	23,976	2397.60
September	፥	:	2,207	3,146	2,473	2,081	1,497	2,331	2,802	2,749	2,989	3,176	25,377	2537.70
October	:	:	2,118	3,610	2,629	2,210	1,378	2,350	2,854	2,697	3,055	3,306	26,307	2620.70
November	;	:	2,188	3,182	2,415	2,132	1,449	2,479	2,698	2,871	2,822	2,975	25,211	2521.10
December	:	:	2,220	3,013	2,211	2,403	1,604	2,551	2,655	3,092	2,740	3,507	26,026	2602-60
	Total	:	24,194	30,836	28,728		26,464 20,226	23,348	28,674	28,674 35,423	34,806	34,806 31,080	283,779	28377.90

TABLE OF ATTENDANCE OF THE SICK IN KARAULI JAIL, FROM 1890 TO 1899.

Mortality.	0.50	:	0.10	0.50	0.50	:	0.10	0.40	:	0.40	0.20	09-0	2.70
Total of Deaths.	ତୀ	:	7	ଟୀ	ಬ	:		4	:	4	ଟୀ	9	27
Mean of 10 Years.	5.70	5.90	64.9	6.40	6.10	7.30	9.10	19.90	11-60	10.80	7.20	7.50	93.50
Total.	57	65	29	64	61	5	91	122	116	108	r- c1	75	935
1899.	က	r	-	ಬ	4	9	G	11	1-	ಸ	က	9	61
1898.	ତୀ	જ	4	9	ಣ	က	ಣ	ນ	6	10	ıG	က	26
1897.	៤ រ	က	4	ಸರ	00	1	œ	13	11	11	10	ıС	87
1896.	7	က	4	ž	П	ಬ		10	4	9	ເລ	ಬ	62
1895.	, -	c)	4	5	က	9	1	9	57	∞	က	_∞	69
1894.	က		t-	10	īĠ	10	15	10	9	6	4	4	84
1893.	ঘ		4	6	17	1-	x	∞	12	10	ಬ	∞	93
1892.	11	23	10	<u>r-</u>	က	13	16	12	231	23	22	10	171
1891.	15	6	າວ	2	9	6	10	7	11	15	12	18	122
1890.	0	4	15	7	11	7	14	138	13	11	က	8	130
Months.	January	February	March	April	May	дине	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total

EDUCATION.

Col. Powlett in his Gazetteer on Karauli says:—

"An English and Persian school was established in May 1864. In July 1871 there were 16 boys studying English, thirty-one Persian, thirty-nine Hindi and five English and Persian. The English teacher is a Bengalee related to the Gosain of one of the temples. He has taken trouble with the school, though none of his pupils have as yet attained to any proficiency, and most are very inattentive."

The above had been the condition of the school down to the year 1886, when its wretchedness first attracted the attention of Col. Sir Euan Smith, the then Political Agent of this State. He caused a new Head Master (University graduate) to be placed in charge of the school, with instructions to re-organise it on a sound basis. His efforts at re-organization have been so far successful that during the course of the last ten years it has been raised from an indigenous primary school to a high class school, where now instruction up to the Matriculation Standard of the Allahabad University is imparted. There is an Oriental Department in connection with the school, which is affiliated with the Punjab University. Students from this department have sometimes attained the highest places in the Punjab University Examination in Sanskrit and Persian.

In 1888-89 when the present Ruler of this State was not yet invested with full administrative powers, Col. Martelli, the Political Agent, caused five new primary schools to be set up at the head-quarters of each Tehsil, and thus placed education within easy reach of even the humblest peasant.

Reading, writing and arithmetic are taught in these Mofussil schools, which are under the direct control of the Head Master of the Sadar School at Karauli. Lately an Inspector has also been appointed from among the teachers of the Sadar School, who, in addition to his usual duty of teaching, inspects these Mofussil schools from time to

time, and reports their progress or otherwise to the Head Master. There are nearly 150 boys who receive their education in these village schools.

The present strength of the Sadar school is the following:—

Names of Departments.	Present.	Absent.	Leave.	Sick.	Total.
English ,	28.72	11.61	3.49	·18	14
Hindi and Sanskrit	195-27	26:34	11.25	1.14	234
Persian	51.38	42.09	9.13	.40	103
Patwari Class	6.96	4.04			11
Total	282.33	84.08	23.87	1.72	392

A new feature has been added to the Maharajah's School, Karauli, in the matter of education of Patwaris since January 1893, and a Patwari class has now been opened. In January 1887 the late Col. Walter, Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, during his annual tour in this State, visited the school, and in his remarks in the inspection book of the school, threw out a suggestion to open a Patwari class. In 1891 settlement operations in this State were taken up, and as a matter of course the necessity for well-trained Patwaris arose. His Highness the Maharajah then most gladly gave effect to the valued suggestion of Col. Walter. Old and illiterate Patwaris are now being replaced by new ones passing out of the school, after going through a course of regular instruction. The entire Khalsa State has been divided into 53 Patwari circles, of which nearly 35 have been filled up by trained Patwaris. Their status has also been improved. Their salary now ranges from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 a month, according to the area of the circle.

Education in this State, as elsewhere in Rajputana, is imparted free. No tuition fees are levied.

IRRIGATION.

Besides the rainfall there are three different means of irrigation, that from tanks, that from wells, and from the rise of the Chambal river.

The number of wells is reported in the different Tehsils as follows:—

		Masonry.	Kachcha.
Huzur Tehsil	• • •	1,092	880
Jerota "	• • •	505	270
Mandrail "	• • •	$\dots 269$	116
Utgirh "	•••	\dots 221	24
Machilpur,,	•••	771	591
		2010	
	Total	2,858	1,881

A detailed account, showing amongst other things the wells of each village, is amongst the records of the Eastern States Agency. The well channels are said never to be lined with dung or other material to prevent loss by absorption of the water.

It is only on the very verge of the receded water that a crop is produced, through the influence of the river Chambal. The banks are usually so high that the river cannot place the water line within the reach of irrigating wells, and the country from the river to the abrupt rise of the Dang scarp, from three to five miles distant, is often no better off for water than the dry parts of the Dang.

Tanks formed by "bunds" or dams thrown across the course of a line of rain drainage are the principle means of irrigation in the rocky and hilly portion of Karauli. In the beds of these tanks rice is grown in the rainy season, and the stored water often renders a grain crop in the Rabi possible. Great care in selecting the sites of tanks is necessary, as if the ground is too light the water permeates under the "bunds" and it is useless; or if there is a flaw in the rocks the water escapes in like manner. But whereas

the former evil is irremediable, the latter can often be obviated. An expert by observing the bubbling and eddying of the water determines the point where the leakage takes place, or charcoal thrown in is drawn towards and indicates the position of the leak, which is then excavated and the place filled in with cattle's horn, which swell and so render the spot water-tight, or else the leak is stopped with lime. The wall of the "bund" has to be built very carefully. If it is made with earth and uncut stones it does not effectually prevent percolation.

System of Irrigation in Karauli.—The river Chambal which separates this state from Gwalior, receives during the rains numerous contributions to its volume of water. It passes by two Tehsils in Karauli, namely Mandrail and Utgirh.

Although it is a big river, yet for purposes of irrigation it is of small advantage to this State, for its banks are usually so high that the water line never comes within the reach of irrigating wells, and the intervening portion of the country from the banks to the abrupt rise of the Dang portion is not much better than the "Dang" itself.

Mandrail.—Having regard to the physical aspect of the country, it can be divided into two main divisions, the "Dang" portion and the "Jareti" portion. The latter lies along the Chambal on its left bank. It is undulating and broken by "nàlâs."

The bed of the river is, in the cold weather, cultivated down to the water's edge, but at other seasons the water is often too far below the surface to be of any practical use.

The "Dang" portion comprises the elevated hilly country which extends northward to within five miles of the city of Karauli. People living in this portion are entirely dependent on tanks for water, and cultivation is consequently scanty. Owing to the rocky nature of this portion of the country, wells are very few and far between. Some of the most noted tanks are the Nidar, Urpura and Khubnagar.

Utgirh.—The Tehsil Utgirh, like that of Mandrail, has two natural divisions, a rocky and elevated tract and the tract below it, extending down to the Chambal. In the "Dang" wells are impossible, but by means of "bunds" built across drainage sources, two or three feet of earth are deposited, which produce crops. There are tanks, too, in this Tehsil, but water in most of them fail during the hot season, when people with their cattle retreat to the banks of the Chambal. But the villages on the lower ground by the banks of the river are not entirely well-off, for even here, in many spots, wells have to be sunk to a depth of 70 or 80 cubits before water can be found, and often such herculean efforts at reaching the underground water are rendered futile by the sudden appearance of some protruding rock.

The Banas and Morel belong more properly to Jaipur. The Panchna is the only river which rises in Karauli, and does not flow into the Chambal. That most useful and important to the city is the Bhadraoti; it unites with the Barkhera, and the united water then discharges into the Panchna. As none of these rivers are navigable at any season of the year, the extent of help that is actually derived from these small rivers for purposes of irrigation

can be easily imagined.

To sum up, this State derives very little help from the rivers in the irrigation of land. Besides the rainfall, there are three different modes of irrigation—from tanks, from wells, and from the rise of the Chambal—but the last mode is only resorted to on the very verge of the receded water, and to this extent only a crop is produced through the influence of the Chambal.

Tanks formed by "bunds" or dams thrown across the course of a line of rain drainage are the principal means of irrigation in the rocky and hilly portion of Karauli, In

the beds of these tanks rice is grown.

Wells are the principal source of irrigation in the level portion of the territory. The average depth of these wells is from 30 to 40 cubits. In the hilly portion of the country the water-line descends to a depth of 70 or 80 cubits from the surface. The following is the number of masonry and kachcha wells in each Tehsil of this State:—

	Nam	es of	rehsils (•			Masonry.	Kachcha.	Total.
Huzur Tehsil		•••		•••	•••	•••	624	520	1,144
Mandrail			•••	•••	•••	•••	195	113	308
Jerota	••	•••		•••	***		172	199	362
Machilpur		•••			•••	•••	547	327	874
Utgirh		•••	•••	•••		•••	107	18	125
		<u>'</u>	[otal	•••		•••	1,645	1,168	2,813

The following is the number of tanks in each Tehsil of this State:—

	ies of T	Masonry	Kachcha.	Total.					
Huzur Tehsil	•••		•••			•••			
Mandrail	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	13	109	122
Jerota		•••	•••			•••	1	5	6
Machilpur			•••	•••	•••	•••	7	67	74
Utgirh	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		28	79	107
		r	Cotal				49	260	309

The following is the number of bunds in each Tehsil of the State:—

	nes of T	Masonry.	Kachcha.	Total.					
Huzur Tehsil							6	19	25
Mandrail	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		17	2	19
Jerota	•••	·••	•••			•••	2	10	12
Machilpur	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•	3	1	4
Utgirh	••.	•••	•••	***	~ **	•••	4	6	10
		Total			•••		32	38	_· 7 0

FAMINES.

BRIEF ACCOUNT OF PREVIOUS FAMINES.

In 1897 the State was under the shadow of this calamity, but not of the worst type. It was a year of scarcity but not of actual famine. The case would have been very bad indeed had the winter rains failed, but the calamity was averted by the timely fall of winter rains, though in very

light showers.

Such had also been the case with the famine of 1876. which is still locally known as the famine of Sambat 1934. The only famine known here, within the memory of men still living, which bears a close resemblance to the one of 1899, was the famine of Sambat 1925 or A.D. 1868. was in those days, pre-railway days, when the Raiputana-Malwa Railway system was still uncompleted. The cause of this famine was the entire failure of the monsoon. There is no connected report in the State with reference to the famine of the year 1868; but so far we are sure that the transport of grain in those days was not so easy as it is now, and therefore it can be easily imagined that the famine of the sixties pressed more severely upon the people of this State. Maharajah Madan Pal started relief works in different parts of the country, and the bunds at Dabra and Malpura stand to this day as monuments of the generous efforts of the ruling Chief to mitigate the sufferings of his numerous subjects. He also did his best to mitigate the sufferings of the poor. Kitchens for the distribution of food were established, and irrigation works begun as above stated, to meet the expense of which the Durbar received a loan of two lakhs of rupees from the British Government.

The prices current of grain went up to a rupee for seven Karauli seers, or between eight and nine British seers. In the highlands of the Dang nine-tenths of the cattle died.

Brief Account of the Famine of the Year 1899-1900.

In normal years the rains usually set in about the second week of June, and fall intermittently till about the middle of July, when heavy rains set in and last till the close of August. In September the showers are less frequent, and in the first half of October, after a shower or two for the sowing of gram and other early spring crops, it ceases to rain except in the shape of light cold-weather showers.

It was in June 1899 that the monsoon burst over the little State of Karauli, earlier than in ordinary years. The total rainfall recorded during the rainy season of 1899 was 19 inches, of which ten inches were recorded for the month of June only. At the close of July the monsoon current suddenly failed, and with it the rainfall utterly ceased in the State, and not a drop fell with the exception of a light shower or two in the Machilpur Tehsil in the month of August.

As the result of this unequal distribution of rain the early autumn crops, excepting the Indian corn (Bajra), suffered to a marked extent, and the rice was a complete failure.

From the experience of the past it has been observed that failure of rainfall during the month of June is not so prejudical to the crops here as it is in the month of August or beginning of September. The latter rains are very valuable, as the crops of Moth, Til, &c., entirely depend upon them.

However, wholesale failure of autumn crops was restricted to the "Dang" area, where rice is extensively sown, and the distress was thus confined to narrow limits. With the failure of autumn crops, people rested their hopes on the Rabi out-turn, and therefore tried their utmost to bring as much land under the plough for Rabi cultivation as possible, but the winter rains failed as well, and the out-turn of Rabi was only an eight anna one.

Thus in this State, out of a total population of 1,56,000 in round numbers in an area of 1,242 square miles, the area affected was about 254 square miles, with a population of about ten thousand souls. And this tract was entirely limited to that portion of this State known as the "Dang" area. Throughout the whole territory there was severe

pressure on all the poor classes owing to the high price of all food grains; but in the area actually affected, the distress was due to the utter failure of the autumn crops following on a succession of two inferior harvests.

The peculiar feature of the "Dang" area is rock and ravine. In a country full of rocks and jungles the proportion of irrigated area can never be large. Communications are here carried on "over high vales and down dales," through zigzag paths. To some places grain, &c., can be transported by camels and other beasts of burden, and in other cases this even can be done with difficulty, notably in some obscure corners of the Utgirh Tehsil.

When the winter rains failed, the necessity arose to open some relief works on a small scale; for among the chamar classes distress to some extent began to be felt. This relief at first took the shape of grass-cutting, and in this work some three or four hundred chamars were employed. Gradually, as summer advanced, relief works in the shape of excavation of tanks, or bund construction, or sinking of wells began to be taken up one after another in the "Dang" portion of the territory.

To mitigate the general distress at the time, a remission of nearly Rs. 50,000 in the land revenue was allowed to the ryots, and Takkavi advances, amounting to nearly Rs. 25,000, were made. During the month of March, people numbering one thousand were employed in the relief works, and as summer advanced this number increased to

two thousand.

The bunds and tanks were generally constructed at such spots where they were likely to bring more land under irrigation, and allow the people living in the surrounding

villages a sufficient supply of water.

In the "Dang" area works were invariably started on the system of task piece-work, because this system had the advantage of supporting a large number of people. In the level portion of the country, works in some places were given out on contract, in order to help a little knot of people comprising a few families locally resident there, who were mostly in need of such help.

Wages were always paid in cash, sometimes daily and sometimes weekly. In villages, in ordinary times, day labourers generally earn 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per day, and that

was the scale of wages allowed to men on the relief works.

Poor-houses, owing to famine, were not opened at any place. There are certain poor-houses here which are maintained by the State. The fixed quantity of grain and flour that are allowed to be distributed in these poor-houses in ordinary times was supplemented by additional grants to meet the exigencies of hard times.

The famine of 1899-1900 was peculiar in this respect, in that it was not a famine brought on by the scarcity of food grains only, but it was a famine in which water and fodder were almost unobtainable either for love or money, in many parts of the country. The consequence was a heavy mortality also among the cattle, the loss being estimated at 20 per cent. all round. Utgirh Tehsil alone reported 33 per cent.

Very few deaths among natives from actual starvation

were reported.

The famine of the year 1899-1900 has, however, left its mark on the general condition of the people, which will take some time to obliterate.

GAME AND GRASS PRESERVES.

The game and grass preserves, called "runds," are at present under the management of a Jamadar, who belongs to the band of trusted attendants of the Maharajah, called orderlies, distinguished by a "kantha" or gold necklace.

The department is known by the name of "bagar," or rick, and under the Jamadar there are three mutsadis or writers to keep accounts, and 60 rundias or foresters. These last, though their pay is very small, have facilities for keeping cattle, which makes their position a desirable one. The object of the department is, firstly, to provide stocks of grass for the Raj elephants and cattle; secondly, to preserve and find game for the *Chief and his followers; and thirdly, to provide a revenue by exacting grazing dues.

Although in ordinary years the supply of grass is very plentiful, the stock in store would be insufficient to meet a famine, as, indeed, during the last great famine was found to be the case in nearly every State in Rajputana. Notwithstanding the means of securing an ample store possessed by all, the amount of grass annually stored is calculated at something under a hundred lakhs of "pulis," or small bundles, scarcely more than a handful each.

The description of grass most valued is that called "ganthil," so much perhaps from its conspicuous top knot. It is a low fine grass. Those next in repute are "jarga" and "mujena." The first is a bright green running grass, with a soft ciliated short broad blade; the second is a long slender bent, dark-coloured fine-looking grass. The commonest kinds are the "edo" and "lamp." "Edo" makes a useful though not first-rate fodder. "Lamp" has a bad name, and the inferiority of the Karauli cattle breed is attributed to its predominance and abundance. It is a fine unsubstantial-looking grass.

^{*} The present Chief, Sir Bhanwar Pal, G.C.I.E., is a renowned shikaree. I have had the good fortune of enjoying his hospitality in this line on a few occasions, and can testify to the excellence of all arrangements connected with tiger shooting. which, from considerable experience elsewhere, I am sure is better done in Karauli, owing to the great personal interest displayed in this sport by its Chief.

The "runds" mostly resorted to for game are those within a few miles of the city, but, as before stated, Utgirh is the best hunting ground for tigers, and perhaps sambhur too.

Fauna.—Tigers and panthers are to be found within most parts of this State, especially the latter, who inhabit caves and holes, which exist in such abundance in most of the rocky hills to be found almost everywhere in this State. Hyænas and bears are also met with, as also occasionally wild dogs. Chinkara (ravine deer) as well as black buck (in some places) are to be found in fairly large numbers.

Sambhur also exist in the forests along the banks of the river Chambal. Wild fowl exist in large numbers in the tanks, as also do sand grouse on most of the rocky hills in abundance. The common grey partridge and in some places, where high grass is in abundance, black partridges are to

be found, but the latter are not plentiful.

TRADE ROUTES.

The principal trade routes are:—

- (1) North-east, from Karauli to Agra, via Machilpur.
- (2) West, to Khushalgarh and Madhopur in Jaipur.
- (3) South-west, to Shopur Baroda. By this route merchandize intended for Kotah is carried.
- (4) South to Gwalior and Indore. To the latter place the route is either by Mandrail or Jhiri, according as the Gwalior "Sayar" contractors fix their dues.
- (5) North to Hindaun.
- (6) North Biana.
- (7) East, Sir Muttra and Dholpur.
- South, from Naroli to Sholpur, Baroda, via (8) Raontra, Anargarh, Daulatpura, Maharajpura and across the Gota Ghat, near Utgirh. these routes that to Hindaun is by a circuitous road passable for carts. The direct road to Madhopur and Khushalgarh is passable for carts, those to Machilpur and Sir Muttra are barely passable, while the rest can only be traversed by bullocks and camels. Indeed. the latter progress with so much difficulty that the bulk of the goods are carried on bullocks. The routes to Hindaun and Khushalgarh are apt to be often closed during the rains by floods, and travellers are sometimes detained on the nala banks for days.

COMMERCIAL AND RELIGIOUS FAIRS AND FESTIVALS.

Commercial Fairs.—The only Commercial Fair of any importance which is held here is the one known as the Sheoratri Fair. It is generally held in the beginning of March. It takes place on a piece of ground outside the city called "Calcutta," lasting fifteen days. For the first three or four days it is almost entirely a cattle fair. Bullocks and buffaloes numbering from fifteen to twenty thousand change hands. Customs dues at the rate of 4 annas per bullock and 4 annas per buffalo are levied; hence the number of cattle sold annually in the fair can be accurately known.

For the remaining period it is exclusively a fair for the grain merchants and banias, food grains, and all commodities for daily consumption of the people of the town for the whole year. As during these fifteen days of the fair no customs dues are levied, it is difficult to give accurate figures regarding the amount of sale and purchase effected. It must not be less than forty to fifty thousand, even more. The gathering must be one of four or five thousand men. The Maharajah rides out to the fair in procession for two or three days, and on the last day of his visit orders the banias for weighment, when wholesale purchases are made.

Religious Fairs.—A considerable fair is held at the shrine of Kaila Devi in April. It commences from Chait Badi 11th and lasts about a fortnight. The celebrated temple of the goddess is situated about 12 miles south-west of Karauli, on the way to Utgirh Fort, on a hill surrounded with nalas. His Highness the Maharajah annually visits the shrine during the fair. People from the neighbouring States and the districts of Agra and Etawah attend this annual fair and present offerings to the shrine, which during the fair amount to from six to eight thousand rupees. Sacrifices of goats and buffaloes take place. Wheeled conveyances such as bullock-carts can pass from Karauli to Kaila. The shrine is visited during the fair by people numbering from fifteen to twenty thousand, and sometimes even more.

At the temple of Anjani at Birwas, close to Karauli, near Panchna, a fair of some note is held in the month of October. This fair is also visited by His Highness the Maharajah, who drives there with all his attendants and Sardars, and takes his bath. The probable gathering is from three to four thousand men, all usually natives of this State.

At Timangarh in the Machilpur Tehsil, renowned for its fort, a fair is held called the "Sagar" Fair, in the month of June. It is not visited by His Highness the Maharajah. There is a large tank amidst the ruins of Timangarh where people, mostly Gujars of the Machilpur Dang and the neighbouring States of Bharatpur and Jaipur, take their bath. The gathering is from four to five thousand men.

Festivals.—There are certain festivals on which the Maharajah either proceeds in State to some point or holds a Durbar. These are:—

- (1) The Rakhi or Salono festival. It takes place on Sanwan Sudi Punawa (August). On this occasion a Durbar is held in the palace, and the Brahmins and court minstrels, commonly known here as the Raos, tie pieces of silk called the rakhi round the sword hilt of the Chief instead of round the wrist, as is done with others.
- (2) The Jaljatra, or water festival on Bhadon Sudi 11th (September). On this occasion the Maharajah walks with his followers with flags in hand to the Bhadraoti. There the procession stops and cocoa nuts and green vegetables are thrown in the stream as a sort of offering to the river.
- (3) The Dusserah festival on Asoj Sudi 10th (October.) This festival is held throughout India in some shape or other to commemorate the slaying of the demon Rawan by the mythological hero, Rana. On the day of the festival, His Highness the Maharajah rides outside the town with all the paraphernalia of State, to hold a review of his troops, and to see the common shots fired at the effigy of Rawan.

- (4) The Sard-ka-Durbar, held to celebrate the going out of autumn and the coming in of the cold season. The Durbar is held in October in the palace, and every man puts on white dress.
- (5) Go-dhul-ki-Sawari or Go-raj-ki-Sawari, or Cowdust festival—Go-dhul (cow-dust) and Go-dhuli twilight—for it is just in the evening when the cattle return from the grazing field kicking up a cloud of dust. As the names of the festival indicates, it is held in the evening of Katik Sudi 8th (October), when the cattle return from the jungle. The Maharajah on this occasion goes down in the evening outside the Mendki Gate of the town, and stands in the dust raised up by the returning cattle. This festival is held in remembrance of Sree-Krishna, who was a cow-keeper, and the Jadavas of Karauli claim to be his direct descendants.
- (6) Nagar-Parikrama, on Katik Sudi 9th (October). On the occasion of this festival the Maharajah makes the circuit of the city in State. The origin of this festival is shrouded in obscurity. Some say that it originated in honour of the building of the walls round the city, while others assert, with some degree of rational explanation, that in old predatory times, when war and looting were the order of the day, the Princes thought it their duty to take circuit round the town at least once in a year, to see with their own eyes that the walls were not falling into disrepair, and thus ensure the safety of their capital. In course of time, a degree of sanctity was attached to this practice, and it has now become an annual festival.
- (7) Kans-marne-ki-Sawari, the festival of slaying Kans, the maternal uncle of Sree-Krishnaji of Muttra, on Katik Sudi 10th (October). The Chief on this occasion rides out to see the image of Kans destroyed by cannon, after which

the boys of the town scramble for the fragments of the image. As Jadavas, or direct descendants of Sree-Krishnaji, the Chief and his clansmen are bound to celebrate this festival, which is nothing more than to commemorate the war which Sree-Krishnaji carried on against his uncle, and ultimately slew him in a duel. The gathering is from two to three thousand.

- (8) Basant-Panchmi, the spring festival, is Magh Sudi Panchmi (February.) It is held in honour of the coming in of the spring season and the going out of the winter. A Durbar is held in the palace, and the palace and the people generally wear magenta-coloured garments on the day of the festival; winter clothing is also generally discarded from this day.
- (9) Holi festival on Phagun Sudi Punaw (March). This great Hindu festival is celebrated at Karauli with the eclat and obscenity customary elsewhere. On the previous day of the festival the Maharajah proceeds to a place called Nila Dongar for boar hunting. On the day of the festival a grand procession is formed, and His Highness rides out to a spot outside the town called Sadya Ghata. There a feast is held, in which the hunt of the previous day forms the chief bill of fare, to which the Rajputs do full justice. Sweetmeats are distributed to the troops and to those who have a repugnance to meat. The gathering must be five or six thousand.
- (10) Gangor or Chait Sudi Teej (March). It is exclusively a festival pertaining to the females, and especially to those whose husbands are living. But it is held on a grand scale, and males most cordially take part in it. In this festival the Maharanis worship the image of Goura Parbati, the consort of god Siva, one of the trinity of the Hindu creed. In the evening the Maharajah issues from the Nadi Gate of the town to proceed to the Sukh Bilas

Garden, where the images are taken in procession and placed, and the nautch girls dance before it in the presence of His Highness. The gathering in this festival outside the Nadi Gate must not be less than five or six thousand.

- (11) The birthday festival of the ruling Chief is the one when the biggest Durbar is held, and all the Sardars and State servants are called upon to present "nazars" to the ruling Chief. Goods and coins are given away to Brahmins, and a knot is tied to the Chief's string of life.
- (12) The Janam Ashtami, or birth of Sree-Krishnaji, is perhaps the greatest religious festival of this State, owing to the fact that the Chief and his clansmen are the direct descendants of god Sree-Krishna, who was born at Muttra at dead of night on Bhadon Badi 8th (September). The religious ceremonies are held at midnight, and hence no Durbar is held, and the day is passed in comparative quiet.

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ERRATA.

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On page 51 in line 5—erase the word "was."
       56 in the heading for "Kumher" read "Roopbas."
                            "Kumher" read "Biana."
        57,
                            "Bharatpur" read "Bhusawur."
       59 "
                            "Oochain" read "Akheygurh."
        60 ,,
                            "Gopalgurh" read "Nagar."
        61 ,,
        74 ,, line 36, for the word "Champal" read "Chambal."
                                 "cattl" read "cattle."
        78 ,,
                  15 "
                                 "Jeardon" read "Jerdon."
        79 "
                 19 ,,
                                "Keolddeo" read "Keolodeo."
        81 ,,
                 39 ,,
                                "Micro-organism" read "Micro-organ-
        86 ,,
                 10 ,,
                                                              isms."
                                "Analysis" read "Analyses."
        87 ,,
                  14 ,,
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                            ,,
                                "D. I. G." read "D-G."
      107 ,
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                  20—erase the word "table."
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